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MEMORIAL HISTORY

OF

UTICA, N. Y.

FROM ITS SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME

Edited by M. M. BAGG, M.D.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
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PREFACE.

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IN submitting this book to the reader its editor may truly say that he is not insensible of its defects: Several topics pertinent to the history of Utica have been left unnoticed. His unwillingness, however, to offer a volume too unwieldy to be handled has constrained him to withhold some chapters which were already in part prepared. Had the necessity for greater condensation been earlier foreseen, some of these topics might have found a place at the expense of curtailing parts that are presented. Further delay in order to effect such condensation is impossible, being forbidden both by the demands of the subscribers and the interests of the publishers. It remains to mention in a word only a few of these omitted subjects, and to waive any attempt at enlargement. The State Hospital for the Insane is not one of the charities of Utica, yet its location within the bounds of the city is so eminently a characteristic of the place, and its many relations connect it so intimately with our people, that to fail of a sketch of it is to fail of an important part of our later history. The cemeteries of the city, the many beautiful monuments of Forest Hill and its Conservatory, so unique a feature of a burial place for the dead, are a source of pride to our inhabitants, and objects to which strangers are commonly conducted. The admirable water supply of the place, the police and fire departments, the former and the later interests of some of the citizens in the perfection and expansion of telegraphic and telephonic communication, are all entitled to survey. The noble structure in use by the

Y. M. C. A., the good it has accomplished, the past doings of the Oneida Historical Society, the multiplied orders and associations for social, benevolent, or useful purpose, these with the preceding must remain undescribed.

For the assiduous labors of H. P. Smith, of Syracuse, in gathering materials for the history as well as in writing some of its parts, the editor is deeply indebted. To others he would likewise accord his thanks for hints and additions.

The cost of the numerous steel portraits which adorn the book has been borne by the parties depicted, or by their relatives. In one case only has the expense been defrayed by another. Hon. Addison C. Miller, who declined to admit a likeness of himself, has introduced that of the late S. D. Childs.

In behalf of the Publishers,

DR. M. M. BAGG, Editor.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

OLD FORT SCHUYLER.

Its Location -- A large grant known as Cosby's Manor — The tract surveyed and mapped — Settlers — Peter Smith, father of Gerrit Smith — John Post — The first bridge across the Mohawk — Maj. James S. Kip — More early Settlers — Newcomers in 1796 — Dr. Alexander Coventry — Col. Benjamin Walker — Utica incorporated as a Village..... ..17–49

CHAPTER II.

THE FIRST VILLAGE CHARTER.

Counties Erected — Newcomers of 1798 — Notes from Dwight's Travels — The Holland Land Company — The Phelps and Gorham Purchase — The first Hotel — Its Proprietors — Religious interests and an early Preacher — The Village tax list for 1800 — Notes of another Traveler — Highway Improvements — Business Development — The year 1801 — Recollections of the Welsh Population — General characteristics at this early Period — Settlers of 1801–04 — Petition for a new Charter — A Map of the Village in 1806 — General Features.... 49–88

CHAPTER III.

THE SECOND VILLAGE CHARTER.

Officers elected at the first Town Meeting — Their Proceedings and those of succeeding Years — Newcomers Noticed 89–130

CHAPTER IV.

THE THIRD VILLAGE CHARTER.

Its Principal Provisions — The Proceedings of the Successive Boards of Aldermen to 1824 — The Progress of the Erie Canal — The Visit of General Lafayette — Newcomers of the Period.....131–173

CHAPTER V.

THE THIRD VILLAGE CHARTER CONTINUED.

Village Proceedings and Incoming Residents to the Year 1832 — A Period of large Expectations — Application for a City Charter..... 173–198

CHAPTER VI.

FIRST DECADE UNDER THE CITY CHARTER.

Inauguration of the City Government — Cholera Epidemic — Details of its Ravages — The Anti-Slavery Convention — Proceedings of the Successive Councils — New Comers of the Era..... .199–243

CHAPTER VII.

SECOND DECADE OF THE CITY'S HISTORY.

The Washingtonian Temperance Movement — Establishment of a Recorder's Court —Inauguration of an era of Manufactures — Incorporation of the Utica Water Works — Building of the City Hall.....243 270

CHAPTER VIII.

THIRD DECADE OF THE CITY'S HISTORY.

The Black River Railroad Project — Extensive Charter Amendments — A Period of severe financial Stringency — Failure of local Banks — A Citizen's political Movement — Beginning of the War Period.....270–308

CHAPTER IX.

FOURTH DECADE OF THE CITY'S HISTORY.

The War record Continued — A new Armory built on the site of the Market — List of business Houses of 1863 — The Draft in Utica — Burning of the Female Academy and the Free Academy — Close of the War — Growth and Prosperity in the dawn of Peace — Efforts toward the Establishment of a Police and Fire Commission — Building of the new County Clerk's Office 308–341

CHAPTER X.

THE CITY'S HISTORY: 1872–1880.

Important charter Amendment — Enlargement of the city boundary on the West — Formation of the Utica Manufacturing and Mercantile Association....341–352

CHAPTER XI.

THE LAST DECADE OF THE CITY'S HISTORY.

Summary of recent History—Extensive and new methods of Paving—Street lighting Improvement—Development of the Street Railway System—Mohawk Valley and Skenandoa factories Built—Government Building and new Churches Erected—Young Men's Christian Association and Soldiers' Monument.....352–361

CHAPTER XII.

MODES OF TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION.

The Mohawk River as a Public Waterway—The Genesee Turnpike—Early Stages —Construction and Opening of the Erie Canal—Early Railroads East and West—The Plank Road Era—Northern and Southern Railroads.....361–395

CHAPTER XIII.

CHURCHES OF THE SEVERAL DENOMINATIONS.

Presbyterian Societies—Congregational Organizations—The Reformed Church — The Episcopal Denomination—The Methodists—The Baptists—The Lutherans —The Moravian Church—Roman Catholics—The Hebrews and their Synagogues—Welsh Churches—Sketches of some of the Clergymen who have preached in Utica.....396–448

CHAPTER XIV.

THE SCHOOLS AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY... 449–476

CHAPTER XV.

THE PRESS..... 476–490

CHAPTER XVI.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF UTICA..... 491–567

CHAPTER XVII.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS..... 567–590

CHAPTER XVIII.

MANUFACTURES..... 591–615

CHAPTER XIX.

CHARITIES..... 616–632

PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL..... 633

MEMORIAL

HISTORY OF UTICA.

CHAPTER I.

OLD FORT SCHUYLER.

Its Location — A large grant known as Cosby's Manor — The tract surveyed and mapped — Settlers — Peter Smith, father of Gerrit Smith — John Post —The first bridge across the Mohawk — Maj. James S. Kip — More early Settlers — New comers in 1796 — Dr. Alexander Coventry — Col. Benjamin Walker —Utica incorporated as a Village.

THE original settlement made at Utica took its name of Old Fort Schuyler from a fort which had been erected here during the French and Indian war. This fort, which was designed to guard the fording-place in the Mohawk River above it, was situated on the south bank a very little distance southeast of the present intersection of Second street and the Central Railroad. The left bank of Ballou's Creek, which joins the river just below, was formerly much depressed a short distance above its mouth, so as to form in high water a lagoon that must have reached almost to the walls of the fort, and thus have facilitated the landing and embarkation of troops. The fort consisted of an embankment surrounded by palisades, nearly all traces of which had disappeared at the time of the arrival of the first settlers. It was named in honor of Col. Peter Schuyler, an uncle of Gen. Philip Schuyler of the Revolution. During and subsequent to this war it went by the

name of *Old* Fort Schuyler to distinguish it from another fortress erected at Rome, and which was sometimes known as Fort Schuyler, though it had been christened and was therefore more correctly called Fort Stanwix.

The choice of this spot as a place of settlement after the war was probably determined by the following circumstances: The presence of the hills which confine the Mohawk at Little Falls, and their close approximation for some way above that point, restricted the range of the earlier immigrants into Central New York, and concurred with the fertility of the soil along the valley to fix them within the limits of the latter. Toward Old Fort Schuyler these hills decline in height and begin to melt away to the right and the left. Here, therefore, was the first place where facilities appeared for a divergence from the former course, while the beautiful valleys that open southward at this point and at Whitesboro tempted settlers who found the lands below already in occupation to depart from the line of the river in search of homes more remote. The old Indian path from Oneida Castle here intercepted the path along the river-side leading to the portage at Fort Stanwix. Both crossed the Mohawk at the only place in the neighborhood where fording was easily practicable, and this was at the site of the present bridge at the foot of Genesee street. As a place of trade with the outlying settlements beyond, which required supplies that could best be brought by the river, the spot seemed an advantageous one.

The soil along the stream was, it is true, wet and marshy and the same was the case with nearly all the land in the vicinity with the exception of a low, gravelly ridge lying parallel with the southern bank some dozen rods distant, and from whose upper end diverged a slighter ridge southward. There were no promising mill privileges, no quarries of valuable building stone, no mines of metals or useful minerals, no salt springs or other special features of the spot that pointed it out as an attractive site for a settlement and gave assurance of extended growth. The Mohawk was indeed navigable for vessels of small tonnage from Schenectady to Fort Schuyler and even to Fort Stanwix, whence, after a short portage into Wood Creek, water passage was continuous by way of Oneida Lake, Oneida and Oswego Rivers, to Ontario and the far West; and this in fact had from the earliest period in

the country's history formed the principal thoroughfare of travel and of trade. The real and practical head of navigation on the Mohawk was at Fort Stanwix, and this place was looked upon—to use the language of the commissioners of the Inland Navigation Company—as "the future great city west of Albany." Even the mouth of the Sauquoit formed a much more natural and important landing. Previous to the improvement of the road extending west from Old Fort Schuyler both Rome and Whitesboro at the mouth of the Sauquoit far exceeded the former place in the amount of their river transportation.

The most that could have been expected by its earlier traders was to make it a landing-place whence goods could be conveyed to the places rapidly settling in its immediate vicinity. Thus it happened that for a long time its business was carried on near the river on Water street or in the street which ran parallel a short distance above. This was called Main street, its extension toward Whitesboro being known as the Whitesboro road. Nor did the settlement reach much above this line until the village had had several years of existence. Not until after the appropriations made by the legislature in 1794, '95, and '97 had been expended on the road to the "Genesee country," and especially not until after the incorporation of the Seneca Turnpike Company in 1800 and the construction by it of a more perfect road, which, starting at the ford, ran much to the southward of Rome and Whitesboro, did Utica increase materially and become the virtual head of trade upon the Mohawk.

Southward from the line of the river the ground rises by a gentle acclivity that reaches about three fourths of a mile, when it falls over a short course to rise again beyond. Curving toward the northwest on its western side this acclivity approaches the river more nearly on the western border of the present city than it does on the eastern. It is upon this hillside that the Utica of today is mainly built, the lower portion having the larger part of the places of business. Both on the east and on the west this hillside is cut by small streams, Ballou's and Nail Creeks, that join the Mohawk nearly at right angles. Still farther east and on the confines of the city another creek, the Starch Factory, pursues a similar course.

The territory on which Old Fort Schuyler was settled formed part of a tract of 22,000 acres granted on the 2d of January, 1734, by George

II., King of England, nominally to several persons, but in reality to inure to the benefit of William Cosby, colonial governor of New York and New Jersey; it was thence known as Cosby's Manor. In default of the payment of arrears of quit-rents it was on the 4th of July, 1772, sold by the sheriff under warrant from Daniel Horsmanden, the chief justice of the colony, and was purchased by Col. (afterward Gen.) Philip Schuyler for the joint benefit of himself, Gen. John Bradstreet, Rutger Bleecker, and John Morin Scott. They paid for it £1,387, 4s., 7d., or at the rate of fifteen pence per acre. By them or their heirs it was held at the time the first settlements were effected. The whole tract extended easterly from the mouth of the Sauquoit Creek eleven miles, seventeen chains, and was six miles wide, three upon each side of the Mohawk River. It was divided into lots that ran back from the river three miles and were sixteen or seventeen chains in width.

The manor formed a part of what was known as German Flats in Montgomery County, the name of the county having been changed from that of Tryon in 1785. On the 7th of March, 1788, the district of German Flats was divided and "Whitestown" was set off as a separate town, which was bounded on the east by a line crossing the Mohawk at the ford and running thence to the bounds of the State. It cut the settlement of Old Fort Schuyler in the middle, leaving a part in Whitestown and a part in German Flats. Upon the formation of Oneida County in 1798 this east line was thrown eastwardly to the present line of the city and county. This immense region, now teeming with people, then numbered less than 200 inhabitants. But the tide of immigration had already begun to flow. The reaction which slowly followed the exhausting struggle for the nation's independence was awakening enterprise and directing it into new paths of activity. The fame of "the Whitestown country" had reached New England and was enticing thither the adventurous settler as to a land of promise. The neighboring settlements of Whitesboro, Oriskany, Westmoreland, etc. had been commenced a year or two previously; that of Deerfield, broken up and destroyed during the Revolution, had also just been resumed.

In the year 1786 a survey of the manor of Cosby together with a map of the same was made by John R., son of Rutger Bleecker. It appears therefrom that two houses were located near the ford on what is now

the east side of Genesee street and one on the west side. Improvements had been made a little farther westward somewhere between the present lines of Broadway and State streets, and there were also improvements near the present eastern limits of the city. Outside of these evidences of a commencing civilization was an unbroken forest consisting chiefly of beech, hemlock, maple, and elm.

The occupant of the house nearest the river on the eastern side of the road was John Cunningham, his neighbor beside him being George Damuth. The resident of the opposite side was Jacob Christman. The settler toward the west was a man named McNamee, and the clearings on the eastern border were designated as those of McNamee and Abraham Boom.

An emigrant who passed through the place the following year likewise informs us that there were three log huts or shanties near the old fort. The statement furnished by a settler who arrived in 1788 confirms the evidence of the map, showing that Cunningham, Damuth, and Christman were living near the ford while it adds to the list the name of Hendrich Salyea. Of these men we know little. Most of them were of Palatine descent, and had probably removed hither from settlements lower down the Mohawk.

The lease from Rutger Bleecker, of the city of Albany, to "George Damuth, of Montgomery County," (the name then applied to all of the State west of Albany County,) is dated July 28, 1787. It demises 273½ acres, being part of lot No. 94, for the term of twenty-one years at a yearly rent of one shilling per acre. The first payment was to be made on the 28th of July, 1793, and subsequent ones annually thereafter. Mr. Damuth made assignment of his lease and probably died ere 1790. It was with Cunningham that Moses Foot, who began the settlement at Clinton, found a lodging in 1787.[1] His legal title to the land he occupied he probably obtained about the same time with Damuth. From a statement of the payments received thereon it would appear that it conveyed ninety-one and a half acres of lot No. 94 for the term of ten years at one shilling an acre each year, and that the times of payment were fixed on the 26th of July, 1793, and annually on the same day thereafter; that is to say, within two days of the beginning of payments on the lease of

[1] Journal of Dr. Alexander Coventry where the statement is made on the authority of Mr. Foot.

George Damuth. As with the latter so with Cunningham, not one of the payments were made by the original lessee, Cunningham having already before 1793 sold his lease and his betterments to John Post and departed.

Of Jacob Christman's title we know nothing, nor whether, indeed, he ever had any. Of McNamee our information is still less. Abraham Boom obtained from Gen. Philip Schuyler in 1790 a life lease of the land on which he had located, and after his death his son, William Boom, disposed of it to the Christmans.

Hendrich Salyea had a twenty-one years' lease from Rutger Bleecker dated on the same day with that of George Damuth, namely, July 28, 1787. This lease on the 19th of September, 1789, he covenanted to sell to John Post, the purchaser of the interest of Cunningham and in part of that of Damuth. The improvements which he had made on a strip of land lying adjacent and like the former on lot No. 93 he sold on the 15th of March, 1790, to Peter Smith for the sum of £5. He squatted again on a part of lot No. 90, occupying a log house that stood on the north side of the present Broad street opposite the site of the subsequent farm-house of Matthew Hubbell. The improvements on the latter tract he sold the same year to Mr. Hubbell, but continued to live a straggler in the village for several years longer. He was the only one of these earliest settlers near the ford who remained in the vicinity. These were the forerunners of the settlement which was presently known as Old Fort Schuyler.

The settlers who successively came in to swell our quota of this now populous district let us proceed to consider. In March, 1788, arrived Maj. John Bellinger, the first who effected a lodgment after the persons whose names occur on Mr. Bleecker's map. Major Bellinger was a native of the Mohawk Valley, and with two other members of his family was present at the battle of Oriskany, where he stood by the side of the gallant Herkimer when the latter received his mortal wound. At the time of his journeying hither the ground was covered with four feet of snow. Immediately on his arrival he constructed a hut of hemlock boughs in which he lived four months. It was placed near what is now the east corner of Whitesboro and Washington streets. The same year, it is said, he began to clear up a piece of land and to build a small

frame house, he being his own artificer. If it be true that the house now pointed out by old residents as Mr. Bellinger's is the one he then erected it is a noteworthy object and does credit to the builder's skill. It stands in the rear of a wagon shop on the south side of Whitesboro street, third house east of Washington, and is a story and a half gable-roofed house. It has a tough, weather-beaten look that promises for it several years' duration. Here while Mr. Bellinger managed his farm he entertained the stream of emigrants on their way to more distant homes. He afterward erected a larger building nearly opposite, a part of which was known at the time it was burned as the New England House. This he continued to keep as a public house until his death in 1815.

At this time, we are told by Judge Jones,[1] a family named Morey, Philip the father, and Solomon, Richard, and Sylvanus his sons, from Rhode Island, were living as *squatters* on lot No. 97 and Francis Foster was then a squatter on lot No. 96. Philip Morey subsequently had a lease of his land.

The following year (1789) came Uriah Alverson, a native of Rhode Island. He journeyed through the place some two years before, when he determined to locate here, and returned east for his family. On his second arrival he took up some land in what is now West Utica on a long lease from General Schuyler, and built him a house. His son, William Alverson, accompanied his father on his first visit as well as when he came here to reside, and was then a youth of nineteen. He followed several different pursuits: by trade a journeyman carpenter he was also a farmer, a brewer, a grocer, and a painter.

Some time during the year 1789, or the latter part of the previous year, came one of those remarkable men that new countries are apt to produce, and whose eminent success, especially in the acquisition of wealth, is not surpassed by the richest gains of metropolitan commerce. This was Peter Smith, father of the more widely known Gerrit Smith. Peter Smith was a native of Rockland County and was born in 1768. Apprenticed at sixteen as a clerk in the importing house of Abraham Herring & Co. he left them at the end of three years and, stocked with a supply of goods for a country store, settled himself in trade at a

[1] Annals of Oneida County.

small place called Fall Hill a couple of miles below Little Falls. Here he remained but a single year, and while yet a minor came to Old Fort Schuyler. He put up a log store, which as nearly as he could recollect in his later years stood where Bagg's Tavern was afterward built. J. F. Watson, in his "Antiquities of the City and State of New York," says that Peter Smith in 1787 bought of the widow Damuth for a few pounds of Bohea tea her log house that stood on the ground where was afterward built Bagg's Hotel. He soon built another store of the same kind near the lower end of Main street, and not far from the handsome two-story dwelling he subsequently erected on the corner of Main and Third streets. Mr. Smith's later residence was the house on Broad street, beyond the gulf, afterward occupied by his son-in-law, Capt. Walter Cochrane. To this house was attached a farm of two or three hundred acres. Here in March, 1797, was born his noted son Gerrit. He removed in 1806 to Peterboro after a brief residence of three years at Yorkville, then known as Wetmore's Mills. He had been sheriff of Herkimer in 1795 when that county included Oneida also. On the organization of Madison County, the same year of his removal thither, he was appointed one of its judges and the following year became first judge. This position he continued to hold until 1821, and as it was said by the lawyers of the day made an excellent magistrate.

In the spring of 1790 John Post with his wife, three young children, and a carpenter, supplied with a stock of merchandise, furniture, and provisions, embarked upon the Mohawk at Schenectady and in eight or nine days landed at Old Fort Schuyler. Besides the purchase from Salyea he had also the ownership of the lease of John Cunningham and of a part of that of George Damuth. We are told by a settler of the Genesee country who passed up the river the summer previous that Mr. Post was then finishing his house on a half acre of land that he had cleared.[1] The clearing was probably made by Cunningham, the previous settler. The house, as Mr. Post subsequently informed Dr. Alexander Coventry,[2] was probably the first frame house erected in the county. Judge White, of Whitesboro, was still living in a log house. This house of Mr. Post stood on the west side of what is now lower Gen-

[1] Turner's "History of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase."

[2] Dr. Coventry's journal.

esee street not far from Whitesboro street. Mr. Post was of Dutch extraction and was born in Schenectady in December, 1748. He had faithfully served his country during the entire period of the Revolution, and was at the taking both of Burgoyne and Cornwallis. For some years prior to his settlement at Old Fort Schuyler he had been employed in trading with the Six Nations, and removed to this place to engage in the same business. At first he kept his goods for sale in his dwelling, which from necessity was made a house of entertainment also, and until the year 1794 there was besides this and the extemporized lodging place of Major Bellinger no other tavern in the place. In the year 1791 he erected a store beside his house and near what now constitutes the northwest corner of Genesee and Whitesboro streets. His trade was principally with the neighboring Indians, who would bring him in the furs of the animals they killed, and also ginseng, a plant growing in the woods, and which was then in great request as an article of export to the Chinese. In return he furnished them spirits, tobacco, blankets, ammunition, beads, etc. It is said by his daughter to have been a common occurrence that thirty or forty Indian men, women, and children remained at his house through the night, and if the weather was cold surrounded the immense kitchen fire of logs, or in the milder season lay upon the grass plats by the side of the log and brush fences of the vicinity. From the journal of travelers[1] who took dinner and supper here in November, 1793, and then looked into his store, we learn that "it was well stocked and a favorite place for tipplers and customers." But Mr. Post was an unwilling landlord; he kept tavern with reluctance and no longer than until others arrived to fill the duty. General traffic by land and water was more suited to his tastes. He erected on the river bank a three-story warehouse of wood, which was afterward moved a few rods above the site of the bridge and was still there at a comparatively recent period. Mr. Post owned several boats which were employed in taking produce to Schenectady and in bringing back merchandise and the families and effects of persons removing into the new country. He ran three stage-boats, as they were called, fitted up with oil-cloth covers and with seats, more especially for the accommodation of passengers.

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[1] Journal of the Castorland Company.

Within a few years of his arrival, viz., on the 13th of July, 1792, Mr. Post purchased of the representatives of General Bradstreet eighty-nine and a half acres of lot No. 95, which now includes the heart of the city. He had by his trade and by the early purchase of lands acquired what was deemed no little fortune, and it was said was about to cease from business.

Giles Hamlin was taken into partnership in May, 1803, and the business was recommenced on a large scale, for Hamlin's ambition was to do a wholesale trade. He went to New York and purchased on Post's credit a large stock of goods, which he soon sold to small dealers in the neighboring settlements, receiving in return their promissory notes. A second trip was made to New York and a still larger supply was bought and sold on credit. In 1803 Post & Hamlin advertised five tons of candles by the ton, box, or pound, also 1,000 hundred-weight of cotton yarn.

But just as their New York creditors were pressing them for payment, and when in making collections they had received a large amount of wheat and pork together with a sum in bank notes, came a sudden end of all the prosperity of Mr. Post. Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning of February 4, 1804, a fire broke out in his store which was so far advanced before it was discovered that nothing was saved but a part of their account books and some silver money. Post behaved honorably and sold all his lands to secure some preferred debts, and became in his old age divested of all the property for which he had labored during his whole life.

In April, 1790, a small colony of two or three families arrived here from Connecticut, prominent among whom was Capt. Stephen Potter. Captain Potter was born January 12, 1739. He served throughout the war of the Revolution, and there is reason to think that although then young he was also a soldier in the old French war that preceded it. His several commissions as ensign, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain are still in existence, bearing respectively the stirring names of Jonathan Trumbull, John Hancock, John Jay, and Samuel Huntington. In July, 1775, he was second lieutenant in the regiment known as "Congress's Own," the same in which there was serving under the same rank the lamented Nathan Hale, who was executed by the British

as a spy in the following year. Captain Potter was an excellent man and greatly esteemed. His piety was of the strict Puritan order and he was himself a worthy descendant of the Potters who signed the "Plantation Covenant" at New Haven in 1638. At a meeting held at Whitesboro in April, 1793, for the purpose of organizing a religious society he was put on the committee to draft a constitution, and when the society was incorporated shortly afterward, by the style of the United Society of Whitestown and Old Fort Schuyler, he was elected one of its trustees. When, in 1803, it was deemed advisable to elect a portion of the session from that part of the church residing in the latter place Captain Potter was created both deacon and elder.

In company with Captain Potter came his son-in-law, Benjamin Plant, from Brantford, Conn. Purchasing a portion of the Potter lot he settled thereon, remaining a farmer all his life. Among the reminiscences of Benjamin Plant, jr., the eldest son, who was born in 1794 and who resided on the New Hartford road for upward of fifty years, is of having once come very near to encountering a bear with her cub in the road near his father's. He was in company with the latter, who, seeing the bear approaching, advised the son to lie down and keep quiet. This he did, when the mother, being intent on getting her young one through a brush fence that impeded their course, passed near and went on her way.

Another settler of 1790 was Matthew Hubbell from Lanesboro, Mass. Born in 1762 he was drafted into military service at the age of fifteen and took part in the battle of Bennington. Before he came to this place he had occupied for a single season a farm on the Phelps and Gorham purchase in Ontario County. But his wife being discontented in so savage a wilderness, where bears were too plenty and neighbors too few, he sold at sixty-six cents per acre the land he had bought at thirty-three cents, and leaving Bloomfield returned eastward. He bought Salyea's interest in the River Bend farm and subsequently obtained a deed of it from Agatha Evans and Sir Charles Gould, heirs of General Bradstreet. This purchase cost him at the rate of $2.50 per acre. Selling a part on the west he continued to cultivate the remainder until his death, and here he reared a large family. Possessed of a fair share of New England energy and enterprise, with the moral and virtuous

habits there inculcated, Mr. Hubbell was a useful and respected citizen. He was a member of the first grand jury that ever sat in this State west of Herkimer. He was among the earliest and most prominent of the Baptist denomination in this section, having received immersion in 1803 at the hands of Elder Covell, a Baptist elder then on a tour of visitation and preaching throughout the State, and who has published a journal of his labors. During some years Mr. Hubbell was a respected magistrate of the town. He died October 12, 1819, in consequence of sickness contracted at Sackets Harbor, whither he carried supplies in the War of 1812.

Yet another comer of the year 1790 was Benjamin Ballou. His native place was somewhere in Rhode Island, whence he came, bringing a family of grown-up children. He had a lease from the Bleecker family in 1797 of 126 acres of lot No. 92, and occupied a house east of the Big Basin near the site of the boatyard. Besides farming he also carried on a small tannery.

So destitute were the Mohawk settlements at this period of articles that are now of almost daily use and abundant wherever stores exist that a gallon of wine could not be found throughout the valley. Such is the testimony of a settler of Palmyra who journeyed eastward in 1790 in quest of wine for an invalid neighbor, and without success until he reached Schenectady.[1]

In July, 1791, Thomas and Augustus Corey purchased 200 acres of lot No. 95, and they resided nearly on the site of the brick house now standing on the northeast corner of Whitesboro and Hotel streets. Their house was remarkable as being shingled on the sides as well as above. In 1795 they sold out to Messrs. Boon and Linklaen, agents of the Holland Land Company, and left the place. Peter Bellinger purchased this year 150 acres of lot 89 lying in the gulf east of Mr. Hubbell. He remained there until his death.

In 1792 Joseph Ballou, a brother of Benjamin, from Exeter, R. I., embarking on board a sloop at Providence with his wife, two sons, and a daughter, proceeded by the route of Long Island Sound and the Hudson to Albany; and thence, passing overland to Schenectady, came in boats up the Mohawk and landed a short distance below the ford. Mr.

[1] Turner's "History of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase."

Ballou settled himself upon lot No. 94. This it will be remembered is the lot of which Rutger Bleecker leased 273½ acres to George Damuth for the term of twenty-one years. Previously to the date agreed on for the first payment (July, 1793) Mr. Ballou would seem to have obtained from Damuth or his widow an assignment of a part of this lease, the remainder being held by Mr. Post since this first payment was made jointly by them both. The payments of 1794 to 1797 inclusive are also endorsed as made in part by Mr. Ballou, while those which follow, of 1802–07, were wholly received from him. This farm, or so much of it as reached from the river to a line south of where the canal now runs, he had under cultivation. In August, 1800, he and his sons procured each of them, from the executors of Mr. Bleecker, a deed of a lot on Main street near the present John, and upon these lots they erected a house and a store. The house stood where John street opens out of the square. It then fronted toward the square, but when John street was opened it was faced about to the latter street and made a part of a public house. This house, once known as Union Hall and subsequently by many different names, occupied the site of the present Ballou block. His sons were merchants and occupied a store which was adjacent to the farm-house on the west. He was one of the village trustees, elected at the first meeting held under the charter of 1805, and held the office by successive re-elections for four years.

In the summer of 1792 a start seems to have been given to the settlement by the erection of a bridge across the Mohawk. The petition to the legislature asking aid to build it fortunately still survives. It is valuable at the present day, not only because it shows the difficulty of the work without such assistance as well as the inconveniences that had been previously felt, but because it has preserved in the names of its signers what may be termed a tolerably complete enumeration of the people then living in the vicinity. No apology, therefore, can be needed for transferring it in full. Those of the petitioners known as settlers of Old Fort Schuyler are designated by italics:

"*To the Honorable the Legislature, &c., &c.:*

"The petition of the subscribers, Inhabitants of the County of Herkimer, Respectfully sheweth:

"That having for a long time endured the inconveniences and dangers of fording the Mohawk River at Old Fort Schuyler, did some time past associate and by voluntary

subscription attempt to raise money to erect a bridge across the river at said place, but after their most strenuous exertions, find themselves, on account of the infant state of the adjacent settlements, incapable of effecting said purpose; and your Petitioners beg leave to state that in addition to the inconveniences of fording said river, (which at some seasons of the year is very dangerous,) the public in general are highly interested in the erection of a bridge at said place, as it is one of the greatest roads in the State of New York, being the customary, (and in consequence of the erection of bridges over the Canada Creeks below,) the most direct route from the eastern to the west part of the State. In this situation, while the more interior parts of the State are enjoying liberal donations from the State for building of bridges, your Petitioners earnestly implore the Legislature to extend a helping hand to those who, having but recently settled in almost a wilderness, have devolved upon them a very heavy burden in making roads and building bridges; they therefore pray the Legislature to grant them the sum of Two Thousand Pounds toward defraying the expense of erecting a bridge at the place above mentioned, as it will require nearly double that sum to complete the same; and your petitioners will ever pray.

"Herkimer County, October 24, 1792.

"Thos. R. Gold,	*Nathan Smith*,	Asa Brunson,	Elizur Moseley,
Thomas Hooker,	George Doolittle,	Robert Bardwell,	Gaius Morgan,
Peleg Hyde,	Daniel Reynolds,	*John Post*,	Phillup Alesworth,
Edward Johnson,	Just's Griffeth,	Nath'l Griffeth,	John Lockwood,
Ezra Hovey,	Benj'n Johnson,	John H. Pool,	Aaron Bloss,
Jacob Hastings,	*Philip Morey*,	*Silvanus Mowry*,	John Foster,
Elias Kane,	Henry Chesebrough,	Abr'm Braer,	John Richardson,
Jeremiah Powell,	George Staples,	William Sayles,	Noah Kent,
Asa Kent,	Solomon Harter,	*Nathaniel Darling*,	Shadrach Smith,
Claudius Wolcoot,	Oliver Trumbull,	John Crandal,	Daniel Follett,
Archibald Bates,	*Ab'm Bmm (Boom)*	Sam'l Wilbur,	*John Bellinger*,
John Cunningham,	Daniel C. White,	*Jacob Christman*,	*John Christman*,
Joseph Harris,	*Matthew Hubbell*,	*Obadiah Ballou*,	*John D. Petrye*,
Samuel Wells,	Solomon Wells,	Ellis Doty,	Jeremiah Read,
fried riegbauman,	David Andrew,	*Augustus Sayles*,	William Sayles, jr.,
Uriah Sayles,	Theodore Sprague,	George Wever,	Seth Griffeth,
Jacob (illegible),	Benjamin Carney,	Samuel Griffith,	Henry Fall,
John Whiston,	Abram Jillet,	Thomas Scott,	David Stafford,
Daniel Campble,	Solomon Whiston,	*William Alverson*,	Francis Guiteau,
Isaac Brayton,	Peleg Briggs,	Samuel Barnes,	Samuel Stafford."
Caleb Austin,	Townsin Briggs,	William haile,	

Having been assigned to a committee of the House on the supplementary bill favorable action was taken. The bridge had been raised, however, the previous summer. It was placed on the line of Second street where the banks were somewhat higher than at the site of the

present bridge. The raising took place on Sunday in order that more of the inhabitants of the vicinity might be at leisure to assist. There was living in Deerfield a few years since a man who, when a child, was present at the raising. This was Elder George M. Weaver, who was born in January, 1788, and was then in his fifth year. An incident which he related as connected with the event must have contributed to fix the fact in his memory. On the way over with his parents from Deerfield they spied a bear in a tree by the side of the road. While Mrs. Weaver bravely remained at the foot of the tree with her young son and another child in arms, keeping watch of the bear, the father returned home, procured a gun, and shot the animal, after which they continued their course to the river.

From the preceding list of signers we gather a few additional names. They represent farmers who lived near rather than within the settlement and some actually outside of the limits of Utica as determined by the first village charter. These limits then reached from the eastern line of lot No. 82 on the east to the western bounds of No. 99 on the west.

In the year 1793, as we learn from the inscription on his tombstone, came Gurdon Burchard and Elizabeth his wife. They were from Norwich, Conn. Mr. Burchard was a saddle and harnessmaker, and occupied a lot fronting on Whitesboro street, south side, but reaching through to Genesee, a gore separating it from the corner of the latter. About 1810 he abandoned this business and opened a tavern, under the sign of the "Buck," nearly on the site of the present Dudley House. And here he continued, with the exception of a brief period when he was in the "mercantile line," until his death.

James P. and Stephen Dorchester, who are known to have been living here in 1794 and who were related to Mr. Burchard, probably came at the same time with him. They were hatters, and occupied a shop on Genesee street a short distance above the rear end of the Burchard lot. On this site James P. erected the first brick store that was built on Genesee street. He soon left the place.

We come now to the year 1794, when we find that the hamlet is increased by the presence of several additional inhabitants. Inasmuch as their names are not to be previously met with it is presumed they had newly arrived. Prominent among them was James S. Kip, who would

seem to have been in his own house as early as May of this year, for therein was received the agent of the Castorland Company, who came with a letter of introduction to seek aid in securing workmen and wagons for the furtherance of the enterprise. Mr. Kip, who was for long years afterward a conspicuous member of society, was a native of New York and the son of a Dutch gentleman whose farm on Kip's Bay had so increased in value with the rise of real estate in that vicinity as to prove a fortune to the possessor. He was a nephew of Abraham Herring, with whom, as we have seen, Peter Smith had been an apprentice, and we may surmise, therefore, that it was through the influence of the latter that he was led to settle at this place. On the 19th of July in the same year he bought of Evans & Gould—the daughter and devisee and the executor of General Bradstreet—lot No. 96, containing 400 acres. This lot embraces at this day a very precious portion of the city, extending in width from a few feet east of Broadway to a little west of the line of Cornelia street, and stretching back from the river some three miles.

The purchase of No. 96 Mr. Kip does not seem to have proceeded at once to occupy, for after having parted with a fraction—a portion, however, large enough to enrich the family of the purchaser—he settled himself upon a leased farm of 366 acres in lot No. 93, which included the site of the old fort. Here he built a small log store near the eastern end of Main street, establishing a landing on the river at the mouth of Ballou's Creek nearly in front of his house, and strove by these means to divert the commerce from Mr. Post and other rivals who were located a little higher on the stream. He built also a potashery and was soon a considerable manufacturer, although for his products he soon found in Bryan Johnson and Kane & Van Rensselaer more successful vendors than he himself had been.

But Mr. Kip was ambitious to shine in other spheres. Quite early he figured as a military man, and at the very beginning of the century he was making tours of the Northern towns as inspector of militia. Moreover his public spirit and his ardent temperament soon drew him into public life, and he became an eager politician and a warm partisan. He was made sheriff in 1804, and continued to hold the office at intervals and by repeated appointments for nine years. Prominent in social

life, interested in all matters of a local nature, and endowed with enterprise and independence he devoted himself assiduously to the general interests, and became more successful as a public man than he was in acquiring property for himself. He was one of the first Board of Directors of the Utica Bank, and at its election he was chosen as its first president. In 1812 he had the honor of being one of the presidential electors.

Major Kip's earlier residence was on Main street, where he occupied for a time the handsome house on the corner of Third street which was subsequently the home of Judge Miller. About the year 1809 he built and occupied on a portion of his first purchase the finest mansion in the village. This, which was of cut stone, stood on the westerly side of Broadway within a very short distance of where the canal was afterward laid out. It was surrounded by handsome grounds, which formed on the south a fine esplanade for military parades.

One Joseph Pierce was an occupant of a part of the territory acquired by Mr. Kip in his purchase of July, 1794, and is known to have been living thereon in April previous; how much longer it is impossible to say. Mr. Pierce had been a soldier of the Revolution and bore the title if not the rank of captain. His farm-house was near the eastern line of Broadway a little way up from Whitesboro street. Captain Pierce afterward lived in Deerfield and built the *covered* bridge across the river, which in 1810 succeeded the two earlier structures. His sons were Joseph, jr., John, and Parley. The former removed to Cayuga County. John was constable and village tax collector and afterward deputy sheriff. As constable he was often traveling over the country and serving processes in what are now Lewis, St. Lawrence, and Jefferson. He once went to Ogdensburg to serve a summons.

Thomas Norton, who married Sarah, second daughter of Stephen Potter, had been a sea captain and afterward returned to a sea-faring life. His residence while here was on the upper end of the Potter lot and subsequently on the turnpike near the residence of Mrs. Butterfield, where he kept a public house.

Another resident of this date was the village physician, Dr. Samuel Carrington. He was a young man of very gentlemanly appearance and manners and of good literary education. He was a druggist, though

he was titled doctor, and may have taken the degree. In an advertisement of his drugs, paints, and dye woods dated November, 1800, he says he has "determined to sell them at very low prices for ready pay. Having found from sad experience that credit is the bane of trade I decline granting that indulgence in the future and would rather cry over than after my goods." He succeeded Mr. Post as postmaster on the 1st of April, 1799, and was a very prosperous man in a pecuniary way, though his emoluments from his office could not have been very profitable.

Stephen Ford, a merchant, occupied for a short time a store on the south corner of Genesee and Whitesboro streets, his lot being the larger end of the gore next Mr. Burchard. He married the third daughter of Stephen Potter. He failed and left the place. After his death his widow married William Alverson.

Aaron Eggleston was a cooper whose shop during most of his residence stood at a long distance from other buildings, viz., near the site of Henry W. Millar's store on the east side of Genesee. With the exception of a brief stay in Clinton, whence he returned in 1804, he lived here in the exercise of his trade until his death.

John Hobby was a blacksmith, his shop being just above the site of the Central Railroad depot. He had a brother Epenetus, a tall, stout man with but one eye, who was a good hand at fires; and another brother whose name was Elkanah. The three formed the chorus of a song that was a favorite with the jolly band which sometimes met of an evening at the village inn. The song was entitled "All on Hobbies." At the end of the first verse all would shout: "That 's John Hobby!" after the next: "That 's Neet Hobby!" etc. John died February 6, 1812.

Thomas Jones was a black and whitesmith who sometimes worked for Hobby. He was a superior workman and is said to have been so expert a picklock as to have been in durance in England for the unlawful exercise of his skill. Another Jones, Simeon by name, lived in a house on stilts that stood upon a knoll in a swamp. That swamp was near the eastern end of the site of the Globe Hotel.

The parties who are known to have been new comers of the year 1794 were Moses Bagg, John House, Jason Parker, and Apollos Cooper.

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Moses Bagg, of Westfield, Mass., with his wife and two sons landed from the river about two miles above the ford in the autumn of 1793, and after tarrying through the winter at Middle Settlement arrived at Old Fort Schuyler on the 12th of the following March. In August Mr. Bagg obtained from Joseph Ballou four acres of his leased farm,—for which he subsequently got a title from Mr. Bleecker,—and began to practice his trade of blacksmith on what is now Main street a little east of the corner of the square. His house, a log structure, or, as one eye-witness avers, a shanty made of hemlock boards nailed to the stubs of trees, stood directly on the corner; and this he opened for the accommodation of travelers. Shortly afterward he put up a two-story wooden building on the same site.

Shortly after the arrival of the preceding family came another innkeeper who opened a house on the southeast corner of Genesee street and the Public Square. This was John House, of whom we know little besides the fact that he was a pleasant man and a popular tavern-keeper. He removed early from the place, and by the year 1802 his house was kept by another. His daughter became the wife of Myron Holley, of Ontario County. William House, his son, was a merchant in Lockport, N. Y. One of Utica's most useful and best remembered citizens appeared on its stage when, in 1794, Jason Parker took up his abode therein. He undertook the employment of post-rider between Canajoharie and Whitestown, and in 1795 began running a stage between Albany and Old Fort Schuyler. A greater part of his life was thereafter devoted to that business, either alone or in company with others, as is more fully explained in a later chapter of this work. Mr. Parker also served as a trustee of the village, and was in all ways an active and a public spirited citizen.

Apollos Cooper was born at Southampton, L. I., February 2, 1767, was a carpenter by trade, and had come into Oneida County in 1790. Before coming to Old Fort Schuyler he had lived at Johnstown, and was also in the employ of Mr. Scriba at Oneida Lake. On the 11th of April, 1795, he bought of James S. Kip 117 acres of great lot No. 96, which the latter had bought the year previous. This land constituted a narrow strip extending from the river nearly to the intersection of Genesee and State streets. Early in the fall of 1794 he had gotten

possession of the land and built the rear part of the house on Whitesboro street, where he afterward resided throughout his life. The homestead yet remains while the farm has long since been swallowed up by the encroaching city.

Mr. Cooper does not seem to have long pursued his trade, but when not engaged in official duties he was chiefly busied with farming. The bridge across the river at the foot of Genesee street which replaced the earlier bridge is, however, said to have been the work of his skill. A peculiarity of this bridge consisted in the long covered avenue of trestle work that led down to it, reaching back half way to Main street, a proof, as it would appear, that the river bank was then much lower than at present and the bridge in consequence more difficult of approach. This bridge had a stone abutment in the center, and was of more substantial construction than its more immediate predecessor. Mr. Cooper was also the artificer of Hamilton Oneida Academy, the precursor of Hamilton College. His early location in the county secured to him an extensive acquaintance and obtained for him no small share of public favor, which was manifested by his appointment at various periods as judge, representative, and sheriff, and by his filling also many subordinate stations in the place of his residence. Mrs. E. A. Graham, his daughter, is still a resident.

On a farm next west of Nathan Smith, and half way to Whitesboro, lived William Inman, a gentleman who was in habits of constant intercourse with the people of the settlement, though he did not move into it until a few years later; but as this farm has by a recent legislative ordinance been included within the domain of Utica we introduce him here. Mr. Inman was a native of Somersetshire, England, and in early life was a clerk of Lord Pultney. He first sailed to America March 13, 1792, and arrived in June. He soon after was entrusted with the interests of certain Englishmen, prominent among whom was Patrick Colquhoun, high sheriff of London, for whom he purchased in trust the tract of land called Inman's Triangle, including the towns of Leyden and Lewis in Lewis County, N. Y. The following year he returned to England, but ere long he was again in this country.

In 1793 he obtained of Rutger Bleecker two leases of land in lot No. 104, containing in all 153 acres, and not long after came to reside in

Oneida County. He lived at first in the house that is situated on the north side of the Whitesboro road, opposite the half-way bridge over the canal. But disgusted with the "Yankee dust" which reached him from the neighboring highway he built the large house that stands quite back from it on the south side, and which has been of late years known as the Champlin house. Possessed of ample means he hired laborers and lived upon his farm as a private gentleman. "He had considerable knowledge of English literature, was fond of books, and exhibited in his conversation the superiority which results from culture and intercourse with refined society. His handwriting was handsome; he was accurate and methodical, understanding well his own interests, and apt in drafting all legal papers relating to his property and dealings." He consequently maintained a high social standing and participated in the best society which the neighborhood afforded. He rode in a heavy English carriage and wore powdered hair, with short clothes and knee-buckles.

As early as 1804 he erected a brewery on the site of what is now the northwest corner of Broadway and Whitesboro streets, where with Edward Smith and Aylmer Johnson, under the firm name of E. Smith & Co, he commenced business as brewer and maltster. In April, 1805, the partnership was dissolved and the brewery was thereafter for some years conducted by Mr. Inman alone. Mr. Inman was among the foremost of those who took a part in founding Trinity Church; he was placed on the subscription and also on the building committee, and while he lived in Utica served either as vestryman or warden. William, his eldest son, became a commodore in the navy of the United States; John was an editor of New York city, being connected successively with the *Standard*, the *Spirit of the Times*, the New York *Mirror*, the *Commercial Advertiser*, and the *Columbian Magazine;* Henry distinguished himself as a painter, excelling in portraiture, in landscape, and in *genre* painting.

An inhabitant of whom we get the first hint in 1795, at this time a carpenter, but who afterward developed into a merchant as successful as any that Utica has produced, was Watts Sherman. He came from Newport, R. I. He soon obtained the office of constable, and as we are assured manifested unusual zeal in the discharge of his duties, having

on one occasion descended into a chimney in order to seize a silk dress which the party having it determined he should not obtain possession of, and so debarred him other entrance into his house.

In 1802 Mr. Sherman formed a partnership in trade with Arnold Wells, another early settler, the latter furnishing the most of the capital. In this new sphere he evinced unusual capacity, for he was uncommonly shrewd and stirring. Being too ambitious for Mr. Wells they separated, while Mr. Sherman enlarged his business and directly took rank among the leading merchants. With others he bestirred himself in the creation of the first glass works of the county, the factory at Vernon, and was one of its directors. Under date of May, 1813, he informed the community that he had taken into partnership Henry B. Gibson and Alexander Seymour under the name of Sherman, Gibson & Co. While the junior member remained in Utica the two former established themselves in New York, where their skillful conduct of trade secured an independent fortune for each of them.

Samuel Jewett was one of the pioneer settlers of New Hartford and used to say that he had helped to raise the first barn, the first frame house, and the first meeting-house that were built in that town. He removed hither in 1795 and purchased of Stephen Norton a part of the Potter farm. His late residence on the line of the Seneca turnpike, built before that road had been worked, but not before it was laid out, forms at this day almost the only remaining landmark of its generation.

We come now to the year 1796, in which (or possibly in 1795) Ezekiel Clark arrived and began a small business as a merchant in Bagg's Tavern. He continued a resident almost, if not quite, until the hamlet became a city, and was by turns merchant, innkeeper, baker, cooper, and merchant again.

Of the new comers one was a merchant, but did not remain long a merchant. With him there was abundant reason for the change: his educational training had been in a totally different direction, and was too complete a one to admit of sacrifice; this, together with his natural bias and the needs of his neighbors, soon inclined him to pursuits more congenial. This was Dr. Alexander Coventry, whose character and career deserve a fuller consideration. He was born near Hamilton, Scot-

land, August 27, 1766, the son of Capt. George Coventry, who had served under his majesty George III. in the old French war. The son attended medical lectures at Glasgow and at Edinburgh, and imbibed the instruction of those eminent teachers, Monro, Cullen, Hope, and Gregory. In July, 1785, he sailed for America and first settled at Hudson in this State, where he became engaged in agricultural pursuits in conjunction with the practice of his profession. Thence he removed to Romulus, on the east side of Seneca Lake, which place he left in 1796 on account of the sickness of himself and his family, and came to Old Fort Schuyler. At first he entered into mercantile business with John Post, but soon separated from him and opened a physician's office just above, that is to say, on the west side of the Genesee road about two doors above the corner of Whitesboro street. About 1804 he had for a partner Dr. David Hasbrouck; but having purchased a farm in Deerfield he removed thither and once more engaged in agriculture.

The doctor pursued farming, and especially fruit growing, with all the ardor of more modern amateurs, and his grafted apples and other fruit were famous the country round. From this period onward until his death his time and attention were divided between his farm, his books, and the practice of his profession, although during his latter years the demands of his profession were paramount to all besides. He had formed a partnership in 1817 with the late Dr. John McCall, then also residing in Deerfield. In the following year, when the latter came to this place, their office was in a small wooden building on the northwest corner of Broad and John streets, and here joined him his next and last partner, his son, Dr. Charles B. Coventry.

As a family physician and obstetrician Dr. Coventry was eminently distinguished; and not only in our own but in the adjoining counties he maintained a standing no less respectable as a consulting one. His uniformly courteous and sympathizing manner with the sick, co-operating with his clear and discriminating judgment, obtained for him unrivaled esteem and affection. Every one felt safe when his skill and experience could be secured. In person he was muscular and moderate in height; in manners without pretence, but affable and engaging; in tastes, social; in temper, sometimes irascible.

The public appreciation of the science and standing of Dr. Coventry

is shown by the offices he held. Besides presiding for several successive years over the medical society of his own county he was twice elected president of the medical society of the State. He was a trustee of the Fairfield Medical College, a member of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Art, and Manufactures, a member of the Albany Lyceum, and a corresponding member of the Linnæan Society of Paris. He was an occasional contributor to the political and agricultural journals of the day, and was also the author of some professional papers for the medical serials. From the period of his studentship to the last year of his life he kept a diary in which he noted at length his medical and agricultural employments, with references now and then to social and other current events of the day. About the year 1817 he led the way in the formation of the first agricultural society of the county, and was its secretary and presiding genius.

While attending a dangerous case of sickness in the family of Nicholas Devereux he fell a victim to an epidemic influenza and died December 9, 1831. His wife, Elizabeth Butler, of Brantford, Conn., had died some years before. He left a family of seven sons and four daughters. Of these the late Dr. Charles B. Coventry was the only one who made a home in Utica.

A merchant who may be set down as of this date was Talcott Camp, for he visited the place in the fall of 1796, bringing with him a portion of goods, though he returned east for the winter, to come again with his family the following spring. Shortly before the date above named he was in New York city, and a sight he there beheld determined, it is said, his course to the new settlement. This was a barrel or two of silver coin which William G. Tracy, of Whitesboro, had brought down to exchange for the goods he needed in his trade. Returns like these betokened a market that was worth the seeking, and he sought it. Talcott Camp was born in Durham, Conn., and held during the greater part of the Revolution a post in the commissary department. Settling afterward in Glastonbury he was engaged chiefly in mercantile pursuits, although he was also associated with a partner in the manufacture of iron.

For a few years after his removal to Old Fort Schuyler he devoted himself to trading, and was not at all unsuccessful in the pursuit, though he ere long disposed of his interest and engaged in the purchase and

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sale of lands. But it is as an upright and esteemed magistrate, as he long was, that 'Squire Camp is best known, and tradition recalls the impartial dignity with which he was wont to pronounce "the opinion of the court." In 1809 he was made president of the village, a station which he held for five successive years. This was in part during the turbulent period of the war, when troops were often marched through the village or quartered in the neighborhood, and when aggressions and quarrels were rife. Much responsibility and care were of course devolved upon him. He was some time trustee of the Presbyterian Church and bore a part as one of the original board in the founding of the Utica Academy. Prominent among those who made honorable the beginnings of Utica he was a man of intelligence and integrity, of sterling sense and judgment, "of marked and dignified appearance and courteous manners, who always commanded respect and in his later years veneration."

Before speaking of the new comers of 1797 let us notice a few individuals who were already located when the settlers of 1797 themselves appeared. Besides other merchants than those we have mentioned Clark & Fellows kept at this time the largest store in the place, that is to say for the benefit of the inhabitants, Post's trade being chiefly with the Indians. It was situated on the north side of the Whitesboro road near the present Division street, and was in fact but a mere hut. Silas Clark, the elder partner, was a stirring man and made money. He owned a farm at the eastern end of the settlement; also a house and lot somewhat nearer, besides the house in which he lived on the south side of Whitesboro street and almost opposite his store.

William Fellows, after the death of his associate, formed a connection with Moses Bagg, jr., for the sale of the miscellaneous goods of a country store. This connection was closed in the year 1807, when John Camp, who had been their clerk, purchased Mr. Fellows's interest.

Men of higher mark than these were Nathan Williams and Erastus Clark, the earliest lawyers of the place, who will be noticed in a later chapter. Francis A. Bloodgood, admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court, August 5, 1790, made his début before a Fort Schuyler audience on the anniversary of our nation's independence, 1797. His address was delivered in a grove in the rear of the shingle-sided

house heretofore mentioned, and on whose site was erected the following year *The Hotel*, as it was called, *par eminence*. Mr. Bloodgood was a native of Albany and a graduate of Union College. What headway he made in the practice of his profession we are unable to declare; but two years later he was appointed county clerk, and herein he found what was almost his life work; at least during nearly the whole period of his residence did he hold by successive re-appointments this remunerative and responsible station. His political feelings were strong and his influence, both by means of his pen and by personal efforts, was considerable. Neither was he by any means indifferent to all that related to the interests of the town. He was a village trustee in 1805, and on the organization of the Bank of Utica became one of its trustees. In 1810, as senator, he represented the district at Albany, where he was a zealous follower of De Witt Clinton. He resided on Whitesboro street within a short distance eastward from the office over which he presided.

As notable a person as any we have yet mentioned, conspicuous alike for his past eminent service to the country as for high social position and influence and example in the village he chose for his later residence, was Colonel Walker. Col. Benjamin Walker was born in 1753 in England and it is believed in the city of London, and was a pupil in his youth of the Blue Coat School. He did not receive a brilliant but a solid education, and having afterward passed some time in France he became a master of the French language. At an early age he entered the service of a respectable mercantile house in London, under whose patronage he came while yet a youth to this country and resided with an eminent merchant in New York. He was still in the service of this gentleman when the Revolutionary war commenced. At the beginning of the contest he entered warmly into the cause of American independence. He was serving in the rank of captain in the Second Regiment of New York when he was appointed to act as aid-de-camp to the Baron Steuben. It was at Valley Forge on the 25th of April, 1778, that Steuben took him into his family as his first aid. In this situation he gained the warmest friendship and most intimate confidence of the baron, and was ever after regarded by him with the affection of a son. Frederick Kapp, in his Life of Steuben, informs us that Walker superintended all his cor-

respondence and writing from 1778 to 1782. Steuben dictated to him in French and Walker wrote it out in English. Thus almost all the drafts of Steuben's reforms and plans are written in Walker's neat hand-writing. He accompanied his general to all the inspections and reviews, acted as translator in case of need, and often extricated him from difficulties. Even in the most difficult matters Steuben relied chiefly on Walker's sound judgment, and the success of Steuben's reforms is in a great measure due to his able and indefatigable aid-de-camp. In the year 1781–82 Walker joined General Washington's suite and acted as his aid to the close of the war. He was one of the persons so strongly recommended to the patronage of Congress in the letter of Washington accompanying his resignation, and was for many years honored with an epistolary correspondence with that great man. After the conclusion of peace he was at first secretary to the governor of New York, but soon after established himself in the wholesale hardware and commission business in company with Maj. Benjamin Ledyard. He was also naval officer of the port of New York and continued to hold the place until 1797. In the latter year, when he was appointed agent of the Earl of Bath's great estate, a landed property lying chiefly in Madison County, he removed to Old Fort Schuyler, where he resided the remainder of his life. The management of this estate as well as the care of the lands devised to him by Baron Steuben, and which were situated chiefly in the northern part of this county, occupied much of his attention. He was in 1800 chosen to represent this district in Congress, but could never afterward be prevailed upon to enter on the duties of public life. Although he declined the public services of his country he was by no means inattentive to the welfare of his fellow citizens.

Among those who took part in the organization and erection of Trinity Church he was perhaps the foremost. The Bleecker family had promised the donation of a site to the first church of any kind that should be erected in this place. Lady Bath, of England, had also pledged the gift of several hundred acres of her land in Madison County to the first church of an Episcopalian character that should be built in this part of the State. Not only was it through the agency of Colonel Walker that this latter gift was realized, but his name also heads the list of individual subscriptions made for the church, and in association with

Nathan Williams and William Inman he was appointed on the building committee.

He built for himself a fine mansion at the eastern end of Broad street which then had a large farm attached. His house was the seat of refined and elegant hospitality and he a model gentleman. "He gave much of his time to the society of his friends, to whom his gay good sense, his unassuming manners, his open, generous temper, his independent spirit, and his extensive acquaintance with the world rendered him a most enlivening and instructive companion." For those days his style was considerable; he kept three slaves, employed several men on his garden and grounds, had a good deal of plate, and was the first inhabitant who owned a coach. Of Colonel Walker it is said that "it was his peculiar delight to search out merit in distress, to cheer the poor man in despondency, to prove himself a father to the fatherless, and to restore hope and comfort to the breast of the widow. To these benevolent purposes he appropriated a large share of his income, and it is confidently believed that no individual in this part of the country distributed more in charity than he. And yet in all this there was no ostentation of beneficence." In person he was rather short and fleshy, having a decided English physiognomy and an expression of benevolence coupled with some degree of sternness. He had a fine voice, and when he presided at one time at a meeting of citizens called to express their disapprobation of Mr. Jefferson's embargo he addressed them in a loud tone and with a curt, martial air, as he would have issued orders on the field of battle. His death took place on the 13th of January, 1818. His remains, which from that time had lain in the village burying ground, were on the 17th of June, 1875, reinterred with public and befitting ceremonies in Forest Hill Cemetery. His portrait is preserved in the picture of Washington resigning his commission, painted by Trumbull for the rotunda in the capitol.

The next to be chronicled is Bryan Johnson, widely known afterward as one of the foremost merchants of Utica. He, too, was a native of England, and was born about the middle of the last century. A brother of his had lived some time in this country and was an enthusiast in all that related thereto. Influenced by his representations Mr. Johnson was induced to relinquish his trade in London and to embark

for America. Leaving his family, then consisting of his wife and one son, to remain until he should have secured for them a permanent home he departed for Dublin, whence he sailed for New York. Proceeding to Albany and thence up the Mohawk on his way to Canada Mr. Johnson arrived at Old Fort Schuyler on the 4th of July, 1797. He was so much pleased with the appearance of the place that he decided to remain here, and soon established himself in a small building on the Whitesboro road near where is now Division street.

His earliest advertisement acquaints the public that he will advance ready cash on all kinds of produce. He kept a good assortment of goods, which he sold at prices unusually low. His ambition for some time seems to have been directed more to the transaction of a large business than to make great gains. To attain his object he sought the reputation of selling goods cheaper than his village competitors and to purchase country produce at higher prices. His greatest competitors were, however, outside the village. Messrs. Kane & Van Rensselaer, a highly respectable and rich firm, were established at Canajoharie and were transacting a great business, extending far beyond this place. Their store at Canajoharie was near the Mohawk, and as their business kept declining they would hail the boats passing down the river with wheat and potash in order to ascertain to whom the freight belonged. The answer was, "To Bryan Johnson, of Old Fort Schuyler"; and as boats returned up the river loaded with merchandise gave the same answer when questioned as to the ownership of the goods Messrs. Kane & Van Rensselaer resolved to go to the new emporium and to share in the same trade. The rivalry thus produced continued with unabated force after Messrs. Kane & Van Rensselaer had established themselves here and as long as Mr. Johnson remained in business.

In the meantime, however, there arrived from England the son of the latter, the late A. B. Johnson, who became an associate of his father. The following is their advertisement of 1802: "New universal cheap wholesale and retail store. B. Johnson takes this opportunity of informing the public that he has, in addition to his former store, opened the above, adjoining the printing office on the Genesee road, where he has received a large and fashionable assortment of dry goods, &c., &c. He continues paying, as usual, the highest prices in cash for seasoned furs,

flax seed, wheat, pot and pearl ashes." The son never participated in the rivalry so far as to disregard the great object of trade, the acquisition of property, and wielding a very considerable influence over his father; notwithstanding he was yet much under age he succeeded in impressing him with his own views. The result was that more money was realized in the last few years of Mr. Johnson's business than in all the former. But in 1809, soon after the son had attained his majority and several years before his own death, he thought best to retire. He had now for many years maintained his position as a leading merchant, and by trade as well as by some fortunate purchases of real estate had acquired a property of almost $50,000.

Maj. Benjamin Hinman was a native of Southbury, Conn. He served several years with much credit in the army of the Revolution as captain, commissary, wagonmaster, and aid to General Greene. He was one of the thirteen Hinmans who held commissions in that war from the town of Woodbury. On one occasion, when the British threatened to attack the fort at Rome, he was sent thither, and was so much pleased with the character of the country through which he passed that he determined on the expiration of the war to settle there. He came accordingly about the year 1787 and purchased a tract of about 2,000 acres at Little Falls. In 1797 or 1798 he removed to Fort Schuyler. After occupying two or three different residences on this side of the river and keeping a public house a few years across the bridge in Deerfield he finally took up his residence in Main street a few doors east of the square. While living in Deerfield he superintended the construction of the dike across the flats. The former road had been an ungraded and meandering one, following the course of the higher portions of land.

Rev. John Hammond was a Baptist minister who in 1797 was living in this place, his house being on the public square a little below Bagg's Tavern. While here he preached at Deerfield and elsewhere in this vicinity. At this time he is said to have conducted a class on Sunday for instruction in the Scriptures, and may therefore be regarded as a pioneer in the work of Sunday school teaching. He also labored occasionally among the Indians; but Elder Hammond was not solely and exclusively devoted to ministerial labors; he was also a land surveyor as were his three sons. Assisted by these sons he surveyed the tract in

the northern part of the State purchased by John Brown, of Providence, and known as Brown's tract.

In the course of this year Capt. George Macomber conducts hither his eldest son and leaves him to manage for himself while he goes back to Taunton, Mass., and after a year or more comes again, bringing with him the remainder of his family. This family claim to be descendants of one of the historic company of the *Mayflower*, and still cherish as a sacred heirloom a ring that bears the name of Mary Standish.

Capt. George Macomber had previously followed the sea, but leaving this hazardous pursuit now that he was past middle life and responsible for the settlement of a family of ten children he emigrated with them to the new country. As for himself, it being too late to acquire a new profession, he spent the remainder of his days in gardening.

Samuel Hooker was another carpenter who at this time took up his residence here. Originally from Barre, Mass., he had settled in Albany and was engaged in his chosen calling when he was induced to come to Old Fort Schuyler to superintend the erection by the agents of the Holland Land Company of a large brick hotel on Whitesboro street. His son Philip remained in Albany and became eminent as an architect, having been employed in the erection of St. Peter's and the Lutheran Churches as well as the State capitol. The remainder of Mr. Hooker's family removed with him, including his son John, who was also a carpenter and builder. These two were the only persons resident who were competent to project and carry on so important a structure as the hotel. It was probably begun in 1797 and was finished near the close of the year 1799. A more particular account of it will be given hereafter. In June, 1803, when a subscription had been started looking toward the building of Trinity Church, the Messrs. Hooker presented plans which were accepted, and they were engaged to go on with the work until the money had been expended. Beside these and other more private undertakings Mr. Hooker was in 1808 acting as agent for two fire insurance companies. He was an unassuming, industrious, and upright man. That he was much respected in his own church at least may be inferred from the fact that for twenty-one years he was annually elected one of its officers, two-thirds of which time he was a warden. Hooker, son of the foregoing, after following for some years his trade of carpenter and builder, went into the sale of lumber with Seth Dwight.

Seventy acres of lot No. 96 were on the 2d of January, 1897, bought by Richard Kimball from Jedediah Sanger, of New Hartford, who had himself bought of James S. Kip. This farm, which Mr. Kimball occupied until 1804, lay chiefly on the eastern side of Genesee Hill, but extended in part across to the western side nearly as far as the present Aikin street, where it bordered on the southern line of Judge Cooper's purchase. The farm-house, which since Mr. Kimball's day has been the home of numerous successive tenants, stood nearly on the site of the sumptuous mansion of Irvin A. Williams. At present it stands on the street which in after years was named in allusion to the early owner of the territory it traverses, though in allusion merely, since contempt for a name so wanting in honorable belongings as Kimball has changed it to Kemble. This owner, having sold his farm, went back to Connecticut.

We have arrived at the spring of 1798, a period which to their successors is an entirely arbitrary one, yet which to the inhabitants of our settlement was the beginning of a new epoch. They had begun to realize the need of a more formal civil organization, and moreover aspired to have their place recognized by a name that should be both more distinctive and more easy to speak than the accidental one it had thus far borne. As a curious illustration of the nature of fame the originator of the name of Utica cannot be admitted as past all doubt. The common report goes that the inhabitants were assembled in the public room of Bagg's Tavern and the question was raised of a designation for their soon to be incorporated village. A number of names were proposed. Some of those present were in favor of retaining the present one; one individual liked Indian names and wished that the village should take the patronymic of the noble Oneida chief, Sconandoa; another preferred a more national hero and would have it called Washington; another who was in search of briefness would call it Kent, an euphonious term and full of pleasing memories to the descendant of English ancestry. This latter had strong advocates, but was defeated by the ridicule of a citizen of whom we now hear for the first time, but of whom I can pick up nothing more except that his name was Little, and that he afterward drowned himself.

Finding agreement by other means impossible it was resolved to de-

cide the name by lot. Each person present deposited in a hat the name of his preference written on a slip of paper, and of these there were thirteen. The name first drawn was to be the accepted one. And so the lot fell upon the heathen name of Utica, the choice of that eminent classical scholar, Erastus Clark.

In due time came from the State legislature the act of incorporation already applied for. This act, passed April 3, 1798, defined the boundaries of the village and gave the citizens the right of self-government under five freeholders duly elected as trustees, and who were invested with the powers usually granted to small incorporated villages. And yet these powers were quite restricted, amounting to little more than protection against nuisances on the highways and the prevention and extinction of fires. In its title the village is named by the name it had previously borne; in the body of the act it is named only by its new one. And thus was Old Fort Schuyler merged into Utica.

CHAPTER II.

THE FIRST VILLAGE CHARTER.

Counties Erected — New comers of 1798 — Notes from Dwight's Travels — The Holland Land Company — The Phelps and Gorham Purchase — The first Hotel — Its Proprietors — Religious interests and an early Preacher — The Village tax list for 1800 — Notes of another Traveler — Highway Improvements — Business Development — The year 1801 — Recollections of the Welch Population — General characteristics at this early Period — Settlers of 1801–04 — Petition for a new Charter — A Map of the Village in 1806 — General Features.

NOT the settlement of Old Fort Schuyler alone dropped at this time the name which had previously attached to it; the territory in which it was located received likewise a new christening in the spring of 1798. The former county of Montgomery had already by successive acts of the legislature been curtailed of its vast dimensions, and the counties of Chemung, Ontario, Tioga, Otsego, Herkimer, and Onon-

daga had been one after another erected. Whitestown at the date in question was still a part of Herkimer County, though diminished in size by the setting off of several independent towns. By an act passed March 15, 1798, Herkimer was itself divided and the additional counties of Chenango and Oneida were formed. Whitestown now fell to the belongings of Oneida, and Utica was but an inconsiderable though incorporated village in this still extensive township.

Of the first seven years of its corporate life all records are lost; they were burned in the fire which on the 7th of December, 1848, consumed the council chamber and the most of its contents. A like fate has befallen the early town records of Whitestown. The times of adoption of a few streets of Utica, which were copied from the latter before their destruction, are the sole items saved. The newspapers of that date are quite barren of news merely local; engrossed with foreign concerns their editors gave little heed to events that happened directly around them; still less did they think to cater for those who at this day might study their sheets to seek out the past. Thus of village affairs our ignorance is nearly complete, and we know scarce one of the names of those who then were in rule. From a manuscript saved we gather that Francis A. Bloodgood was treasurer in 1800 and 1801 and Talcott Camp in 1802. We know also from subsequent minutes that at the first freeholders' meeting held under the charter of 1805 the trustees were present. But who the trustees were and what had been their official acts has perished forever. On the occasion of the fire which burned the store of Messrs. Post & Hamlin in February, 1804, a card was issued by the trustees of the village in which they present "their warm thanks to the fire company and to the citizens and strangers in general for their eager exertions in saving the property of the sufferers and in extinguishing the flames." So far as we know this card is the only evidence left us that as a corporate body the trustees ever existed, and the thanks accorded the firemen the only proof that their powers had once been in exercise, as they would seem to have been in organizing the company. For associate enterprise the time was much too new, and institutions, commercial, manufacturing, or benevolent, awaited a more established order of things. Dismissing then the expectation of obtaining any light from records written or printed upon this infantile portion of the civic life of

Utica we must go on as we have begun with the narrative of the component parts of the population and be content to infer the tenor of the public acts from the character of the actors.

It so happens besides that the period of the first charter covers the advent of many whose healthful influence was felt throughout the entire village history, who, like some already sketched, were men of nerve, fortitude, and energy, honest in principle and in conduct, wise and diligent in their own behalf, yet zealous for the interests of the place of their adoption. These for their private worth and their public deeds should be held in perpetual honor. And though of the period in question there is little of the heroic to relate, though it may have been "a day of small things," its actors were steadily laying the foundation of a greater future, were forming for themselves and their village a reputation for thrift, enterprise, and virtue which their descendants glory to inherit, and were preparing to become partakers in most of those local and general undertakings that have given prosperity to town and county.

Turning to the fresh comers of the newly named village the first we notice is Thomas Skinner, a student of law. A graduate of Williams College in the year 1797 we find him the next year prosecuting his studies and boarding at the house of Talcott Camp, on Whitesboro street, in company with his preceptor and former fellow townsman at Williamstown, Nathan Williams. It was not long before they were partners in practice and were still further united by the marriage of the latter to Mary, the sister of Mr. Skinner. Far short of Mr. Williams in force, learning, or legal acumen he surpassed him in fluency and grace as a speaker. He had a fine imagination and a classical taste improved by the choicest reading. Possessing skill also as a writer he became one of the principal contributors to the *Columbian Gazette.* In 1807 he was the attorney of the village and somewhat later held similar relations to the Utica Bank. For some years he acted as treasurer of the Presbyterian Church and was also a village trustee. His oratorical repute and his skill as an advocate secured him at one time a nomination to Congress, but he was beaten by that abler man, Thomas R. Gold.

The year 1798 is signalized as that in which was established the first newspaper in Utica. This was the Whitestown *Gazette*, which had been first set up in New Hartford in 1793. Four years later its publisher,

William McLean, removed it here, changing its name to the Whitestown *Gazette and Cato's Patrol*, the addition having reference to the younger Cato, who was the defender of ancient Utica. Mr. McLean was a native of Hartford, Conn., where he was born December 2, 1774, and could not have been long out of his apprenticeship when he started his paper. He was assiduous in his devotion to business until the year 1803, when he sold out to two of his apprentices, Messrs. Seward and Williams, and moved back to New Hartford.

Under date of November 23, 1798, John C. Hoyt "begs to inform the public," through the columns of the Whitestown *Gazette*, "that he has commenced business as a *taylor* at the shop formerly occupied by William S. Warner, opposite Bagg's Inn, Utica, where he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their commands." His shop was on the southwest corner of the Genesee and Whitesboro roads. Here he continued his business for more than twenty years, reared a family, and gained the respect of his fellow townsmen. He was twice a trustee of the village and was likewise a trustee of the Presbyterian Church, and was an upright and benevolent man.

The appearance of the place at the period in question we have a picture of from the pen of an intelligent and trustworthy traveler. In the year 1798 Rev. Timothy Dwight, D.D., president of Yale College, made a tour through this portion of the State, and in the published volumes of his travels, wherein he has condensed the results of this and a somewhat later journey, he thus discourses of Utica: "Utica, when we passed through it, was a pretty village containing fifty houses. It is built on the spot where Fort Schuyler formerly stood. Its site is the declivity of the hill which bounds the valley of the Mohawk, and here slopes easily and elegantly to the river. The houses stand almost all on a single street parallel to the river. Generally those which were built before our arrival were small, not being intended for permanent habitations. The settlers were almost wholly traders and mechanics, and it was said that their business had already become considerable. Their expectations of future prosperity were raised to the highest pitch, and not a doubt was entertained that this village would at no great distance of time become the emporium of all the commerce carried on between the ocean and a vast interior. We found the people of Utica laboring

and in a fair way to labor a long time under one very serious disadvantage. The lands on which they live are chiefly owned by persons who reside at a distance and who refuse to sell or to rent them except on terms which are exorbitant. The stories which we heard concerning this subject it was difficult to believe, even when told by persons of the best reputation. A company of gentlemen from Holland who have purchased large tracts of land in this State and Pennsylvania, and who are known by the name of the Holland Land Company, have built here a large brick house to serve as an inn. The people of Utica are united with those of Whitesboro in their parochial concerns."

With reference to the sanguine and seemingly fallacious expectations of the settlers, and to the obstacle which in the opinion of this author hindered the rapid growth of their place, I add a single sentence from the recorded notes of an early resident. He says: "The inhabitants always entertained a very hopeful opinion of their village, and real estate was in more request and at higher prices than in the surrounding villages. This was much induced by the withholding from sale of the Bleecker estate, which covered a large part of Utica."

A noteworthy fact mentioned by Dr. Dwight is the existence of a large brick house then recently erected for an inn. The magnitude of the structure for the time and place, the expectations of its owners, and the fact that it remains today almost the only landmark of Utica as it was upwards of ninety years ago will justify us in devoting a few paragraphs to its history.

On the 2d of November, 1795, the agents of the Holland Land Company bought of Thomas and Augustus Corey 200 acres of great lot No. 95, which purchase, or a part of it, was commonly known afterward as the hotel lot. Within two years the company proceeded to erect upon it a large brick hotel, which was not only the first brick house in the village, but the first of its size in the county and probably in the State west of Albany. Indeed it may be scarcely an exaggeration to say there was not its like anywhere between the Hudson and the Pacific Ocean. The site selected was near the shingle-sided farm-house of the Coreys on Whitesboro street, and was probably as swampy a spot as any in the village—a veritable flag-pond. The contract for the erection of the building was made with Samuel Hooker and John, his son. As we have

seen they were carpenters and architects of Albany who, being invited to undertake the job, came here and made the place their subsequent home. The bricks were made by Heli Foot, of Deerfield. After sufficient earth had been removed there were laid, as foundations for the superincumbent stone and brick, hemlock logs placed lengthwise along the sides and ends. Perishable as such a foundation may seem it served well for a while, but in process of time these timbers settled considerably. Fortunately this settling was uniform, so that while it diminished the height of the building it did no material injury to the walls or the flooring. When completed it was a square, three-storied structure with a four-sided roof. It contained, besides the usual public rooms and numerous lodging apartments of a house of this nature, a large ball room in the second story of the west end and a room which was soon occupied by the Masonic lodge. It was an immense edifice for the time and place, and loomed above all the story and a half wooden houses of the village like a palace among hovels. Upon its front was displayed in chiseled letters which no subsequent repaintings have been able to wholly obliterate : " Hotel."

Ten years before, in July, 1788, Messrs. Phelps and Gorham bought from the State of Massachusetts the title to the Genesee country, so called, containing more than a million of acres now included in the several counties, and began to offer these lands for sale. Within two years, as we learn from the census of 1790, there were already settled upon them a population of upwards of 1,000, and this amount was annually augmenting. The Military tract, southwest from Utica, and the Holland Land Company's purchase, lying beyond that of Phelps and Gorham, were soon after likewise thrown upon the market and like it were being speedily peopled. The rapidity, in fact, with which Western New York was now filling up is paralleled only by the rapidly growing Western States of the Union.

Another evidence of the tide of emigration that was now flowing toward this western El Dorado may be seen in the following, culled from the "Annals of Albany": In the winter of 1795 1,200 sleighs loaded with furniture and with men, women, and children passed through Albany in three days, and 500 were counted between sunrise and sunset of February 28th of that year. All of them were moving westward. We are not then

surprised to learn that in the experience of the small taverns of Utica it was by no means uncommon to have not only all the beds of the house, but the floors also, crowded with guests, and are ready to believe that a hotel of large dimensions was a thing of necessity. But the Holland Land Company had another object in view. They were owners of extensive tracts of land north and also southwest of Utica, and still broader ones at the west, and it is to be presumed that they were desirous of a house where they could detain some of these many emigrants and more easily tempt them to a purchase and a settlement.

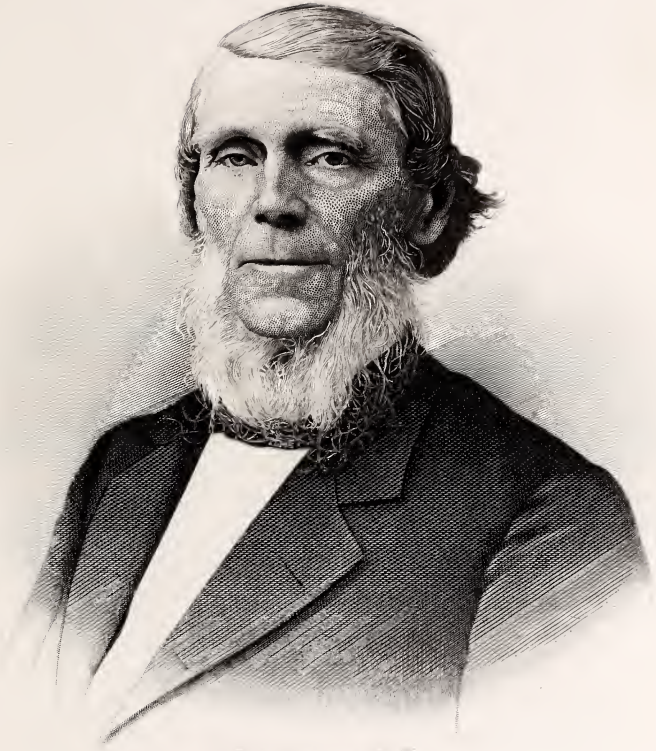
The precise era when work was begun upon the hotel cannot be accurately determined, though it was probably in 1797. But if there is a doubt as to the time of commencement of the work there is none as to the date of its completion and occupancy as a hotel. On the 2d of December, 1799, it was formally opened by its first landlord, Philip J. Schwartze. Not long after the inauguration of the hotel, probably in the year following, a street was opened southward from it and intersecting the Genesee road at the upper part of the village. This it was hoped would divert the travel from the west and bring it directly to the doors of the company. Naturally it took the name of Hotel street.[1] The proprietorship of Mr. Schwartze was of short continuance, for within a year he was succeeded by Hobart Ford, whose stay would seem to have been as brief as that of his predecessor, since he died on the 1st of December, 1801. Later proprietors were Thomas Sickles, a major of the Revolution who had been an assemblyman and a judge in Rensselaer County before coming to Oneida; Henry Bamman, who gave to the building the name of York House and kept it until the success of the canal drew away travelers from the river and so diminished its patronage; and Seth Dwight, a previous merchant and auctioneer of the village who opened it as a boarding-house. During the war it was for a time garrisoned with soldiers, but has since been successively a boarding-house, a young ladies' seminary, and a private residence.

Up to the year 1801 the only existing (and continuous) religious society was that which had been organized at Whitesboro in 1793 under

[1] The absence of parallelism between the two sides of this part of Whitesboro street and the deep bay which exists on its northern side are portrayed on extant maps made in 1708 and 1800. This wide space was doubtless designed for the easier movements of stages in front of the hotel. Its convenience made it, down to a comparatively recent period, a parade ground for military companies and a rendezvous for partakers in civil displays.

the title of the United Society of Whitestown and Old Fort Schuyler, and over this there was settled on the 21st of August, 1794, the Rev. Bethuel Dodd. One-third of the services were to be bestowed at Utica and two-thirds at Whitesboro, and the salary of the minister was to be raised in rateable proportion from the two parts of his parish. After a few months the connection seemed to be dissolved; the preaching at Utica was discontinued because there was no place in which public worship could be attended. In 1797 this obstacle was removed by the enlargement of a school-house on Main street. And to this building for a period of several years repaired all the church-going inhabitants of Utica of whatever denominational persuasion. Up to the year 1800 there were not above four members of the church who resided in the place, but as this number increased Mr. Dodd preached here more frequently, and before his death in 1804 one-half of the time. On days when his duty called him elsewhere the congregation were assembled to listen to the reading of a sermon by Talcott Camp, Hiel Hollister, Solomon P. Goodrich, or others. Nathan Williams, with becoming taste and propriety, conducted the singing and was assisted in the bass by the stentorian lungs of Richard Kimball. Rev. Bethuel Dodd was a native of Bloomfield, N. J., and was graduated at Queens (now Rutgers) College in 1792. He followed the tide of emigration to the "Whitestown country," where his preaching being received with favor he was called to assist in forming the first Presbyterian Church that was established in Oneida County, those of Clinton and New Hartford being Congregational. Dr. Dwight, who knew him personally and heard him preach at Whitesboro, says: "He was a very worthy and excellent person who left behind him a name which is as the odor of sweet incense." From one who was a child during his pastorate we learn that for a few months Mr. Dodd held at Utica, during the intermission between the morning and afternoon services, a meeting for the children. Requiring of them lessons from the New England Primer, and especially the catechism, he commented and taught them thereupon.

The old school-house, once the sanctuary of the fathers of Utica, the seat of learning for their sons, and a place of general assembly, still exists as a shed. It stands on the south side of Main street about midway between First and Second streets, with its end to the street; its longer



Most Sincerely Yours

C. R. Graham

side formerly faced the highway. It formerly embodied all of the characteristics of the old-time school-house—rough, uncomfortable, and gloomy. As a place of worship the building was used until the completion of Trinity Church in 1806, when for a brief period the two congregations alternately worshiped in the latter edifice. As a school-house and for town meetings it held out a little longer, but after its stove and lamp had been sold at auction in 1808 its usefulness we may presume had departed.

The settlement, as we have learned from Dr. Dwight, was mainly confined to a single street. This was known as Main street, the western end being called the "Whitesboro road." A few settlers were located on the lower end of the "Genesee road" and a few were scattered about in the vicinity. Manuscript maps of this date, now in existence, show two or three additional streets, but as yet they were unoccupied and without a name.

The westward course of the road to Whitesboro was after leaving Potter's along the lines of the present Varick and Court streets. The public square, formed at the intersection of the Genesee and Whitesboro roads and now known as Bagg's Square, was then more deserving of the name of square than in recent times, since its western side, instead of diverging from the eastern one as it now does, ran up from the river nearly parallel with it until it reached a point a little short of the northern line of Main, when it curved westward in a quarter circle toward the Whitesboro street corner. Thus its shape, in place of being triangular as at present, approximated to that of an oblong whose greatest length was east and west, and having an arm extending from its eastern end toward the river.

The year 1800 furnishes the first tax list of the population of Utica that is now extant. Merely as a list of inhabitants it is of interest, and more especially as the names follow pretty nearly in the order of residence, beginning at the eastern limits of the settlement and proceeding along Main street and the northern side of Whitesboro as far as Potter's, thence back on the southern side, and a little way up Genesee. The extreme smallness of amount of tax when compared with the course of modern taxation would lead one to question whether it comprises the whole levy of the year or whether it is not rather some special assess-

ment. It is entitled, however, "Utica Village Tax List for 1800," and we print it verbatim as an interesting list worthy of preservation. It is as follows:

	Dolls.	Cts.
Silas Clark		50
J. D. Petrie		25
Matthew Hubbell		25
Benjamin Walker, esq	1	00
J. Bocking		25
Peter Smith, esq		75
Benjamin Ballou		25
James S. Kipp, esq		75
Widow Dawson (Murphy)		25
Samuel Carrington	1	12½
Sylvanus P. Dygert		37½
Samuel Forman		37½
——— Clark		37½
John Curtis		37½
John Hobby	1	12½
Benjamin Ballou, jr		37½
Jere. Cowden		25
Richard Smith	1	12½
Joseph Ballou		75
O. & J. Ballou		87½
John House	1	00
John Post	2	00
Daniel Budlong	1	25
William Pritchard		12½
——— Nichols, Bagg's house		75
James Bagg		12½
Moses Bagg	1	00
Worden Hammond		50
John Smith		87½
Byran Johnson	1	00
Administrator of Daniel Banks		62½
Clark & Fellows		87½
——— Remsen		50
Proprietors of Hotel	1	00
Nathan Williams		75
Barnabas Brooks		50
J. Bissell		25
John Bellinger		62½
John C. Hoyt		50
Samuel Rugg		25
Barabas Coon		12½
John Cooper		12½
Jeptha Buell		25
Stephen Potter		25
Ramsey & Co	1	25
Gurdon Burchard		75
Francis Bloodgood	1	00
William Halsey	1	00
Nathaniel Butler	1	12½
William Williams		75
Peter Cavender		50
Jan Garrett		25
Jonathan Foot		25
Simon Jones		12½
Joseph Peirce		25
G. Boon's house		25
Apollos Cooper		25
John Watley		25
Gurdon Burchard		25
William McLean		75
James P. Dorchester		50
Samuel Hooker		87½
Watts Sherman		50
Erastus Clark		50
Charles Easton		37½
——— Van Sykes		12½
	$40	00

The brief notes of another traveler deserve a few words of comment. This was an Englishman named John Maude, whose "Visit to the Falls of Niagara in 1800" was published at Wakefield and London in 1826. And this is what his journal contains under date of Thursday, July 3,

1800: "Utica [Fort Schuyler] ninety-six miles. Schwartz's hotel; excellent house and miserably kept; built by Boon & Linklaen [agents for the Holland Land Company], the proprietors of a considerable number of the adjoining building lots. Those east of these are the property of the Bleecker family, on which the principal part of the present town is built; built, too, on short leases of fourteen years, after which the houses become the property of the owners of the soil to the certain loss and probable ruin of the present residents. Utica is in the township of Whitestown, and contains about sixty houses. No *genteel* family, save Colonel Walker's, and he resides at a small distance east of the village. The great Genesee road turns off at this place. An act has lately passed for making it a turnpike road to Genesee and Canandaigua, a distance of 100 miles and upwards; the expense is estimated at $1,000 per mile; the road to be four rods in width. The inhabitants of Utica subscribed to finish the first mile; they formed twenty shares of fifty dollars each; these shares they afterward sold to Colonel Walker and Mr. Post for forty-four cents on the dollar, who have finished the first mile; thirty miles it is expected will be finished before winter sets in. Bridge here over the Mohawk; the river narrow, clear, and shallow; no fish; seven boats at the wharf; heard a bull frog; groves of sugar maple, a tree very common here." Friday, July 4th, Mr. Maude writes: "Mounted horse; passed Inman's at noon, and arrived at Whitesboro, 100 miles."

With reference to the great Genesee road here spoken of by Mr. Maude, and whose construction was so important, not to Utica alone, but to the whole Western country, a few additional facts may be subjoined. As early as 1790 a road along the course of the Great Trail had been opened by William and James Wadsworth on their way to the Genesee country, where they planted a colony. The State afterward, in the year 1794, appointed three commissioners to lay out a road from Utica, by Cayuga ferry and Canandaigua, to the Genesee River at Avon, and in this and the following year made appropriations for its construction. Though laid out it seems not to have been constructed at this time, for in June, 1797, Colonel Williamson, of Ontario, represents the road from Old Fort Schuyler to the Genesee as little better than an Indian trail. In this latter year a law was passed by the

State authorizing the raising of $45,000 by lotteries, which was to be expended in improving various roads in the State, of which sum $13,900 was to go toward the betterment of the Genesee road in all its extent. The improvements now made upon it were such that on the 30th day of September, 1797, a stage started from Old Fort Schuyler and arrived at Geneva in the afternoon of the third day. The extension of this thoroughfare to the most westerly county of the State, and the unexampled passage of a stage in three days over a distance of nearly 100 miles, sixty of which had been the same season in their original state, were to the dwellers along the western terminus just causes of gratulation. This road was as yet a simple highway of earth; and through swamps and in low places the crossing was made over layers of logs, such causeways occurring even within the limits of the village. There was therefore great need of still further improvement, and in the year 1800 the Seneca Turnpike Company was chartered to effect it. The capital stock was to be $110,000 in shares of $50 each. Jedediah Sanger, of New Hartford, and Benjamin Walker, of Utica, were associated with Messrs. Charles Williamson and Israel Chapin, of Ontario, as commissioners. According to one traveler one mile of the road was finished in July, 1800. A citizen who rode over it in April following as far as New Hartford tells us that he met squads of men at work along the way, and that this portion of it was then a good passaable road.

The thoroughfare leading eastward from the settlement would seem to have been at this time in no greater forwardness than the western one if we may infer the truth from an advertisement of the Mohawk Turnpike and Bridge Company that appeared in the village paper bearing date October 21, 1800. The company therein solicits proposals until the first of January following for the building of a bridge across the Mohawk at Schenectady, and also for completing ten miles of turnpike road, or any part of the said ten miles, beginning at the bridge at the village of Utica and running easterly, as well as for completing other portions of the road toward its eastern end. As the result of the efforts of this company a beneficial change was effected. The portion of the road lying between Utica and Deerfield was straightened, it having before been a devious way that meandered carefully from point to point

along the swampy interval. But it was not until after many years had elapsed that this section of the road was put in a state fit to be traversed with ease and comfort.

Among the new arrivals of 1800 we notice first one whose remarkable previous experience, his long residence of fifty years, and the conspicuous position he held justify ample consideration. We refer to Charles C. Brodhead. While yet a lad he began the business of surveying, serving under the instructions of W. Cockburn, an eminent surveyor of Kingston in his native county of Ulster. In 1793 Messrs. Desjardins and Pharoux, agents of a French company owning a large tract of land on the Black River and known as the Castorland Company, employed him to assist in laying out this tract. This appointment was regarded as a high compliment to young Brodhead, both as a surveyor and an honorable man; and the manner in which he fulfilled his engagements pleased his employers so well that in addition to the covenanted remuneration they gave him a valuable lot of land as a testimonial of their appreciation of his scientific and moral worth. In the course of this survey, which occupied about three seasons, Mr. Brodhead encountered several hazardous adventures and made more than one hairbreadth escape from death. After the expiration of his term of service with the Castorland Company he was employed as a deputy by the Hon. Simeon De Witt, surveyor-general of the State of New York, and to him were confided all important surveys and negotiations. He likewise carried on one or more treaties with the Indians, and these he conducted with singular ability and discretion, in every case winning the confidence of the redmen. After a negotiation of this kind with the St. Regis Indians of the northern border of the State he was adopted as a member and honorary chief of the tribe. When not engaged elsewhere Mr. Brodhead's headquarters during this period would seem to have been at Whitesboro. In the year 1800 he received from the Governor and Council the appointment of sheriff of the county. In August of the following year it was required of him to officiate at the first execution which took place in the county. The criminal was an Indian, a native of Montauk Point, who was convicted of having killed his wife and was hung on the hill west of Whitesboro in the presence of a large assembly of people.

When the construction of the Erie Canal was resolved on the surveyor-general was charged with the preliminary surveys, and Mr. Brodhead was in the year 1816 entrusted by him with the eastern section, extending from Albany to Rome, a part of the work of greater extent, importance, and difficulty than any other, and requiring great discretion, science, and practical skill. From the earliest period of his residence here Mr. Brodhead was often called upon to survey lands for individuals both in town and county. His accuracy of work was much confided in, and numerous are the landholders of the vicinity who are indebted to him for the carefully executed and trustworthy maps which define the limits of their property. Mr. Brodhead was one of the commissioners who ran the lines of the town of Utica when it was set off from Whitestown in 1817. From this period he ceased to act professionally except when Mr. De Witt, in the fullness of his confidence, pressed him into the service of the State to execute some work demanding great accuracy and prudent negotiations. For a few of his more cherished friends he would consent to run the lines of their estates, but otherwise engaged in no occupation, and for thirty years lived almost a recluse. Previous to the War of 1812 he had accumulated a competent fortune, but had invested a large portion in business. The reaction of the peace caused the failure and dissolution of the firm. By economy and prudence as well as by the rise in the value of real estate he, however, retrieved his loss, so that for the last twenty years of his life he lived in comparative affluence.

Under date of July 10, 1800, there appeared in the *Columbian Gazette* the following announcement: "Archibald Kane and Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, jr., under the firm name of Kane & Van Rensselaer, have opened a house at Utica, where may be had a general assortment of dry goods and groceries on moderate terms." This brief announcement preludes the establishment here of one branch of a widely ramified and prosperous mercantile house that long held a leading place in the village, and which, from its far-reaching and successful enterprise, was well known throughout the State. Its resident member and his family were conspicuous in society, and contributed by their intelligence and refinement, by their liberality, public spirit, and moral purity, not less than by their wealth and aristocratic connections, not a few of those traits that

gave a charm to early Utica. Uniting with Archibald Kane he settled at Canajoharie, Montgomery County, in 1795. Here they soon commanded a trade which was the largest in the interior of the State. Ere long, however, encroachments were made upon their customs by stirring rivals in Utica and they determined to repair thither. Mr. Kane did not himself remove, though he continued a partner in the house. The store here was conducted by Mr. Van Rensselaer, assisted at the outset by his brother James, with whom was presently associated Fortune C. White. It was situated on the east side of Genesee street a little north of the corner of Broad, and was graced by the sign of the "Eagle." It was oblong in shape, presenting its broader side to the street. When on the laying out of Broad street its upper end was found to encroach upon the projected highway and it became necessary to turn it half way round; this was accomplished by balancing the building on a cannon ball as a pivot, after which it was easily swung into place. The store soon became popular and the business an extended one. It was the fountain head whence many a country store drew its constant supplies. They advertised freely and constantly, occupying a conspicuous place in the weekly papers for a long series of years.

Mr. Van Rensselaer built himself an elegant mansion on what were then the outskirts of the village, on grounds as remarkable for their extent as for the taste expended upon them. They were situated on the east side of Genesee street and included nearly the whole space that is now bounded by Devereux, Genesee, Carnahan, and Charlotte streets. But when several years of prosperity had rolled over him there came at length a change. The firm of Kane & Van Rensselaer encountered the commercial storm which followed the resumption of specie payments after the War of 1812–15. It prostrated the house of John Kane in New York and with it fell all the associate houses. Resuming business alone Mr. Van Rensselaer carried it on for a few years, but was at length obliged to suspend. About 1825 he left the village and went to Canandaigua, where his son-in-law, Mr. Granger, resided, and was there secretary of a fire insurance company.

As a foremost participant in the business interests of the place as well as in its benevolent and religious affairs, not less than as a dignified and courtly gentleman, Mr. Van Rensselaer ranked high. He was of the first

Board of Village Trustees under the charter of 1805 and two years their president; of the first Board of Directors of the Ontario Branch Bank and president of the Capron factory; of the first Utica Board of Tustees of the Presbyterian Church; and president of the first Board of Trustees of the Utica Academy. When the site for the academy was in contemplation he offered to give for the purpose a fine lot on Genesee street adjoining the grounds which he himself occupied. He was also a trustee of Hamilton College until his removal.

There came in the year 1800 Jesse Newell, who opened a department of business which is still prosecuted by later members of the family, and which is doubtless the oldest establishment in Utica. Together with George Macomber, eldest son of Captain Macomber, he set up as a painter and glazier. To the practice of their art they added the sale of materials pertaining thereto, and ere long the manufacture of brushes. Their partnership continued twenty eight years and the business was continued by Mr. Newell, after the retirement of his partner, in company with his son, Norman C. Newell; next by the latter; and now by the grandson.

Passing on to the year 1801 we find evidence of the residence of the following persons: Aylmer Johnson, brewer; Martin Dakin, clerk; James Ure, brewer; Bela Hubbard, tanner.

Dr. Francis Guiteau, jr., and Abraham M. Walton justify more details. The former was a descendant of one of those exiles from France, the Huguenots. His father was a physician in Pittsfield and afterward in Lanesboro, Mass., but passed his latest years in Deerfield in this county. Francis was the eldest of several sons, of whom two, Calvin, the surveyor, and Dr. Luther Guiteau, of Trenton, became early denizens of Oneida County. He moved into the town of Deerfield and assumed his professional charge as early as 1792. His circuit of practice was extensive, embracing not merely Utica and its environs, but sometimes transcending the present bounds of the county. He occupied a farm east of the Corners, the same which was afterward held by Abraham Walton, and he was the first supervisor of the town. April 4, 1803, he announces that ill health induces him to call for a settlement; but in July of the same year he enters into partnership as practitioner and druggist with Dr. Solomon Wolcott. They built each a house on

Whitesboro street a little west of the Globe Hotel. Their announcements occurred from time to time in the village weeklies until January, 1807, when they dissolved and Dr. Guiteau devoted himself exclusively to practice. He was deemed skillful and held in high esteem as a physician, and his practice was considerable. His only near rivals were Dr. Alexander Coventry, who was still a resident of Deerfield, and Drs. Hasbrouck and Stockman, of Utica, both of whom as well as Dr. Wolcott were in part druggists also. In manners Dr. Guiteau was genial and pleasant, but decided in his opinions and free in the expression of them. A leading man among the Baptists, and a zealous advocate of their principles of belief, he was sensitive to any opposition to his religious views. He was also a strong Democrat. His death occurred about 1823. He had ten children, five sons and five daughters.

Although the home of Abraham M. Walton was in Deerfield and not in Utica, yet the latter was his place of business, and with its people he was in daily intercourse. He was the son of Abraham Walton, of New York, and a descendant of one of the old families of that city. He opened an office in Utica, and besides the care of the estate he was sent to manage did something in the practice of his profession and something more in the purchase and sale of lands. His brother Charles was associated with him in a part of his transactions; his law partner was Abraham D. Van Horne.

A notorious member of one of the proprietary families was Martha, daughter of Maj. Samuel Bradstreet, of the Fortieth Regiment of English Infantry, who was a stepson of Gen. John Bradstreet. She was born on the island of Antigua, W. I., August 10, 1780, and married in Ireland to Matthew Codd, April 16, 1799. They came to America in the fall of the same year and not long after were living in Utica. After her divorce from Mr. Codd she became notorious as a strenuous and persevering claimant of a large part of the soil of Utica. She harrassed numbers of its citizens with suits at law and besieged the courts with her causes. These trials are fully reported in the law reports, so that it will be hardly worth the while to present here anything more than the barest outline of the points at issue.

General Bradstreet, one of the joint owners of Cosby's Manor after a division had been made between the purchasers, devised his share to his

two daughters, Martha and Agatha. Martha, who died unmarried, devised her portion as follows: one-third to her sister Agatha, one-third to her half-sister Elizabeth, and one-third to the children of her half-brother Samuel, of whom one was Martha, who became afterward Mrs. Codd. Elizabeth willed what Martha had left her solely to this same Martha. Thus, by a double devise, Mrs. Codd derived title to a large share of the lands of General Bradstreet. The executor of the first above mentioned will was Sir Charles Gould, and he by its terms was authorized to sell and dispose of the real estate therein devised. Through his attorneys, Edward Gould and Daniel Ludlow, this was done, and between the years 1790 and 1794 several of the earlier settlers thus received titles to the land which they then or afterward occupied. Mrs. Codd in the suits which she brought against the occupants of these lands insisted that the conveyances by these attorneys of Sir Charles Gould were not valid, because no authority for that purpose was shown to have ever existed, and because Sir Charles Gould could not have legally delegated to another the power he possessed under the will of Martha Bradstreet. This position of the plaintiff was offset by the production of a deed executed by Gen. Philip Schuyler, executor of General Bradstreet, to Agatha, daughter of General Bradstreet, wherein in order to invest Agatha with her portion he empowers Edward Gould to sell and convey the lands of the other devisees and to divide the proceeds between them. This Edward Gould, who became a bankrupt, executed afterward a deed to Mrs. Codd conveying to her all the real estate held by him, but with covenant of warranty that he should not be held responsible for any sales which he might have made prior to his bankruptcy. But the sales to the occupants of the lands, the same lands which Mrs. Codd was now laying claim to, were made years before the bankruptcy of Edward Gould and while he was acting as attorney of Sir Charles Gould. Such, in brief, was the claim of Mrs. Codd, and such the ground of defence made by the defendants in her suits, which defence was moreover strengthened by the fact of possession for thirty years, for it was not until after the lapse of this length of time and not until she had resumed her maiden name that the suits were in prosecution.

Mrs. Bradstreet was a woman of vigorous natural talent, masculine in features and in temperament, though not without considerable of the

refinement and bearing of a lady. Acquiring by study a mastery of the law of real estate she was a host in herself; but she enlisted in her aid some of the ablest counsel of the State. She was herself invariably present at trial of her causes, an eager witness of every step, and a sedulous adviser of her advocate.

Capt. James Hopper was a native of England. For many years he was in command of vessels in the English merchant service and owned shares in them and their cargoes. Shortly after his arrival he bought considerable land on the southern borders of the village. Forty-nine acres of it were the cleared farm of Benjamin Hammond in great lot 95, which the latter had obtained from John Bellinger; in part it was a portion of the Holland Land Company's purchase, and other smaller parts were bought of John Post, Richard Kimball, and Jonathan Evans. On this purchase Captain Hopper put up a house that he enlarged on the arrival of his family, and engaged in farming and also in tanning, both of them pursuits to which he had never been accustomed. The land which he bought increased, however, in value, and became ultimately, through the skillful management of his sons, a handsome estate.[1]

Daniel Thomas, a merchant of reputable standing, has from that time to the present been worthily represented by descendants in city and county.

Ebenezer B. Shearman became at an early period largely interested in the manufacture of cotton goods and window glass, for the sale of which his store formed the agency. After having been one of the company which in conjunction with Seth Capron set in operation at New Hartford the first cotton factory in the county he purchased the bulk of the shares and managed the institution with skill and profit. The glass that he sold was made at the Oneida glass factory in Vernon by a company of which Mr. Shearman and his brother, Willet H., formed the leading members. At one time he assumed the superintendency of the Utica Glass Works, situated in the town of Marcy, but relinquished it when he found that crown glass, which the company essayed to make, could not be produced cheaply enough to compete with that of English manufacture. By his energy and assiduous devotion to business he became independently wealthy. Nor was his enterprise expended in his own

[1] See sketch of Thomas Hopper in the biographical department of this work.

behalf merely. His interest in public affairs was conspicuous and the share considerable which he bore in the civic affairs of his time. For three successive years he was village trustee, for thirty years a trustee of the Utica Academy, and most of that time its secretary. From its foundation he was so long as he lived a director of the Utica Bank, and in 1828 he was one of the electors for President of the United States.

A few individuals of the Welch race were settled in Utica before 1801. Soon afterward they were coming in numbers and formed the only considerable foreign immigration to Oneida County which occurred at the beginning of the century. Those who were farmers dispersed themselves over the rich hillsides of Steuben, Remsen, and Trenton, while those who had trades lingered in the villages and were universally credited with being the best mechanics and especially builders of the time. Among them were Elders Abraham Williams, Joseph Harris, Daniel Morris, David Reed & Sons, the James family, Watkin Powell, Samuel George, etc.

A settler of 1802 and a very prince among his fellows was John C. Devereux, whose honorable career and many deeds of charity have left behind him a memory as verdant as that of the green isle whence he came. He was born at Enniscorthy in County Wexford on August 5, 1774, and was the son of Thomas and Catharine Corish Devereux. The family were wealthy and well connected throughout the county and lived at ease upon a handsome estate called "The Leap," from the width of the ditch that surrounded it. But they sympathized warmly in the agitations which preceded and attended the outbreak of the Irish rebellion in 1798, supplying food and assistance to the patriot army. Coming up to this county in order to locate in business, and prompted perchance by the advice of his friend, William James, Mr. Devereux stopped first at Rome, but soon turned back to Utica. From his first advertisement, dated November 8, 1802, we learn that he "opened an assortment of dry goods and groceries at the store lately occupied by John Smith." This was upon the site of a part of the present Bagg's Hotel. Somewhat later his store was nearly opposite and about midway between Whitesboro and Water, a store that, jutting out eastward from the present line of the street, formed the west point of the square. When the street was afterward straightened he built a brick store in the rear of the above

mentioned spot. The goods he had on sale were unusually handsome. The salesman had energy, shrewdness, and industry, a temper most generous, a tongue that was persuasive and fluent, and manners benignant and polished. These brought him quick custom and insured success from the outset. His business became so extensive that he was probably as generally known through Central and Western New York as any merchant west of Albany. His sales, as reported by one of his later clerks, amounted each year to $100,000. He had a pride in his calling and kept ever in view a high standard of credit and honor. Unsparing of himself he was no less exacting of others. Yet he contributed freely his advice and personal and pecuniary aid to young men engaging in similar pursuits. Among those he thus helped were his brothers, Luke, Nicholas, and Thomas, the first two being his clerks in succession and afterward partners. But the canal was just opened and the Mohawk about to be left. The current of business was setting upward, and the lonely and grass-covered square alarmed the merchants who were settled about it. Not backward in action he purchased with Nicholas the land next above the newly opened canal where the modern Devereux block is now located, and there in 1821 they placed a large warehouse and store. At this place the trade was conducted many years by Nicholas Devereux and his various partners, John C. continuing as before to lend his countenance and credit. Some ten or twelve years later, when there was started a Utica branch of the United States Bank, Mr. Devereux was appointed its president and held the position as long as the bank was in existence. He was strongly attached to the place of his residence, devoted to its interests, and contributed freely to its institutions. Some of them in fact owed their existence and continued support largely to his agency. Such was the Utica Savings Bank, which was established by the two Messrs. Devereux in company with other benevolent citizens of the period. Although a zealous adherent of the Roman Catholic Church, and in later years its most munificent patron, yet when Utica was an inconsiderable hamlet, and when all of its inhabitants met in one common place of worship, he not only bore about the plate which was to receive the donations of the worshipers, but gave a contribution of $300 toward the erection of the first Presbyterian Church. Repeatedly at later dates he contributed freely to many poor and struggling

religious societies. To his own church, once so small that he often had all of its members assembled in his own parlor, he was an early, a constant, and a generous benefactor.

"Charitableness and hospitality were perhaps the most striking traits in Mr. Devereux's character. He extended the hand of brotherhood to all who were not utterly abandoned, while his house was always open and his welcome to it remarkably courteous and earnest. The poor had reason to bless his memory, and upon no citizen were there more numerous claims." "The city manifested its sense of obligations by electing him its mayor in 1840, at the first election under the law by which the office was derived directly from the people, he having previously held it by appointment of the common council." Others of this date were James Delvin, coppersmith; Benajah Merrill, auctioneer and sheriff; Solomon Goodrich, bookseller and teacher; Flavel Bingham, watchmaker; Frederick White, promiscuous trader; Benjamin Hicks, hatter; Edward Baldwin, carpenter; William Rees, farmer, etc.

Of the appearance of Utica in 1802, and more especially of the characteristics of its people as they presented themselves to one temporary visitor among them, we have a few hints in the journal of Rev. John Taylor, of Westfield, Mass. His journal of a missionary tour through the Mohawk and Black River country is contained in the third volume of the "Documentary History of New York." In the course of his excursion he stopped two or three times at Utica, and the following passages are extracted from his notes: "This is a very pleasant and beautiful village; but it is filled with a great quantity of people of all nations and religions." "There is but a handful of people in this place who have much regard for preaching or for anything in this world. Eight years ago last spring there were but two houses in the present town plot. There are now above ninety." "Utica appears to be a mixed mass of discordant materials. Here may be found people of ten or twelve different nations and of almost all religions and sects; but the greater part are of no religion. The world is the great object with the body of the people."

That the place presented at this early period of its existence much of the roughness both of morals and of manners so commonly found in freshly settled districts is altogether probable. In the hurry of clearing

and of building, in the general scramble of trade, men were intent on immediate interests, eager to fix a position and a business, and might have been neglectful of the courtesies of the present life, still more of the claims of the future. Beset on all sides by strangers, either settling among them or crowding past toward new homes in the wilderness, they hardly knew who were their neighbors or had come to realize the fullness of their social obligations. In the absence of churches and of schools there was little of the restraint so controlling in older communities, fewer influences to persuade to the practice of what was due to themselves, their fellows, and their Maker. But that Utica was not wholly made up of the worldly-minded and irreligious people which this writer would have one to believe, that there was a goodly leaven at work amid the fermenting mass, the personal sketches thus far exhibited will, I trust, sufficiently show. Churches and schools were obtaining a foothold, and their healthful influence with that of the many educated and superior minds now beginning to assert themselves was fast shaping these "discordant materials" and giving correctness and elevation to the morals of society. Were there no other evidence of a want of charity in Mr. Taylor than those to be met with elsewhere in his journal there is certainly some inconsistency in the picture contained in the last of the quotations we have drawn from him when contrasted with the fact recorded under the same date. He preached, he says, on the afternoon of that day (August 1st) to 300 people. In the morning of the same day his congregation at Whitesboro had amounted to 250, though the service at Whitesboro, it should be added, was the communion, when audiences are usually smaller. Three hundred people were, it is probable, at least half the population of Utica.

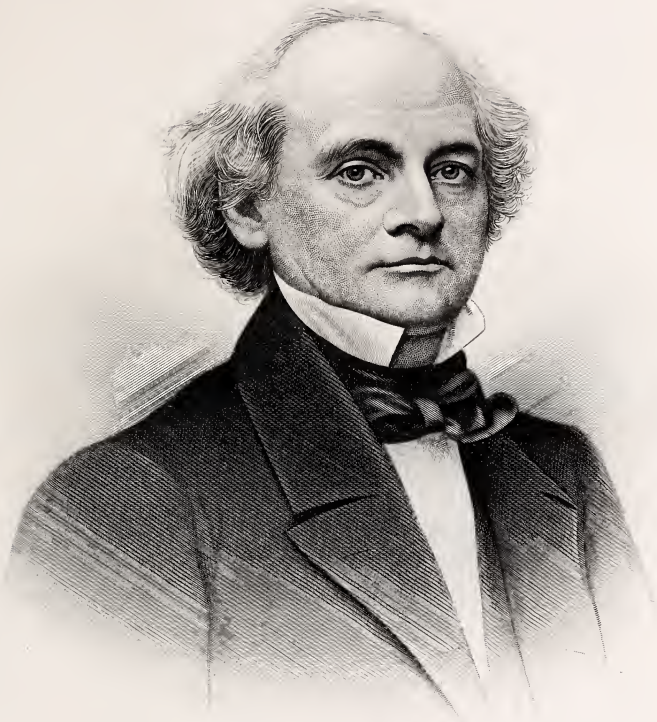
Accompanying the journal of Mr. Taylor there is a rude diagram of the place with its buildings set down in their relative position. Eighty-two are figured extending about seventy rods on Main street, and sixty on Whitesboro, and on Genesee street ten rods below the square and sixty above it. The drawing of the west line of the square as the arc of a circle concaves inward there is reason to believe is incorrect, the saliency being in fact angular and toward the center, while the quarter circle which connects this angle with Whitesboro street formed but an inconsiderable part of the whole west line; so also is there an error in

the drawing of Genesee street at right angles with the intersecting street. Notwithstanding these inaccuracies the map is valuable as the only picture of the hamlet at so early a date now known to exist.

Arrived at the year 1803 we encounter several additional names, among which we recognize not a few of those of citizens who were afterward prominent. "David Ostrom was a soldier of the Revolution and among the earliest settlers of Oneida County. About the year 1790 or 1791 he removed from Dutchess County to New Hartford, and afterward lived in Paris, whence he removed to Utica. Upon the organization of Oneida County in 1798 he was appointed one of the county judges, which office he held until 1815, with the exception of three years in which his name was omitted from the General Commission of the Peace of the county. For a considerable period he executed the duties of a magistrate in the village with great correctness and to universal acceptance." As early as February, 1804, he was installed as landlord of the Coffee House, a well known public house which occupied the ground now covered by the Devereux block, and therein remained a number of years. Later he lived nearly opposite on the site of the Franklin House, now covered by the arcade.

Dr. Marcus Hitchcock came with his father from New Haven, Conn., to New Hartford, N. Y., and there studied medicine with Dr. Amos G. Hull. After removing to Utica he began to practice, but was not satisfied with the profession and soon opened a drug store in company with Dr. John Carrington. The latter was a brother and brief successor of Samuel Carrington. The postoffice fell to him with the drug business of his predecessor, and of this he was the official head from July 1, 1803, down to January 21, 1828.

In July, 1803, a partnership in the practice of medicine and in the sale of drugs was effected between Dr. Francis Guiteau, jr., and Dr. Solomon Wolcott, jr. Studying medicine with Dr. Hastings, of New London, Dr. Wolcott settled himself in Williamstown, Mass. There by the exercise of his profession, and by the purchase and sale of bounty lands given to the soldiers of the Revolution, he acquired some property, and there he was married. Thence he was drawn to Utica chiefly by the persuasion of his former fellow townsman, Nathan Williams.



Engd by E.C. Williams, N.Y.

Charles A. Mann

After Dr. Guiteau withdrew Dr. Wolcott had in succession two or three other partners. In April, 1815, he was appointed garrison surgeon's mate in charge of the hospital established for the relief of the government soldiers, the care of whom he had already had for some months. About the same time he was made one of the judges of Common Pleas. Toward the close of the war he became interested as a silent partner with William Gaylord in dealings in crockery. Through ill-timed business ventures and the disappearance of his partner Dr. Wolcott practically lost an estate that was appraised at $100,000. In 1804 he had bought the farm originally settled by John D. Petrie next east of Matthew Hubbell, and to it had added another by a subsequent purchase. There about the time of his embarrassment he built the large wooden house where some ten years afterward was opened the Utica High School.

John H. Lothrop — lawyer, farmer, editor, merchant, and, last and longest, a banker—found in the exercise of his pen the calling most suited to his genius and which he most persistently practiced. In 1803 he assumed the editorship of the Whitestown *Gazette and Cato's Patrol*, at that time relinquished by Mr. McLean. Its name he changed to the Utica *Patriot* and settled himself in Utica to conduct it. The following year in company with Ralph W. Kirkland he seems to have made a short essay in trade; at least their names appear in a single announcement to that effect. The editorship of the paper filling up neither his time nor his pockets he served also as deputy in the office of the Supreme Court clerk. This he sold in 1811, when, having disposed of his interest in the paper, he removed to New Hartford. He remained there about five years, striving to earn his livelihood by the practice of law, but having been appointed cashier of the Ontario Branch Bank he came back to Utica to assume the duties. And these formed his principal employment for the remainder of his days, while he still continued to contribute to the *Patriot* or its successor almost to the close of his life. He was expert as a writer of fluent and graceful English, enlivened by playful fancy and lively wit, and chastened by a cultured taste. He had facility also in the making of verse and considerable repute in its exercise.

One of the printers and publishers of Mr. Lothrop's paper was Ira

Merrell. He learned the printer's art with William McLean, and when the latter disposed of his paper in 1803 he joined his fellow apprentice, Asahel Seward, in printing it under the editorship of Mr. Lothrop, and continued with him about three years. Some time afterward he was for five or six years foreman of Seward & Williams, and printed for them this same *Patriot* when they were its proprietors. A later paper on which he did the press work was the *Western Recorder*, published by Merrell & Hastings, that is to say his brothers, Andrew and Charles Hastings, and edited by Thomas Hastings, the brother of Charles. He also printed a good deal on his own account. Among his issues was a Welsh hymn book.

Thomas Walker, who had learned his trade as a printer with Isaiah Thomas, of Winchester, came to Oneida County with enterprise and industry, here to seek his fortune and help in building up the nascent civilization. In conjunction with his brother-in-law, Ebenezer Eaton, he started alone a newspaper called the *Columbian Patriotic Gazette*. This was on the 17th of August, 1799. The Whitestown *Gazette* had been established at New Hartford in 1796; the *Western Sentinel* at Whitesboro in 1794. This was therefore the third newspaper published in the county. They brought the printing materials with them and hired a man in Rome to make a Ramage press, and on this the paper was printed. The publication price was $1.50. Mr. Eaton was connected with the paper about eighteen months.

In March, 1803, through the influence of personal and political friends, Mr. Walker removed his paper to Utica, called it the *Columbian Gazette*, and made it a supporter of the administration of Thomas Jefferson. The first number of this weekly sheet appeared March 21st. Its dimensions were ten and a half by twelve inches, and the paper was coarse and dingy. The second page and about one-half of the third was devoted to foreign news, editorials, and communications; the remainder was filled with advertisements. The office was located at about 44 Genesee street. As editor as well as publisher Mr. Walker conducted the *Gazette* for twenty-two years, securing success by his enterprise and faithful devotion to business. He wrote little himself, but exercised good judgment in his selections and was assisted by able contributors. He also dealt to some extent in the sale of books. A large

share of the population whom he wished to reach with his paper resided at the north as far as Lewis and Jefferson Counties, and there were then no post routes and no communication thither except by chance passengers. Mr. Walker obtained the requisite authority from the Postmaster-General and established several post routes, contracted for mail conveyance, etc. Few publications were issued from his office besides the paper.

During the War of 1812–15 Mr. Walker held the position of collector of United States revenue for this district, a position which it so happened that his son, Thomas R., was the first to hold after the late war of the Rebellion. He was a Democrat in all the forming days of the government. In the Clintonian struggle in this State he took sides with De Witt Clinton, was afterward a Whig, and latterly a Republican. In 1825 Mr. Walker sold the *Gazette* to Samuel D. Dakin and William J. Bacon, by whom it was united with the *Sentinel* under the title of the *Sentinel and Gazette.* These gentlemen having purchased also the *Patriot*, the successor of Mr. McLean's paper, there were thus brought together the remains of the three earliest papers of the county. Mr. Walker was one of the directors named in the charter of the Bank of Utica. For several years he was its vice-president and in 1845, when Henry Huntington declined a re-election, he was chosen its president, and was annually re-elected up to the time of his death. He was also for many years president of the savings bank, and was the first treasurer and the fourth president of the trustees of the Utica Academy. He was a man of singular modesty, simplicity, and purity of character. His death occurred June 13, 1863, in his eighty-sixth year.

Asahel Seward, eldest son of Col. Nathan Seward, of New Hartford, was born in Waterbury, Conn., August 19, 1781. Apprenticed when fifteen years old to William McLean, printer, at New Hartford, he afterward worked as a journeyman in different offices in New England and New York, in that of Isaiah Thomas, of Worcester, Mass., in an office in Boston, and in that of the *Morning Chronicle* of New York, of which the father of Washington Irving was then the proprietor. In 1803, in company with Ira Merrell, he bought of Mr. McLean his interest in the Utica *Patriot* and removed to Utica to publish it. In this paper, under its varying names of *Patriot, Patriot and Patrol*, and Utica *Sentinel*, he

retained an interest until 1824, successively with Mr Merrell, with William Williams, and still later as one of the firm of Seward & Williams with William H. Maynard. At this last named date the paper was sold to Samuel D. Dakin and William J. Bacon, the sellers giving a bond never to publish another paper in Utica. In October, 1806, he established a book printing house and bindery, and soon afterward opened also a book store. About the year 1814 he was joined in this enterprise by Mr. Williams, till then associated with him as a printer only. The house was a prosperous one and for many years the chief publishing house west of Albany; if rivaled at all it was by that of H. & E. Phinney, of Cooperstown. The foundation for a respectable competency was early laid by the purchase from Noah Webster of the right to publish in the Western District of New York his Elementary Spelling Book. For fourteen years this was the leading feature of their business, affording an annual income of $2,000. The other works they issued were chiefly school books, though not exclusively so. After his withdrawal Mr. Seward was not again actively engaged in business. He and others were interested in the Capron cotton-mills, established in 1814, and he was secretary of the company.

William Williams was the son of Dea. Thomas Williams, of Roxbury, Mass., though he was born in Framingham in that State, October 12, 1787. With his father's family he migrated to New Hartford in this county, and with Asahel Seward he moved to Utica in 1803 and learned of him the trade of printing. About 1808 he became a partner in the business of printing, and at a later period the partnership was made to include bookselling likewise. Together they published the Utica *Patriot* and its successors, the *Patriot and Patrol* and the Utica *Sentinel*, down to the year 1824. As publishers and dealers in a great variety of books the firm was widely known and was distinguished for its enterprise and its probity. Their partnership was terminated in 1824 by the withdrawal of Mr. Seward, but the business in all its departments was actively carried on several years longer. About 1828 Mr. Williams associated himself with Messrs. Balch and Stiles, who had commenced business in Utica as engravers. The firm issued bank notes for the Utica and some Western banks, and also maps of New York, Michigan, etc. Mr. Williams entered heartily into the cause of

anti-Masonry and became about 1829–30 the publisher of the *Elucidator*, a paper designed to advocate its principles, which was edited by B. B. Hotchkin. The *Elucidator*, like the "Light on Masonry" above mentioned, detracted from in lieu of increasing revenues. Mr. Williams was conspicuous among his townsmen for his warm interest and his efficiency in all matters that concerned the general welfare. His time was all given either to business or to some public enterprise or to some religious or moral mission. Though a lover of peace and fruitful in the works of peace he was an ardent patriot, and could not be negligent of his country's claim in time of war. When in 1813 an attack on Sackets Harbor was expected and volunteers were called for he was the first and most active man in Utica in raising a company. In 1832, during the cholera epidemic, he was one of the most self sacrificing and heroic men in the place and was unsparing of his labors for the afflicted. Mr. Williams was early identified with the religious movements of the place, and in his life he was the very pattern of a Christian gentleman. From 1812 to 1836 he occupied the post of elder in the Presbyterian Church and was one of its most honored office bearers. On the organization of the Utica Sunday School in 1816 he became its first superintendent, and for years afterward and until he was summoned to act as an instructor in the Bible class he was its ruling spirit. Nor were his services in the higher department less devoted or valuable. He was also president of the Western Sunday School Union.

Within a year of his arrival Samuel Stocking erected a building on the east side of Genesee a short distance above the corner, which was known as Mechanic Hall, and was soon filled with tenants, and into this his own hat shop was ere long transferred. But in 1816 he removed to the brick store fronting Broad street, where he was to be found during the rest of his residence. For many years after his first establishment he continually enlarged his operations until they assumed a magnitude in his particular line never before or since attained in any part of the State. His purchase of furs for the manufacture of hats brought him early to the acquaintance of John Jacob Astor, then in the zenith of his usefulness. Astor soon appreciated the person with whom he thus dealt, and yielded to him implicit confidence and unbounded credit. Mr. Stocking acquired gradually by his business and by saga-

cious purchases of land in Utica and other places a very large property, amounting it is said to half a million of dollars before its partial reduction by the revulsion of 1837. The simplicity of his personal manners continued, however, unabated, together with his perseverance in the business to which he had been educated.

As closely given to business as the preceding, as charitable and as useful, was James Dana, who attained at least a competence of worldly goods while securing an unusual share of public respect for his straightforward honesty and his earnest and consistent religious life.

David P. Hoyt was a tanner and currier and a shoemaker. Possessed of decided energy and perseverance, with an excellent judgment in matters of business, he was successful therein to a greater degree than any other person in the same employment. For many years he carried on his trade in shoes and leather on Genesee street a little way above Whitesboro. His tannery was on the latter street beyond Broadway and adjoining the lane called by his name. Here he had 110 vats covered with buildings and a little below them on the lane a windmill to grind his bark. Besides his tannery he had, after the construction of the canal, a warehouse on its southern bank next west from Washington street, and a basin beside it. Mr. Hoyt was always a prominent man in the affairs of the place, and by his industry as well as by his interest in its good assisted much in promoting the prosperity and growth of Utica. He was treasurer and afterward trustee of the village, a director of the Bank of Utica, and in 1819 he represented the district in the chamber of the Assembly.

At the meeting of the first Board of Trustees held under the new charter of 1805 David W. Childs was appointed their clerk, and continued to record the meetings until September of the following year, when ill health obliged him to withdraw. On the organization of the Bank of Utica in 1812 Mr. Childs, who was a director, obtained also a more profitable office, being made its attorney and notary. In suits by the bank for notes that were not paid it was the duty of the attorney to issue writs for each of the endorsers, and for these writs he received a handsome fee. By means of his office and by other business, for he was a sound and industrious lawyer, he acquired a valuable property. Among the provisions of his will was a legacy to the Utica Sunday

School of $250, while to the Theological Seminary at Auburn, to the Western Education Society, and to the American Bible Society he also gave $500 each.

A member of the legal profession, though conspicuous chiefly for his business enterprise and the magnitude of his undertakings, and who was long an honored citizen of Utica, was Abraham Varick, jr. His ancestral home was in Hackensack, N. J., but he was the son of Abraham Varick, of New York, and nephew of Col. Richard Varick, of Revolutionary memory, former mayor of that city and attorney-general of the State. In the summer of 1804 he came to Utica to settle. Though educated to the bar he was never an attendant on the courts nor took in hand the suits of others. For many years he acted as agent for the Holland Land Company, and was busied in selling for them the lands they owned to the north of Utica. Being an active and capable business man and full of enterprise he devoted himself throughout his life to dealing in lands, to the management of factories and furnaces, and to other financial projects. As early as September, 1804, he bought the large farm lying at the head of Genesee street, which was known as the Kimball farm, paying for it the sum of $5,500. It was mapped out for building purposes, and within two years sales were made at prices which were then deemed quite high. Subsequently Mr. Varick became possessed at various periods of a number of lots and buildings in different parts of the village. But his largest investments were made in West Utica. About 1827, in connection with A. B. Johnson, he bought the Jason Parker farm, which extended from the river to Court street opposite the asylum. And together with Charles E. Dudley, of Albany, he bought about the same time from Philip Schuyler a part of great lot No. 99, being the farm adjacent to the preceding on the east. These were also converted into building lots and yielded rich returns to their owners, while they opened the way for the extension of the city toward the west. His name is preserved in the main avenue of these western domains. He was largely interested in many factories of different kinds, as in the cotton-mills at Clinton, the Oneida factory at Yorkville, the Oriskany factory, the Utica glass factory, etc. An iron furnace at Constantia was chiefly controlled by him as well as mills and a rope-walk at Denmark in Lewis County, and he was a heavy stockholder in

one of the earliest railroads of the State, that known as the Ithaca and Owego. His latest and most considerable operations were carried on at Oswego, where he came in possession of a property which included no small part of the business section of the town. There he built a fine cotton factory, of which the machinery alone cost him $60,000, and had also a dry dock and a marine railway. In the Presbyterian Church he was a prominent person, and when measures were set on foot to establish a Reformed Dutch Church no one was more zealous or liberal than he. He was one of its first elders. For a time he was president of the Oneida County Bible Society. In person he was tall and imposing, in demeanor dignified and sedate.

Dr. David Hasbrouck was a native of Shawangunk, Ulster County, N. Y. He studied medicine with Dr. James Graham, of Shawangunk, and attended lectures in New York. He came to Utica in 1804 and formed a partnership in practice with Dr. Alexander Coventry, he occupying the office on the west side of Genesee street next door below the mouth of Broad while Dr. Coventry continued to reside in Deerfield. There also he sold drugs. His practice was for the most part restricted to a few leading families. He was the first secretary of the County Medical Society on its organization in 1806. About 1815 he removed to Kingston, Ulster County, but died in Schenectady in October, 1823, at the age of forty-five.

"Dr. Christian Stockman, from Germany and last from Albany, where he has resided for the last ten years, has opened in Utica on Genesee street a general assortment of drugs and medicines. He will likewise attend to any calls in the line of his profession as physician and give advice at his store in all cases, and when requested visit any patient who may favor him with a call." Besides drugs he kept also German toys for sale. His announcement a few years later of a German almanac must have seemed to the readers of the *Gazette* outlandish and strange. He was lost at sea on his return from a trip to Europe.

Into the growing hamlet there came in the course of the year 1804 two brothers from Connecticut, and with them there came one who has generally passed as a third brother, but who was in reality a cousin and the brother-in-law to each of them, each having married one of his

sisters. These were Abijah and Anson Thomas and their relative, B. W. Thomas. All survived by many years the early period of our history and contributed by their honorable career as merchants and their responsible position in the church to the fair name and prosperity of Utica. Anson Thomas engaged in no business until about 1815, when he began as a merchant in company with B. W. Thomas, which partnership lasted fifteen years. His later partner until he retired from business was James Dutton. In March, 1839, he was chosen president of the Bank of Central New York, which office he held while he lived, discharging its duties with watchful fidelity.

The earliest hint we have of Hugh Cunningham is furnished by himself in 1804, when he informs the newspaper readers that Hugh Cun ningham & Co. have opened a new store in the village opposite the postoffice, which was lately that of William Fellows. Next we get a telescopic peep at him through the memory of one of his contemporaries. A group of citizens are gathered around the pump in the public square gazing at the great eclipse of 1806, and prominent among them sits Cunningham, astride the pump handle, enlivening the company with his waggery. In 1810 he built himself a store on the east corner of Genesee and the square, the site of the early House Tavern; but hardly was it complete when on the night of the 3d of October it was burned to the ground. Presently rebuilt he was in it by the middle of January ensuing and ready to wait on purchasers of dry goods.

Isaac Coe was made village treasurer at the first election held under the charter of 1805, and continued in the office by annual re-elections as long as he remained in Utica. Possessed of decided enterprise, an active mover in the project for establishing a glass factory at Vernon, and the largest subscriber to the stock of the company he was if not the first at least one of its earliest presidents. But his ambition outran his resources and his career ended like that of many another: he failed and went West. In September, 1810, a new treasurer was appointed "in lieu of Isaac Coe, who has left the place." Upwards of fifty years after the abrupt departure of Mr. Coe, and when nearly all who had once known him had gone down to their graves, he re-appears on the scene of his youthful experience to make good his delinquencies. Calling upon the son of one of his former creditors he deposits with him the

means with which to pay with interest all his old indebtedness. Other men have made restitution after years of pecuniary indebtedness; not many have carried a burdened conscience for fifty years without the power to absolve themselves and yet have lightened it at the last.

Enos Brown and Daniel Stafford were dealers in hardware, and after their failure in 1820 the former became again a butcher as he had been in his youth. He lived here in feeble health until 1856. A tinman, coppersmith, and nailer in company with David Stafford was Augustus Hickox, whose activity and zeal for the public good brought him to the front and eventually made him president of the village. William Tillman was a cabinetmaker; Ara Broadwell, a mason, much employed both on public and private constructions; Elisha Spurr, a jolly tapster and a busy politician; Chauncey Phelps, pavior; Alfred and Solomon Wells, carpenters; Elisha Rose, blacksmith.

August 13, 1804, the firm of Walton, Turner & Co. took possession of a store below Bagg's and at the same time opened the forwarding business in two warehouses situated a little distance below the river bridge, where the Central Railroad now runs. Duncan Turner was a Scotchman who came from Nova Scotia to Albany, where he sold little notions and accumulated about $500. Joining Jonathan Walton, of Schenectady, he engaged in forwarding and came to Utica to manage the business at this end of the line. The warehouses were set on upright posts, which were undermined by a freshet about 1807. The buildings were secured by being fastened to a tree, but the wheat stored therein was so much damaged that it was sold to Mr. Gilbert to be made into starch. Their later store was on Genesee where Broad street enters it. At the beginning of the War of 1812 Mr. Turner removed to Lowville and shortly after to Ogdensburg.

In approaching the year 1805 we begin, as it were for the first time, to meet with evidences of united interests among the villagers, and we find these evidences in the expression of a desire for a more perfect corporate life. Their wishes in this respect are contained in a petition to the legislature for a new charter, which was received in the Assembly, February 12, 1805. Their reasons are so fully set forth that we make no apology for copying the document in full together with the appended names:

"*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York in Senate and Assembly convened:*

"The petition of the freeholders and inhabitants of the village of Utica, in the County of Oneida, humbly sheweth:

"That the rapid increase of buildings, business, and population in said village seems to demand a police better regulated and more enlarged than at present the said village enjoys, particularly with respect to fires and the prevention of public nuisances; That your petitioners have already in many instances experienced a want of power in the inhabitants of said village and the Trustees elected by virtue of the law under which the affairs of said village are now regulated; That a greater number of firemen are requisite than is at present allowed; That the population of the village is very rapid toward the west and south, so that the bounds of the same as now settled in these directions are too much limited; That a great portion of the inhabitants of said village are in the habit of consuming baker's bread, and there being no assize of bread the poor as well as others are obliged to pay for that necessary article a greater price than is paid in New York and Albany; That it is found impossible in many cases to carry into effect the laws respecting swine, &c., running at large in the streets, having no power to distrain and impound, and the owner being frequently unknown.

"For these and other reasons your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable body will grant to the freeholders, inhabitants, and Trustees of the said village powers similar to those enjoyed by the village of Poughkeepsie; in order that the above and many other existing evils may be avoided; That the bounds of said village may be extended; and that the annual meetings of the inhabitants of said village may be hereafter on the first Tuesday in April in each year."

B. Walker, Erastus Clark, N. Williams, Thos. Skinner, Daniel Thomas, S. P. Goodrich, Talcott Camp, Wm. Fellows, M. Hitchcock, David Hasbrouck, Frederick White, David W. Childs, Watts Sherman, James Dana, Thomas Walker, J. Ballou, Apollos Cooper, Benj'n Ballou, Jason Parker, Judah Williams, jr., Willett Stillman, John Mayo, Rufus Brown, Ira Dickenson, Elkanah Hobby, William Webster, Samuel Webster, Thaddeus Stoddard, Caleb Hazen, Augustus Hickox, Sam'l Ward, Benajah Merrell, Abraham Williams, John Adams, Ab'm Varick, jr., N. Butler, Jer. Van Rensselaer, jr., Christian Stockman, Bryan Johnson, Francis A. Bloodgood, John B. Murdock, Francis Guiteau, jr., John Hobby, Charles C. Brodhead, Ezekiel Clark, Aylmer Johnson, Moses Bagg, jr., John C. Hoyt, B. Brooks, Gurdon Burchard, D. Turner, E. B. Shearman, Philip J. Schwartze, Joseph Ballou, Elisha Capron, James Brown, Thomas Ballou, Joseph Ballou, Thomas Jones, Elisha Rose, Obadiah Ballou, James Hazen, David Stafford, Eph'm Wells, John Bissell, Evan Davies.

Having thus scanned the population of the nascent village, and passed in review many of its members from the origin of the settlement down to the beginning of extant historic records, let us now consider the people as a whole and the appearance of Utica at the date in question. The village, it is evident, had now taken a start and was growing with some

degree of vigor; and this start would seem to have begun from about the year 1794, as will be seen from a glance at the few data we possess. The three log shanties of the Bleecker map of 1786, and as observed by a passing settler in 1787, had in 1790 hardly increased in number, for this is the sum of them given by Morse in his earlier gazetteer, and William Miller, of Trenton, found no more in 1793 when he first passed through the place. In 1794 there were, according to Judge Jones,[1] about ten resident families, or according to a settler of that date seven or eight houses, although two Welsh emigrants on their way to Steuben counted the next year only four houses and a barn on the main street. In 1796 the number of houses, says Morse, had increased to thirty-seven and in 1798 Dr. Dwight estimates their number at fifty. Maude, two years later, tells us there were sixty, while another authority[2] rates the population of 1801 at 200 souls. In 1802 the number of houses, as we learn from Rev. Mr. Taylor, had grown to nearly ninety, and in 1804, when Dr. Dwight was here again, he found 120 houses and a long train of merchants' stores and other buildings.

The actual narrowness of confine of the Utica of 1805 and the small progress it had made toward its present measure of prosperity will be evident when we know that the only streets in use were Main, Whitesboro, Genesee, Hotel, and a portion of Seneca, the latter having been added to the preceding in the year 1804. Others were laid down on the manuscript maps of the proprietors, but unrecognized by authority and as yet without houses. Business found its way from the river as far up Whitesboro as Hotel street, as far up Genesee as the upper line of Broad, and a little way along Main; beyond these limits shops and stores were sparingly intermingled with private residences. The business was mostly conducted in little wooden buildings. Not more than two brick stores had yet found a place. The dwelling houses of Main and Whitesboro streets may be judged of by a few specimens still to be seen east of First street and west of Broadway. The road along Genesee street consisted of a log causeway barely wide enough for teams to pass one another, and having a ditch on either side into which if the hindmost wheels slipped a vigorous pull was required to raise them again to the track.

[1] Annals of Oneida County.
[2] A. B. Johnson.

The corduroy road, which once started between what are now Broadway and Washington streets and pursued its winding way to New Hartford, was ere this abandoned for the more direct turnpike continuous with Genesee street. The transient occupancy of many of the stores and houses and the general floating habit of many of the traders and artisans is markedly evident. At this time, as well as for some years longer, there was doubtless much of the rawness of a new people living apart from populous centers and almost destitute of schools and churches. Yet there was on the whole an unusual amount of intelligence and good morals. Some of the settlers had been bred at college, others had enjoyed a wide experience abroad and had moved in polished circles, and the majority had been trained under elevating and purifying influences. Utica was surpassed both by Whitesboro and New Hartford, and at least equaled by Rome, its later and more enduring rival. These places were not only earlier in their origin and had already become centers of trade, but Whitesboro in 1802 became with Rome a half-shire town of the county. Here the courts were held and here the chief officers and many of the leading lawyers had their abode. Already there were clustered in it a few legal gentlemen of marked ability who would have been distinguished in any community, whether for their eloquence and skill as advocates, their sound learning, or their just estimate and successful practice of the dignity and duties of their profession.

But as yet these heads of the profession were not only founders of this bar; they had also a monoply of its privileges, so that in legal as in other needs Utica was but secondary and dependent. If an order were to be procured from the courts or any other business to be transacted therein, or even if it were wished that a deed should be acknowledged, a journey to Whitesboro was necessary. In matters of household convenience and daily consumption a like dependence was also though not so imperiously felt. If a fastidious citizen despaired of getting from the stores of his own traders the finest loaf sugar or a nicer kind of tea than the Bohea, then in common use, he would be sure of finding them with William G. Tracy, of Whitesboro; and both this place and New Hartford had for many years thriving merchants who drew custom from Utica. New Hartford, too, in the cultivation and polish of many of its

families, had social advantages that were little short of those possessed by Whitesboro.

A natural characteristic of the small and sparse population of the vicinity was the very great freedom of intercourse which existed. Dependent on one another for fellowship and assistance they were knit by the closest of bonds and found much of their enjoyment in the exchange of hospitable visits. Ranks and degrees in society there were, as at present, but these distinctions were less marked and the bars easily broken down. Thus each was impressed by his fellow, and happily there were enough of ennobling agencies at work to chasten and exalt the whole. Moreover distances were of little account and bad roads so trifling an impediment that if congenial associates were deficient or unsatisfying at home they were sought in the cultured and high toned families of the neighboring settlements; and so it was that Utica was scarcely more indebted to its own leaders than to the foremost people of Whitesboro and New Hartford for the influences that formed and enriched its character.

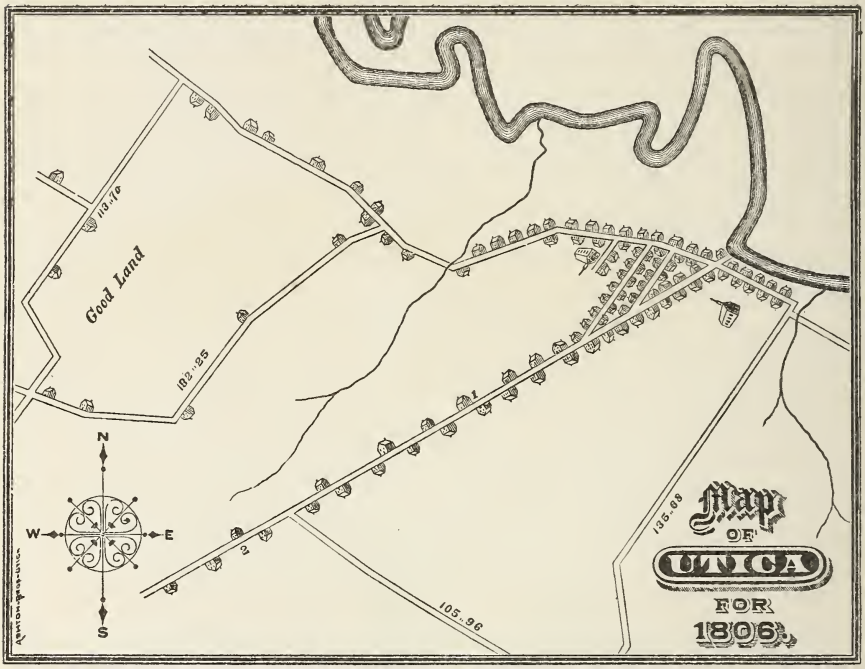
As we have seen a goodly number of stores and shops were dispersed along the principal street. Yet there was room enough outside of it for the operations of farmers, and some of these were cultivating the soil of what are now the oldest parts of the city. As luxuriant a crop of wheat, said an eye-witness, has been grown in the Second ward of Utica as he afterward met with in the famous wheat regions of Genesee; and as for potatoes the most abundant growth he remembers to have witnessed in all his lifetime was the product of this same neighborhood. The few simple manufactories as yet in existence have been mostly already glanced at. There was the shop of William Smith for the making of wrought nails on the east bank of Nail Creek. There was a small shop for cut nails on the south side of Main street a little east of the square. It was followed by the similar shop of Delvin on Genesee street. These were worked by no other power than the hand and foot, the nails being cut by one process and headed by another. There was Ure's brewery on Nail Creek opposite Smith and there was the new one of Inman just opened on the corner of Broadway. There were four tanneries, viz.: those of Ballou, Hopper, Hubbard, and Hoyt. There was the wagon shop of Abijah Thomas and the hat factory of Sam-

uel Stocking. There were a few places where chairs and other furniture were made, and there were shops where other mechanical trades were conducted. And these constituted the whole manufacturing interests.

It was trade that chiefly commanded the enterprise which is at present enlisted in a great variety of pursuits. And it found a vastly wider field for its exercise than is enjoyed by the local merchants of to-day. From Lewis and Jefferson, from Onondaga, Madison, and Chenango Counties, farmers and country dealers sent hither their wheat and other grains, their pot and pearl ashes, and the surplus of their farms and dairies, to receive in exchange for consumption or for sale goods from the East that were best attainable by transport on the river. Comparatively little money was in use, and business was largely a system of barter and credit wherein the merchants on the Mohawk held toward the outlying settlements relations akin to those now existing between the importers of the metropolis and inland dealers all over the country; they found a market for these frontier producers and supplied them in return with the manufactures of Europe and the groceries and liquors of New England and the West Indies. The following are a few only of the prices of articles in common use, both imported and native. A kind of East India muslin that would scarcely hold together to be measured was sold for two shillings. This was called *bafters*. A somewhat finer variety known as *gurrers* commanded a sixpence more. Calicoes were six shillings and sixpence per yard; better and handsomer can now be bought for one shilling. West India sugar sold at from ten to fourteen cents; maple sugar in its season at sixpence. Board was $2.00 a week; a single meal two shillings.

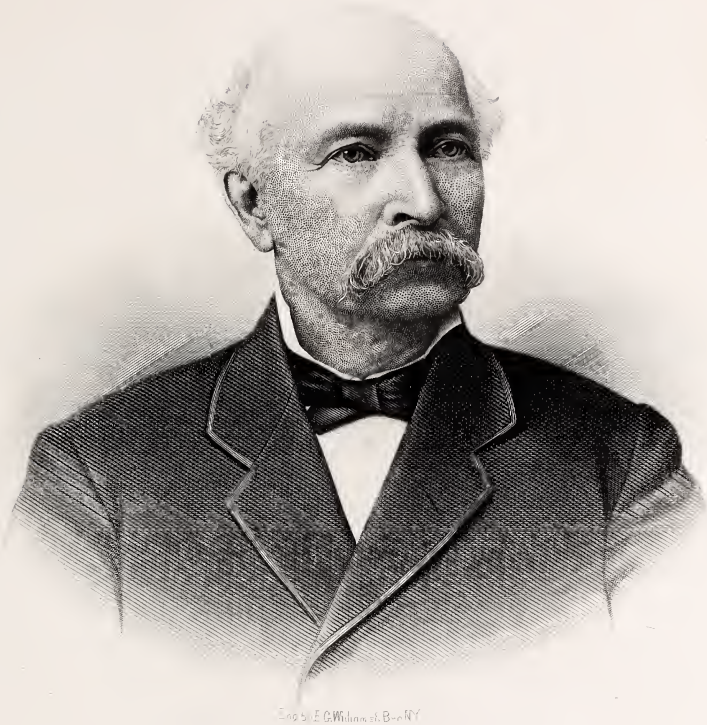
Let us not imagine that the streets were thronged with traffickers or that they ever presented a scene analogous to those so often witnessed nowadays. Many years yet elapsed ere one of them was paved or lighted, while the sidewalks, not yet taken in hand by the trustees, were scarce distinguishable from the roadways. A single constable formed the total police, and he was often called in the discharge of his duties to distant points of the State, for Madison, Lewis, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence formed parts of his bounds. No bank had yet been established. The Welsh had the only church actually erected. Trinity was in progress, but not ready for use, and the sole mode of access to it was by a lane

known as Church lane, which anticipated the present First street; and even this was entered through a gate. On the map of Whitestown made by Peleg Gifford in 1806, of which a part is shown below, this church is represented as standing quite alone in the rear of the row of houses that line the course of Main street. The other church pictured on his map was not yet begun. For most worshipers the school-house was the customary place of resort. Baptists who did not understand



Welsh attended the Welsh Baptist Church when there was preaching in English, and sometimes made a journey to Herkimer in order to worship. Methodists gathered on the New Hartford road.

The village had its burying ground, and in 1806 a deed of the premises was obtained from Stephen Potter, the owner, but with a reserved clause that savors little of the modern taste and sentiment that is exercised in providing for the last resting place of our departed friends, as it reserved to the former owner the right of pasturing sheep and calves therein.



Engd by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Truly Yours A. H. Fink

CHAPTER III.

THE SECOND VILLAGE CHARTER.

Officers elected at the first Town Meeting — Their Proceedings and those of succeeding Years — New comers Noticed.

THE petition heretofore recorded which the citizens had addressed to the legislature was granted, and a new and more comprehensive charter was accorded them. By order of Talcott Camp, clerk, the inhabitants were called to meet at the school-house on Tuesday, May 7, 1805, in order to choose five trustees and do any other necessary business, at which time "the law is to be read." This charter, which bears date April 9, 1805, secured all the privileges that were asked. The bounds of the village on the east were fixed as they now exist. Those on the west extended to the west line of lot No. 99. The freeholders were declared a body corporate with power to raise among themselves a tax not exceeding $1,000 in one year for public buildings, fire expenses, and necessary improvements. Five trustees were to be elected annually at a meeting of freeholders to be held on the second Tuesday in May. Any person who declined to serve when so elected was liable to a fine of $25. To these trustees it was given to fix the price of bread, assess all taxes, appoint twenty-five firemen, make all by-laws necessary for protection against nuisances, and for the general regulation of municipal affairs, and to them was entrusted full power to enforce the same The president whom they should appoint was required, in addition to his duties as presiding officer of the board and superintendent of the public interests, to look after the utensils used at fires, while the trustees were to serve also as fire wardens. There was to be appointed also at the annual meeting a treasurer and a collector who were to receive compensation for their services. The foregoing is an outline of the charter which the inhabitants were now met to hear and in accordance with whose provisions they were to organize. Their proceedings as well as those of subsequent annual meetings, and those also

of the monthly meetings of the trustees then elected, are preserved to us in the records which still remain, so that we may from this time onward trace the official history of the place and are no longer restricted to the individual histories of its citizens.

At this first annual meeting the former trustees presided. The following were chosen trustees for the ensuing year: Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, jr., Nathan Williams, Francis A. Bloodgood, Jerathmel Ballou, and Erastus Clark. Isaac Coe was chosen treasurer and Worden Hammond collector. It was resolved that the sum of $300 be raised by assessment on the freeholders, of which two and one-half per cent. was to go to the collector and one per cent. to the treasurer for their compensation, and the residue be devoted by the trustees to the payment of the expenses of digging wells, procuring pumps and fire utensils, and the contingent expenses.

At the first meeting of trustees, which was held at the hotel four days afterward, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, jr., was appointed president and D. W. Childs clerk. The early provisions for extinguishing fires are detailed in a later chapter devoted to the fire department. At the same meeting the trustees adopted a seal, which was a heart with the letter F in the center, and also passed an ordinance to restrain horses, hogs, and neat cattle from running at large. At the third meeting of the trustees an ordinance was passed in relation to fire buckets. Its provisions, which seem now so singular, but which with some modifications were in force for several years, were substantially the following: The owner of every dwelling, store, or workshop, or occupant of the same if the owner were a non-resident, was required to keep hung up in the principal hall, or in some conspicuous place in the building, one or more leathern fire buckets of the capacity of eight quarts, and in number proportioned to the fire-places or stoves the building might contain, though no one was expected to have more than six. These buckets were not to be used for any other purpose than to carry water at fires. For non-compliance with the ordinance the owner or occupant was subject to fine. The operation of the ordinance was to extend from the east line of great lot No. 93 to the west line of lot No. 96, that is to say from First street to the present State street, and as far south as the line of Blandina street. The next meeting was held on the 3d of June, when the assize of bread

was fixed. The price being regulated in accordance with the price of wheat, this first assize, which was made when wheat was selling at fourteen shillings per bushel, was as follows: A loaf of superfine wheat flour to weigh two pounds ten ounces, for one shilling; a loaf of superfine flour to weigh one pound five ounces, for sixpence; a loaf of common wheat flour to weigh three pounds three ounces, for one shilling; a loaf of common wheat flour to weigh one pound nine ounces, for sixpence.

It might be presumed from the desire the citizens had expressed for power by their charter to adjust the price of bread and the prompt exercise of this power by the trustees that baker's bread was the only kind in use, and that few if any families baked their own. And this was probably the case to a much greater extent than at present. The practice arose chiefly from the difficulty of getting brewer's yeast with which to leaven their bread. The very earliest settlers made their own beer from wild hops they gathered in the woods, and the emptyings were used for yeast; but such yeast was troublesome to make and soon soured. After the erection of a brewery, and especially after Mr. Inman, the brewer, announced through the papers that private families would be waited on with fresh yeast every Tuesday and Friday, domestic bread, as we may conclude, came more into use. But that manufactured by the bakers was always in demand. Its assize was renewed or newly regulated at each monthly meeting, and was published in the weekly papers over the signature of the president. Any baker who violated the ordinance was subject to a fine of $5.

In July it was determined to dig three public wells for the supply of the village with water. These wells were all dug, were fitted with pumps, and in use for some time. The lower one on Genesee street was found to afford excellent water, and was so great a convenience to man and beast as to be kept open. It served as a notable place of rendezvous for the inhabitants nearly if not quite down to the time when the village became a city. At the same meeting laws were passed forbidding the deposit of firewood any further in the street than fifteen feet from the sides, and requiring its removal within twenty-four hours after purchase; requiring the removal also of building material, potash kettles, hogsheads, standing wagons, and rubbish; excluding slaughter-

houses between lots 90 and 97 ; forbidding the burning out of chimneys on other than rainy days or the burning of combustibles in the street before sunrise or after sunset. A week later the money raised by assessment was apportioned according to a schedule agreed on. The above was in substance all that was done by the trustees during the year, although they met every month to declare the assize of bread.

The firemen held also monthly meetings and were duly exercised at each of them. Those who failed in their attendance for three consecutive months were to be reported to the trustees. They supped together on the 1st of January, 1806, at the small cost to the company of $1. It would seem, however, that they presently devised another mode of expending the fund arising from the accumulated fines, for in February they voted that tickets in the Lottery for the Encouragement of Literature to the amount of moneys in fund be purchased and that numbers be recorded by the clerk for the use of the company. The amount thus expended was $19.50.

The freeholders of Utica held likewise two other meetings during the current year besides the annual one already mentioned. The first was for the election of a new collector in place of one who resigned. The second was called to consider the means of supporting a night watch and was to be held at the hotel. Of the proceedings had on the occasion no record is left ; the result we may infer from the following voluntary pledge, which bears date the following day. The original, a time-stained and much-worn paper, has attached the signatures of the trustees and a large number of the active men of the era, ninety-eight in all. This pledge reads thus :

"UTICA, Dec'r 10, 1805.

"We, the subscribers, esteeming a Night Watch in the Village of Utica as necessary to guard us against the dangers of fire, do hereby associate ourselves for that purpose, and mutually pledge our honor to each other to act during the winter ensuing as good and faithful watchmen, under the direction and superintendence of the Trustees of said village."

These watchmen, as we learn from other sources, were distributed into squads of five or six each and took their turns in patrolling the village from end to end of its two principal streets. This ample provision both of watchmen and of firemen, and this extreme vigilance on the part of all the inhabitants to protect themselves against de-

struction by fire, though in part due to the fact that the buildings were mostly of wood, must have had some more cogent reason peculiar to this special time. And we are ready to believe as is reported that the settlers were in terror from the attempts of incendiaries, and therefore the more ready to sacrifice their ease to oppose such evil minded marauders. The system once inaugurated was continued for some time longer as appears by a later though undated list of volunteers, and it is not until the year 1810, as we learn from the records, that paid watchmen were employed by the trustees.

Rev. Bethuel Dodd, the first Presbyterian clergyman, died in April, 1804. In October following Rev. James Carnahan arrived to succeed to his charge.

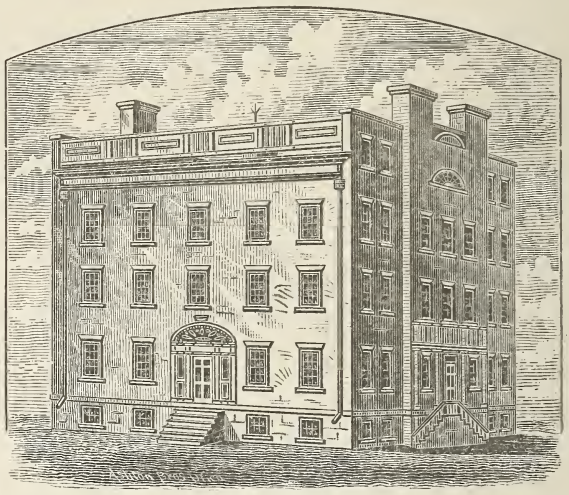
The first master who ruled the village school after the departure of Mr. Dana was a brother of Silas Clark, and next after him the first of whom we hear was R. Holcomb. The teacher of whom we next get any intimation was Gideon Wilcoxson; and of him little is known as a pedagogue, though we have a better acquaintance with him as a lawyer. He was a student of Hamilton Oneida Academy and in November, 1805, he opened the school-house on Main street for pupils. But he soon took to the law, becoming a student of D. W. Childs.

Another lawyer who spent a few years in Utica was Abraham D. Van Horne, a native of Montgomery County who pursued his studies with Joseph Kirkland at New Hartford and then began practice in Utica as the partner of A. M. Walton. In July, 1807, he was made village attorney, but resigned in October and returned to New Hartford to join his preceptor.

Among the newly established merchants were John Stewart, jr., who during the few years of his residence in this place was conspicuous for his enterprise, public spirit, and pecuniary success; Jesse Doolittle, "a very synonym of gentleness and integrity," who lived here forty years, occupying positions of responsibility and usefulness; and Moses Bagg, jr., who soon relinquished an active share in mercantile pursuits and assumed the charge of the tavern that had been conducted by his father.

This tavern was a two-story wooden building on the corner of Main street and the square. Its meager dimensions when compared with the present enormous pile known as Bagg's Hotel may be judged from the

following: When the first Board of Canal Commissioners in the course of their preliminary surveys visited Utica in July, 1810, two of them, Messrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer and Gouverneur Morris, who had made the journey by land, occupied with their servants the whole of the tavern, while the rest of the commissioners who came on by the river were forced to seek quarters elsewhere. In 1812–15 Mr. Bagg erected on the site of this wooden structure the central portion of the brick hotel which bears his name, and to it he subsequently added on either side. This he conducted with brief intermissions until the year 1836, when it was sold to a company of individuals. In the latter part of his career in the hotel he became associated with Alfred Churchill, who eventually bought the company out and joined also the Bleecker house on the north. Soon after the erection of the earlier portion J. Parker & Co. established their office in the basement corner, and thus the house became the principal stopping place for the stages from all directions and was more generally resorted to by travelers than any other public house of the village. On the opening of the Utica and Schenectady Railroad the nearness of the hotel to the terminus of the road gave it an advantage that was enjoyed by no other house but the one adjoining it, with which, as has been stated, it was shortly united. It has been kept as a hotel continuously to the present time.



BAGG'S HOTEL IN 1815.

Rudolph Snyder, a prosperous cabinetmaker, was long a trustee of the village and for two terms its president. For five successive years he was president of the Mechanics Association and for two years one of the commissioners of common schools. In the Methodist Society he

was a person of consideration and influence, and was elected one of the first trustees on the incorporation of the society and the erection of their chapel in 1815. At an earlier period he had put up a school-house on ground adjacent to the Parker block which was used by them as a place of worship.

Other residents of 1805 not before mentioned were James A. and Lynott Bloodgood, ironmongers who continued here about five years, but of whom the latter returned at a later period and spent his declining years with his daughter and her children; Seth Dwight, by turns merchant and hotel-keeper; George Tisdale, another tavern-keeper; Joseph Barton, watchmaker; Benjamin Payne, fashionable tailor; William Hayes, earthenware maker; William Baxter, gardener and baker and progenitor of numerous later Uticans; Samuel Hickox, builder of the noted political boundary, the "Cayuga bridge"; and B. B. Rathbun, whose chief notoriety was acquired at Buffalo.

At the annual meeting of freeholders and inhabitants held in May, 1806, the former trustees were re-elected. The proceedings of five of their monthly meetings are duly recorded, those of the remaining seven months being wanting in consequence of the sickness and absence of Mr. Childs, the clerk. The sum of $200 was deemed sufficient for the expenses of the year. The determination of the assize of bread seems to have been the only business occupying the attention of the trustees that is deemed worthy of a place in their minutes.

By direction of the Whitestown commissioners of highways Washington street, which had just been opened on the property of Mr. Bellinger, was now declared a public street as far as the present Liberty, and the last named street, extending from Hotel to meet it, was also recognized as public.

In the year 1798 John Post had received as an inmate of his household his nephew, Abraham Van Santvoort, who became eventually his successor in the business of transporting on the Mohawk. He informs the public in 1806 that he has commenced the storage and forwarding business to and from Schenectady, Albany, and New York, and any part of the western country, for which purpose he has taken one of the large and convenient stores of John Post on the dock in Utica. He has made arrangements with Eri Lusher for conveying by water between

this place and Schenectady and with David Boyd between Schenectady and Albany. The storehouse he at first occupied was originally above the bridge, but very near to it. It was afterward moved up the stream to the foot of Division street. And nearly on the last named site Van Santvoort in company with Mr. Lusher and others erected toward the close of the War of 1812 a brick warehouse which has remained standing until a comparatively recent period.

Mr. Van Santvoort held during the war the office of sub-contractor for the supply of provisions for the soldiers and acted as government storekeeper.

Others of 1805 were Jonathan Child, teacher and afterward first mayor of the city of Rochester; Bennett Bicknell, cabinetmaker, afterward a leading politician of Madison County; Henry Kip, brother of James, ropemaker here and at Buffalo; two brothers Oudenarde; and the mechanics John Culver, carpenter, Thomas James, wagonmaker, and John Queal, shoemaker, who were much less transitory in their abode.

At the freeholders' meeting of May, 1807, the trustees who were elected were the same as those of the two preceding years, except that John Hooker was substituted for Francis A. Bloodgood. The board made Erastus Clark their president. The principal business recorded as done by them throughout the year related to the fire company. Having in July examined the books of the clerk of this company and discovered frequent absences they resolved that every fireman noted as absent from the monthly meetings seven times between May, 1806, and June, 1807, should be ordered to appear before them. Twelve appeared agreeably to such citation, and after a full examination of their several excuses all were excused except one, who had been absent twelve times; he was removed. The clerk of the company was directed to report thereafter every quarter such firemen as were absent from the monthly meetings, and as a consequence a few were subsequently removed and their places supplied from the list of ready candidates. The coming of the Fourth of July brought its troubles to the officials of 1807 just as its approach entails anxiety and care upon the authorities of today; and trivial as would seem the prank which now occupied their attention the author of it was not thought unworthy of detection

and punishment by the village fathers. Under date of July 6th we find the following:

"*Resolved*, That five dollars be given to any one who will discover the person who took away the bolt from the pump at the lower end of Genesee street on the evening of the 3d instant, so that the offender may be prosecuted; and that the same be advertised three weeks in both the papers."

In order to judge rightly of the gravity of the offence it should be remembered that the town pump was an important auxiliary in the extinguishment of fires, as it was the usual place and means of drill for the firemen at their monthly meetings; and though a missing bolt could be easily replaced it might be lacking when most it was needed, and hence exemplary punishment was required. An ordinance was passed in amendment of a previous one which was designed to prevent the erection of buildings on a street and to cause the removal of buildings already so erected. Besides the foregoing proceedings the board granted a license for the erection of a slaughter-house. Before the expiration of the year they resolved that with their consent seven persons and no more be licensed to keep tavern in the village during the ensuing year.

Another traveler has left us his impressions of the appearance of Utica as he saw it in the summer of 1807. This was Christian Schultz, jr. He speaks of it as a flourishing village, and tells us it "contains at present about 160 houses, the greatest part of which are painted white, which gives it a neat and lively appearance. Foreign goods are nearly as cheap here as in New York, which, I presume, is owing to the merchants underselling each other; for this, like all other country towns, is overstocked with shopkeepers. Most of the goods intended for the salt works are loaded here in wagons and sent on overland, a distance of fifty miles. The carriage over this portage is fifty cents a hundredweight."

Peter Bours, at first a hardware merchant, was very active in organizing the Utica glass factory, a manufactory started at Glassville, so called, in the present town of Marcy. He acted for some time as its superintendent and moved thither with his family. The factory proved unsuccessful as will be shown in a future notice of its operations, and in 1818 Mr. Bours opened a land office in Utica for recording and exhib-

iting for sale unsettled lands and improved farms. This, too, bringing him no compensation he next entered upon the profession of an auctioneer, a profession in which his active spirit and plausible address soon secured him plentiful employment. The frequent noisy cries of his sturdy negro as he patrolled the streets, bell in hand, proclaiming a sale, and calling bystanders to walk up to Mr. Bours's auction rooms, are recollections fast in the memory of all older citizens of Utica.

Stalham Williams, who had been a clerk and a merchant in Utica, was appointed collector on the newly opened middle section of the Erie Canal and served some time as such. From the expiration of this service until he again entered the employ of the Messrs. Devereux he was a short time book-keeper for James Dana, and during a still longer period acted as secretary and treasurer of the Erie Canal Packet Boat Company. After John C. and Nicholas Devereux had retired from active business they retained an office on Bleecker street and managed a sort of unchartered savings bank. Here the scant savings of poorer citizens who confided in the integrity of these gentlemen were sacredly guarded and regular interest was paid on all accumulated balances. The routine work was performed by Mr. Williams and was performed with rare fidelity. When in process of time the deposits had grown so large that it was deemed best for the accommodation of all classes of depositors that a savings bank should be organized Mr. Williams was made its secretary and treasurer. This was in 1839, and the office he continued to hold until his death. When he had reached the age of seventy he tendered his resignation to the directors of the bank, fearing that age had impaired his usefulness. But they refused to part company with their faithful officer and he remained long after he had passed his ninetieth year in the daily performance of his duty. He reached nearly a century.

Another long continued establishment, started in November, 1807, was that of Bagg & Camp. John Camp, eldest son of Talcott Camp, became a clerk for William Fellows, and two years after the latter had associated himself with Moses Bagg he bought out the interest of Mr. Fellows and the new firm was formed. Under the name of Bagg & Camp the two carried on for some years the usual miscellaneous business of the time. When the former ceased from its active prosecution the firm assumed the name of John Camp & Co. Next it was changed to

John Camp & Brothers, and under this name the three Messrs. Camp, John, Harry, and Charles, continued their business until about the year 1834, the period of the death of Charles, when John withdrew. The store which at first had been kept in the building next adjoining Bagg's Tavern on the north was in later years on Genesee street nearly opposite Catharine. Mr. Camp continued to act as director of the Bank of Utica the remainder of his days. Of unobtrusive and retiring manners, clear and calm in judgment, and of unblemished private character, no one of the earlier merchants left behind him a fairer reputation than John Camp.

Harry Camp was a clerk and afterward partner of Abraham Van Santvoort. Mr. Van Santvoort was both forwarder and merchant, and during the war held also the office of sub-contractor of supplies for the counties of Oneida and Madison. While in his service, besides his ordinary duties of superintending the transportation of goods between Schenectady and the West, Mr. Camp was often deputed to go out and meet companies of soldiers destined to or from the seat of hostilities and provide them with the necessaries of subsistence. He once made a journey on horseback to Buffalo in order to carry $2,200 with which to cancel orders for goods supplied to the troops. Not long after the close of the war occurred the failure of the important transporting firm which was epresented in Utica by Mr. Van Santvoort as its head, when this gentleman moved away from the village and it fell to Mr. Camp to close up its concerns. The latter then joined his brothers, John and Charles, in general trade and formed an important factor in the good name of the honorable house of John Camp & Brothers. After its dissolution in 1834 Harry remained at the old stand and transacted a moderate business for some years longer.

Jacob Snyder made chairs which have not their match in modern times for strength and durability, and in the sale of them he had almost the monopoly of the market until after the War of 1812. Some thirty years before his death he withdrew from business, because, as he believed, it was no longer carried on as honestly as it should be. He was a leader among the society of Methodists and his house a coveted place of rest and refreshment for the traveling preachers of the sect. With a voice like rolling thunder he exercised it often in exortation and in prayer, wherein his language was choice and scriptural. Temperance and anti-

slavery were reforms which were near to his heart and formed themes for his tongue and his pen.

Bildad Merrell kept a livery stable on Hotel street, was godly in life, and head of a respectable family. In the fall of 1814, by direction of Postmaster Hitchcock, he went with men and horses to organize an express system between Sackets Harbor and our army at Plattsburgh. The battle of Plattsburgh soon followed, the enemy withdrew, and but one express was ever carried. After the opening of the middle section of the Erie Canal he drew up a boat from the river and kept it on livery for pleasure excursions. Some time later, when he had gotten together a moderate property, he engaged in staging, running lines north and south of Utica. His conscientious objections to Sunday traveling led him to take a pecuniary interest in the Pioneer line which was run on week days only.

John B. Harrington, butcher, lived until 1852; John B. Gilbert, and his sons after him, made starch just over the eastern border.

In May, 1808, the freeholders met to elect trustees, and for the last time in the old Main street school-house, the furniture of the building having been advertised for sale shortly afterward. The new trustees were Morris S. Miller, Jerathmel Ballou, John Hooker, Nathaniel Butler, and John Bellinger. Morris S. Miller was made president of the board. Of their proceedings there is not much that is noteworthy; the meetings were held regularly every month and the assize of bread made out and published. The usual vigilance is evinced with respect to danger from fires and to faithfulness on the part of the firemen, absentees being duly reported and those of them who were unexcused removed from position. An ordinance was passed forbidding the use of firearms, rockets, or squibs between the east line of lot No. 92 and the west line of No. 96 and the southern boundary of the village; also forbidding fast driving and ball playing between 90 and 96. A subscription was set on foot to fence the burying ground and another to procure a hearse, and these moneys so subscribed the collector was directed to collect.

The firemen likewise met monthly for practice with the engine, but did nothing else except to mark the absent ones and assess them with fines the next time they came. During the summer of 1808 an additional street was opened. This was Broad street, which, though laid out

and partially worked a little time before, was now extended to Genesee street. Two brick houses were commenced upon it.

A meeting was held this year of the electors of the county to take into consideration the expediency of petitioning the President of the United States to suspend the operation of the embargo. The meeting was held at the hotel on the 3d of September. It was a large and exciting one. Resolutions were proposed by Thomas R. Gold and adopted, and a petition proposed by Jonas Platt was forwarded to President Jefferson asking for the suspension of the embargo act. The reply, received six weeks later, gave the petitioners little consolation. They were told they must wait the action of Congress.

It was during this same exciting era that a military company was drafted in Utica to serve in case hostilities should ensue. The drafting took place in the public room of the hotel. Maj. John Bellinger was chosen captain, the second and third officers being Silas Clark and Benjamin Ballou, jr. But their military prowess was not then called to the test.

One of the prominent men of Oneida County while the county was yet new was Arthur Breese. As early as 1794 he removed to Whitesboro, where he became a partner in practice with Jonas Platt. He acted also as deputy clerk of the county (Mr. Platt being clerk), was a master in chancery, and in 1796–97 was a representative in the legislature. Upon the organization of the new county of Oneida he was appointed surrogate, and held the office so long as he remained at Whitesboro. But when a clerkship of the Supreme Court was established at Utica in 1808 he was made clerk and removed thither. The building he occupied stood where now stands the office of the county clerk. He soon built for his dwelling a large stone house directly opposite and next above Jeremiah Van Rensselaer's, a site now filled by the Miller or step-ladder row. On the death of its first president Mr. Breese held also for a time the position of president of the Ontario Branch Bank. He left numerous descendants.

A lawyer of standing in his profession and an eminently pure and devout man was Walter King. Graduated at Yale College in 1805 he came shortly afterward to Utica and commenced a course of law studies in the office of Erastus Clark. With Mr. Clark he then became a partner

and continued this connection until the death of the latter gentleman in 1825. He subsequently pursued the practice of his profession until the year 1832, a part of the time as a partner of James Dean, and was a good office lawyer. He was for a long period a leading officer in the First Presbyterian Church and a favorite teacher in its Bible class. His knowledge of sacred literature was varied and exact. The Scriptures he studied in their original tongues and by the aid of abundant critical authorities. He prepared and published a Gospel Harmony.

About this time came the first of two brothers Malcom, of most honorable connection, and pending their few years' stay their polished and engaging families held a noteworthy place in the society of Utica. They were sons of Col. William Malcom of the Revolution. Samuel B. Malcom was born in New York, was private secretary of John Adams during his administration, studied law and entered upon practice, but about 1808 removed to Oneida County. His chief employment here was the care and sale of lands in Cosby's Manor, the property of his wife, who was Catharine Van Rensselaer Schuyler, youngest daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler. She is reported to have received at her marriage $100,000 in money and a like value in real estate, situated mostly in this vicinity. Many years later and when she had become a second time a widow she filled the office of postmistress at Oswego.

The freeholders' annual meeting of 1809 was held at the hotel. The trustees who held office during the year were Talcott Camp, president; Solomon Wolcott, John Hooker, Jerathmel Ballou, and John Bellinger. The amount assessed on the inhabitants was but $350. Further measures were adopted to provide by subscription for a public hearse. A lot for an engine-house, situated in the rear of Trinity Church, was given by the Bleecker family through their representative, Morris S. Miller. An attempt to call the inhabitants together to consider the propriety of selling the engine and buying a new one failed of result, inasmuch as few appeared, and no action was taken. The resignation of the clerk and the appointment of a successor seems to have been thought so pressing a matter as to require the holding of an extra meeting of the trustees on a Sunday evening. Occasion for another Sunday meeting was found when the president reported that in compliance with instructions previously given him he had employed three watchmen to serve from

10 o'clock until daylight. A practice so different from the modern one, and apparently so little in accordance with the pious habits, of our fathers, is readily explained when we remember that a majority of them were emigrants from New England, where the evening of Saturday, not that of Sunday, was looked upon as a part of the sacred day of rest, and where sundown of the latter day still ushers in the secular duties of another week. Of the watchmen, whom the president now informs the trustees he had put on duty, two were to patrol the streets from Judge Cooper's to Morris S. Miller's, that is, from the westerly end of Whitesboro street to the easterly end of Main street and from the bridge to Arthur Breese's, including the side streets, while the third was to remain as a sentinel at the watch-house.

Broad street, we have seen, was opened the previous summer. On the 27th of February, 1809, it was formally adopted as a street by order of the commissioners of highways of the town of Whitestown, from Genesee street to its intersection with the road leading to Slayton's settlement (2,052 feet), that is to say, a short distance east of Third street. At the same time the following were also adopted, viz.: First and Second streets from Broad to the river, Third street from Main to Broad and from thence to be continued to the intersection of the road to Slayton's Settlement, and Water street from First across Genesee to Hotel street.

During the present year Bridge street—the present Park avenue—was laid out and macadamized. This was a great undertaking, and involved much forethought and care as well as a very considerable pecuniary outlay. It was wholly executed at private expense, being like Broad street the work of Judge Morris S. Miller with the co-operation of his father-in-law and brother-in-law, of Albany. Beginning opposite Mr. Plant's, at the head of Genesee street, it ran in a northeastly direction behind the southern margin of the village, crossed the river, and continued until it intersected the river road in Deerfield. Designed apparently to draw trade and travel from their present course along the Genesee road it failed of wholly accomplishing its object; yet it did much to promote the extension of the village in a southerly and easterly direction.

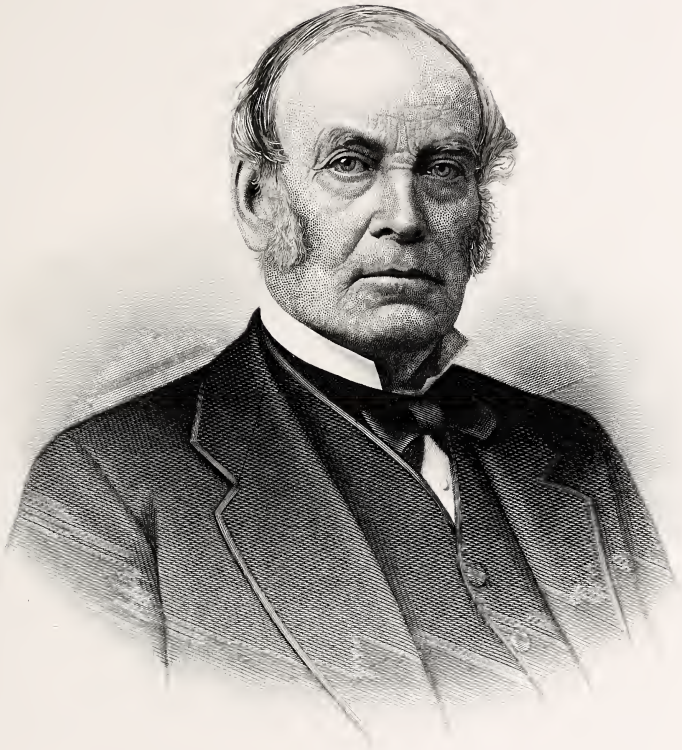
Meantime the growth of the village was inspiring a feeling of deeper interest in its future and its desirability as a center for manufacturing

industries. Stimulated by the offer of co-operation and assistance from Lawrence Schoolcraft, superintendent of a glass factory near Albany, a company was formed in Utica for the establishment of a similar factory in this vicinity. The company was incorporated February 17, 1809, with a capital of 100,000, and was known as the Oneida Glass Factory Company. It carried on a successful business until 1836, when it wound up its affairs.

The necessity was felt, also, about this period for a larger circulation of currency, and particularly the need of bills to take the place of the silver then constituting almost the entire medium. This led to the opening of a branch of the Manhattan Bank of New York in Utica and the founding of the Utica Bank in 1812. These enterprises are further alluded to in later chapters devoted to manufacturing and banking.

On the 1st of May, 1810, the freeholders met at Mr. Dixon's schoolhouse and elected as their trustees for the ensuing year Talcott Camp, John C. Hoyt, John C. Devereux, Rudolph Snyder, and Abraham M. Walton, the former of whom was appointed president. The sum voted to be assessed was $500, which after remunerating the treasurer and collector was to be appropriated as follows : First, to the sexton for ringing the bell in the Presbyterian meeting-house ; second, to fencing the lot presented by M. S. Miller and building an engine-house thereon ; third, to digging and stoning a sewer on the east side of Genesee street from the corner of Broad ; fourth, to pay balance due the watch ; fifth, to pay balance due for hearse and other contingent expenses. And these were accordingly the principal matters that occupied the attention of the trustees throughout the year. A new subscription was started to provide for the watch of the current year and also a subscription for the purchase of a new engine, the avails of which being deemed sufficient were put into the hands of Watts Sherman with authority to buy the same. In addition to the foregoing, as also the repairing of the fixtures about the wells, the appointment of a new treasurer (E. B. Shearman), and the discharge of a few small accounts, the only other transaction of the board was the offer of a reward of $150 for the detection of the incendiary who, on the night of the 2d of October, set on fire the new store of Hugh Cunningham.

The Whitestown records inform us that in November, 1810, C. C.



A. J. Williams

Brodhead surveyed and the commissioners of highways adopted the following streets, viz.: Part of First from Broad to Rutger; Broad street extended to the lands of Colonel Walker; Catharine street from Third street to the Seneca turnpike (Genesee street); First street extended to Bridge. Bridge street, which as we have seen was laid out in 1809, was also now adopted. A map made by Mr. Brodhead in 1810 for the heirs of John R. Bleecker exhibited all the streets parallel to Broad as far upward as South, laid down thereon as they now exist. But we have no evidence of the acceptance by authority of any other than Catharine street, and it is certain that most of them were not in use until some years later. By a newspaper advertisement of September in this year we are informed that the house situated on the corner of Catharine and Genesee was for sale and must be removed within ten days of date. It is reasonable to infer that Catharine street was now demanded by the growing necessities of the village, or at least its western end; further on it remained a quagmire until after the opening of the canal. In this connection and as bearing on the increased value of real estate in Utica we quote a few self-gratulatory words contained in a village paper of this era, and constituting one of those rare occurrences for the era, an item of purely local interest. "We are informed," says the *Patriot* of October 9, 1810, "that a small triangular lot on the corner of Genesee and Whitesboro streets in this village has been sold after the rate of $300,000 an acre, which same land twenty-five years ago might have been purchased for $1 an acre." Utica contained at this time 1,650 inhabitants and 300 houses. A journalist records that he "counted forty-five houses on the street leading to Judge Miller's."

A beginning was made this year in the construction of two important roads leading north and south from the place, viz.: The Utica and Black River turnpike and the Minden turnpike, known of late years as the Burlington plank road.

Certain citizens of 1808–10 remain to be chronicled, yet with brevity. These were Eliasaph Dorchester, teacher, bank clerk, assistant on the *Columbian Gazette*, founder of the Utica *Observer*, and again a teacher; Rev. David R. Dixon, teacher, favored by the Federal families as Mr. Dorchester was by the *Democratic Republican;* Henry B. Gibson, Motgomery Hunt, to appear hereafter among the bankers; Seymour

Tracy, attorney and notary of the Manhattan; James Van Rensselaer, merchant, for whom was erected the brick row on the southerly side of Liberty street between Hotel and Seneca; Thaddeus Wakeman, capitalist, known as the walking bank; Paul Hochstrasser, gentleman; Daniel Stafford, packet boat captain after his failure in hardware; Joshua Ostrom, who ran stages in competition with Parker; William Whiteley, who made musical instruments down to 1850, and who in 1811 leased to Trinity Church a barrel organ with three cylinders of fifteen tunes each, agreeing to perform on it at every regular service; Shubael Storrs, watch and instrument maker; Robert McBride, mason, who put up the nucleus of the present Bagg's Hotel and had a part in the construction of the Erie Canal; Thomas Thomas, another mason, who besides other buildings erected one of the structures of Hamilton College; William Penniman, tanner; T. H. Nurse, reedmaker; Thomas and Luther Christian, of varied occupations; Joseph Simon, furrier; John Bailey, who was the father of the four brothers of the name that are mostly resident; and John Robinson, blacksmith, father of the notorious Jack Robinson, circus performer and wealthy proprietor.

On the 7th of May, 1811, the citizens convened as usual at Mr. Dixon's school-house. They elected as trustees Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Talcott Camp, Frederick White, John C. Devereux, and E. B. Shearman, and as treasurer John C. Hoyt in place of Mr. Shearman, thus exalted to a trusteeship. Nicholas Smith was elected collector. The amount of tax ordered to be raised was $500. Very little was done by these trustees in the course of the year that is deserving of remembrance. They held their meetings regularly, sometimes at the hotel, sometimes at the office of their president, Mr. Camp; delinquent firemen were removed and their successors appointed, watchmen were procured, the ringing of the bell provided for, bills were paid, and the assize of bread determined. The only noteworthy event was the arrival in the fall of the new engine for which payment to the manufacturers had been forwarded in the spring. On its arrival the duty was imposed on the captain of the fire company to take it out once a week, and to be careful also to keep the old one in repair. At the same time a committee was appointed to make inquiry for a site for an engine-house near the store of Hugh Cunningham, that is to say near the heart of the village.

An intimation of the prevalence of a martial spirit at this time, and of a readiness on the part of young men to engage in military duty, would appear from an announcement made early in April. Nathan Williams, captain of the Independent Infantry Company, in a newspaper call invites the band of the company to meet with "the members of the band of music" at the hotel, and invites also young men who are inclined to become soldiers in the above company to attend and enroll their names. In the beauty of its uniform, in its discipline and drill, this company, which had probably been organized a year or two before, became the distinguished one of the county. It was at first commanded by Nathan Williams and afterward by William Williams, the bookseller and publisher. With their tight pants and tasselled boots these crack soldiers were wont to parade to the satisfaction of the villagers in front of the hotel; and there they had a public dinner on the Fourth of July, 1812, the tables being arranged under booths which ran along the street. The company went into the public service in the War of 1812 and as an organization was disbanded.

We extract the following from the published notes of J. Mellish, an English traveler:

"Utica is the capital of Oneida County, and consists at present of about 400 houses, containing 2,000 inhabitants. It began to settle about twenty-three years ago, but it has been principally built since 1796 and two-thirds of it since 1800. The buildings are mostly of wood, painted white, but a good many have lately been built of brick and some few of stone. The public buildings are four places for public worship, two of them elegant, an academy, clerk's office, etc., and there are six taverns, fifteen stores, and two breweries. There are three printing offices, viz., one for books and two for newspapers, one bindery, two morocco factories, and one manufactory of musical instruments, three masons and a number of brickmakers and carpenters, four cabinet and chairmakers, two coopers, seven smiths and nailors, two tinsmiths, one coppersmith, four silversmiths and watchmakers, three tanners and curriers, one furrier, six butchers, two bakers, three hatters, four tailors, four painters, and four druggists.

"The village lots are from fifty to sixty feet front and one hundred to one hundred and thirty deep and sell for from $200 to $1,000. The out-lots contain twelve acres and $500 is asked for them. House rent for mechanics is about $60 to $100; wood $1.25 per cord, flour $8 per barrel, potatoes two shillings per bushel, turnips thirty-one cents, cabbages four cents each, beans sixty-two cents per bushel, onions seventy-five cents, beef, mutton, and veal five cents per pound, venison four cents, fowls nine cents each, ducks two shillings, geese four shillings, turkeys five shillings, butter one shilling, cheese seven cents, hog's lard six cents, beer $5 per barrel, whisky forty-five cents per gallon, boarding $2.50 per week.

"The government of the village is vested in a board of five trustees chosen annually by the inhabitants. There are five schools in which are taught all the various branches of education, which is pretty well attended to; and there is a very good seminary for young ladies. The expense of tuition is about from $2 to $4 per quarter. The commerce of Utica consists of dry goods, groceries, crockery, hardware, and cotton, imported; and of grain, flour, provisions, ashes, etc., exported. The chief part of the commerce is with New York, but it is said a considerable *smuggling trade* has of late been carried on with Canada. Wheat is $1.12 per bushel, corn forty-four cents, barley seventy-five cents, ashes nominal, cotton twenty-one cents, horses $50 to $100, cows $15 to $22, sheep $2 to $2.50. Lands on the turnpikes in the neighborhood sell for from $50 to $100, further off $40 to $50; but the lands in both village and country have greatly depreciated in money value."

Richard Montgomery Malcom, brother of Samuel B. Malcom already mentioned, had been a merchant in the city of New York and was living there just before the outbreak of the War of 1812. On the 8th of April, 1812, he received a commission as captain in the Thirteenth Regiment of United States Infantry. On the 13th of October following he took part in the battle of Queenstown and was wounded in the thigh by a musket ball. In March, 1813, he was promoted to major and in June of the next year to lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment. In June, 1815, he was disbanded. His family meanwhile were living in Utica from an early period of the war. A few months after leaving the army we find Colonel Malcom announcing in a Utica paper that he "will procure soldiers' bounties," and a year later that he is acting as commission broker and ready to serve any one living out of the village who will make him his agent to execute business at the banks or elsewhere. His residence in Utica continued until about 1823.

The enterprising successor of the Messrs. Wolcott, who in the end was more fortunate than either, was John Williams. Received into partnership by Dr. W. H. Wolcott when the latter separated himself from his brother he soon became the real manager of the firm of Wolcott & Williams, and remained therein until its dissolution in 1817. He now opened a store of his own at No. 34 Genesee street, where, and at his later store, he carried on for many years a large trade in drugs and groceries. Partly through the steady accumulation of trade, partly by means of the privilege he held of furnishing supplies for the packet boats, and partly by his leading interest in the very productive stock of the Packet Boat Company he gained a large fortune and came to be one of the foremost men of the place.

One of the earliest and best remembered surgeons of the county was Dr. Amos G. Hull. In 1798 he was practicing in New Hartford. In the year mentioned, with a zeal in behalf of science that was characteristic of a young and ambitious practitioner, he was alert in obtaining for purposes of dissection the body of the first criminal of the county convicted for murder. And though on the morning of the day appointed for the execution the criminal was found dead in her cell at Herkimer jail, having hanged herself with the expectation that she could thus evade the whole of her sentence, yet, says Judge Jones, in this she was mistaken, for science had its *subject.* On the organization of the Oneida County Medical Society in 1806 Dr. Hull took part therein and was elected its first president. Four years later we find him announcing that he has fitted up an establishment next door to the Coffee House in Utica for the sale of mineral waters.

The sale of Ballston and Saratoga salts in solution, which he would seem to have been the first to introduce into the village of Utica, he continued some years longer in his office on Main street, adding thereto the practice of electricity and galvanism. A specialty that absorbed much more of his attention was the manufacture and sale of hernial trusses. These he first advertised in March, 1817, but continued to modify and improve so long as he remained in the village. They were commended by his medical brethren as well as by several individuals of intelligence and standing, and were in general use among those requiring such appliances, being, in fact, almost the sole truss employed in this vicinity. Personally Dr. Hull was amiable and upright, a Methodist in religious belief and an influential member of that body, beloved by his patients, and a friend of every child who knew him. Rather short of stature, quick and impulsive in manner, neat in attire, he was withal a little vain of his appearance, and looked to it that the knee-buckles which confined his silk stockings were each day duly polished. His earliest partner in Utica was Dr. Ezra Williams, with whom he remained until September, 1816. In September, 1821, he was bought out by Dr. Theodore Pomeroy and after a brief association with him removed to New York.

Among the newly elected officers of the year occurs the name of Nicholas Smith, collector. He had been a resident of the place since

1788, having come into it as a boy nine or ten years old in company with that pioneer settler, Major Bellinger. He attended school one or two winters and these were all the educational advantages he ever enjoyed. He next served his uncle and two or three of the earlier merchants as a clerk, and now he is made village collector. The next year, catching the enthusiasm enkindled by the war and which prevailed along the border settlements, he volunteered his services and was six months on duty as a soldier. In 1814 he enlisted again and was made adjutant of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment called for the defence of Sackets Harbor. "Notwithstanding some peculiarities," says a comrade of the regiment, "his habits were temperate and his heart in the right place." This military service was followed after the contest by the command of a company of Utica militia, whence he was called by General Weaver to his staff, and still retaining his rank in the line rose to the position of colonel. Returned from the war Colonel Smith was a short time in trade and next filled many local offices, being successively deputy sheriff, superintendent of the poor, and alderman, which latter post he held eleven years. He was conspicuous for his assiduity in the relief of the sick and the burial of the dead during the fearful visitation of the cholera in 1832. Soon after this time he removed to his farm in East Utica.

On the breaking out of the war John E. Hinman, the son of Major Benjamin Hinman, volunteered, served gallantly as quartermaster of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment of New York State militia, and was a popular and useful officer. By service then and after the war he rose to the rank of colonel. He was deputy sheriff under James S. Kip, who held office for the third time from 1811 to 1815; and in February, 1821, he was appointed sheriff. This post Colonel Hinman occupied until the new constitution took effect, which changed the office from an appointive to an elective one, when he was elected as his own successor in November, 1822. The constitution prohibiting a re-election he retired at the end of his term, but in November, 1828, was again made sheriff and served another three years. After failing of an election as State senator, for which he was nominated in 1849, he was in 1850 elected mayor of the city and by successive re-elections held the office three years. His energy and execu-

tive ability were tested at this time by the destructive operations of an organized band of incendiaries. The mayor's proclamations were frequent and lengthy. When the alarm of fire was sounded he hastened to the spot. If in the night time he drew a white handkerchief about his hat to designate his official rank and distinguish him from the crowd, and while on the ground was no idle spectator, but prompt in directing and vociferous in his orders.

A few others of 1811 were Joseph S. Porter, a watchmaker and jeweler of gentlemanly bearing who kept a showy and attractive store and had for many years the best of custom; Alfred Hitchcock, druggist, who with many removals and a varying though never very prosperous tide of success continued many years in the place, dying in 1872; Erastus Cross, a marble cutter whose chisel cut the headstone of very many of our earlier citizens; Riley Rogers, gunsmith.

At the charter election held on the 5th of May, 1812, there were but four trustees elected on the first ballot, viz.: Talcott Camp, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, E. B. Shearman, and Morris S. Miller. Frederick White, of the former board, had left the village and Mr. Devereux was dropped for a reason which we may soon surmise. Mr. Miller was, however, excused from serving and, on a fresh ballot for two, Bryan Johnson and Thomas Skinner were elected. Mr. Johnson also asked to be excused, when Arthur Breese was elected to the vacant place. Mr. Hoyt was again made treasurer and Nicholas Smith collector. The sum of $450 was voted to be raised for the support of the watch, the ringing of the bell, and for contingent expenses. But in addition it was voted to build a market-house on the public square between Bagg's Tavern and the store of John C. Devereux, at a cost of $300, which sum was to be assessed on the inhabitants. However convenient this market-house might be to the citizens at large it is natural to presume that it would not be deemed very desirable by those living or doing business in its immediate neighborhood, and the reason is obvious why Mr. Devereux was not placed on the board. We are prepared also to learn that within a few weeks the president, Mr. Camp, is directed to confer with Moses Bagg and Hugh Cunningham and ascertain what sum they will procure to be paid for the purchase of a lot on which to place the market, if it can be removed from the place designed for it. No report

appears from the president; but, instead, we learn of another public meeting of the inhabitants being held in July to reconsider the action of the annual meeting with reference to the market-house. A vote to repeal this action was lost. Next follows the payment of Mr. Culver's account for building the market, and in November the ordinance regulating the same and the authority granted to the president, who was made clerk of the market to lease seven of its stalls. By the provisions of this ordinance butchers and victualers, licensed by the payment of six shillings, were the only persons allowed to sell meat in quantities smaller than the quarter of an animal, and this only in the stalls of the market, at least during market hours; butchers refusing for six days to supply their stalls with good meat were subject to penalties, and they were required to pay the clerk a tax of ten cents for every cow or ox and two cents for every sheep or lamb they sold; other provisions excluded standing carts, live animals, undressed carcasses, hides, etc., and unwholesome meat, and insisted on rigid attention to cleanliness. Aside from the usual routine the foregoing were all the proceedings of the board during the year.

The Utica turnpike, leading northward, was now in progress and five miles of it already complete. The Minden turnpike, running southeasterly from the village, was opened the year previous.

Of the course of the war with England, which began in 1812, the inhabitants of Utica had abundant witness, though at a distance from any place of action and undisturbed by hostile demonstrations. Companies of soldiers were frequently passing through on their way to or from some military post and were quartered for a time in or near the village. Thus its residents had an opportunity of becoming cognizant of many of the regiments enlisted, while between these and the villagers who sometimes suffered from their depredations disturbances now and then took place. The local papers were prompt to relate the battles and the military movements on both sides, and everybody was interested to learn the particulars of each important event. Some few people were busy in procuring and forwarding supplies to the nearer scenes of hostilities and many others responded to the call of their country, and left business and families to serve in the ranks. But the greater portion pursued their usual duties as in times of peace.

In the latter part of February, 1813, about sixty volunteers were en-

rolled at Utica, among whom were included some members of its Independent Infantry Company. They formed a new company attached to the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment and were commanded by Capt. William Williams. Of its men the only names that can be recalled were John Grove, orderly sergeant, John George, and Theodore S. Faxton. The company remained one month at Smith's Mills, when they were paid off and afterward dismissed. Another company of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, termed the Silver Grays, was commanded by Nathan Seward, of New Hartford, and among its men was Thurlow Weed from Utica. It was probably at this time also that Nathan Williams went out as major of the regiment, Nicholas Smith as lieutenant, becoming adjutant, and John E. Hinman as quartermaster. Early in the war a drafting took place at the hotel, when a number of men were made soldiers. In September, 1814, the regiment were called out *en masse*, but continued only a month in arms and without active service. At this time Benjamin Ballou was captain of a company and Nicholas N. Weaver orderly sergeant, but subsequently promoted to the captaincy, Ballou having been taken sick. To Thomas Skinner, of Utica, was given the captaincy of a company in a regiment of artillery under Col. Elijah Metcalf, but as he did not serve the company was commanded by its first lieutenant. Five or six from Utica had previously volunteered at Buffalo and served in its defence. Six young men of the neighborhood were enlisted as midshipmen during the course of the war, viz.: Samuel Breese and William Inman, of Utica; John G. Young, of Whitesboro; Antill Lansing, of Oriskany; and Edward and Benjamin Carpenter, of Whitesboro. There was a recruiting station here under the charge of Capt. P. Mills of the Twenty-third Regiment. The hospital was cared for by Dr. Solomon Wolcott.

Alexander B. Johnson was a resident of Utica from the year 1801, and was long numbered among its leading inhabitants. During sixty-six years he was identified with its business interests: a director of one of its banks, a founder of another, and for thirty-six years the head of a third, in which posts of responsibility he gained an extended celebrity as a wise and skillful banker. His earliest personal enterprise was the establishment in 1810 of a large glass factory near the village of Geneva. A short time before he had been a director in the glass

factory at Vernon. As a second one had lately been set up in Marcy he feared the legislature would be unwilling to grant the charter for a third in Oneida County, and so proposed to get permission to start one in Ontario County; and at length, after numerous journeyings to and fro, after much vexatious delay and many difficulties, the factory was put in operation and glass was made.

In 1812, while living in New York, he published a volume entitled "An Inquiry into the Nature of Value and of Capital, and into the Operations of Government Loans, Banking Institutions, and Private Credit, with an Appendix containing an Inquiry into the Laws which Regulate the Rate of Interest and the Price of Stocks." The book found a few approving readers and brought him into notice as a thoughtful speculator on the subject of finance. Immediately that news came of the existence of war with England, filling the city with consternation, Mr. Johnson sold his bank stock at a sacrifice and returned to Utica. Here he invested his funds in the Bank of Utica, which was then organizing, and was ere long compensated many fold for the loss sustained by the panic sale of his New York stock. In April, 1814, he married Miss Abigail Louisa, daughter of Charles Adams, who was the second son of President John Adams. The lady's father had been a lawyer in New York city, but was now deceased, and she was living with her mother in Utica. Soon after he was appointed one of the State directors of the Bank of Utica, entering therein in antagonism with Montgomery Hunt, its cashier. The latter had procured the removal from the directorship of Messrs. Kip and Bloodgood, for which they in retaliation obtained for Mr. Johnson the place of director for the State. And here it was that he began his first practical acquaintance with banking, a subject which, as we have seen, had already occupied his thoughts. It was not long before his energies were enlisted in a scheme for a bank of his own, and these resulted in the creation of an institution now almost forgotten, whose history will be found in the chapter devoted to the financial institutions of the city. A sketch of Mr. Johnson as a banker only would, however, be to give an incomplete notice of him without reference to his authorship. He adopted banking, as he himself has said, in order that he might have time *to write*. His writings were numerous. They relate mostly to language in reference to its meaning in something other

than words. The ideas he expressed in several different works upon this topic interested a few minds deeply, but were too abstruse for general readers. He wrote also on banking, on politics, etc., and he lectured before public associations.

John Bradish was for some time deputy in the office of the Supreme Court clerk. At that time notices of all suits begun in the Supreme Court, or entering on new stages of their progress were sent to the office of the clerk, who transmitted them to the attorney of the opposing party, and in return transmitted the answers of the latter. All costs of suits were likewise taxed by the clerk. Lawyers throughout the State were obliged, therefore, to depend upon agents living near the offices of the clerks of this court to execute the services required therein. Having secured such agency at Utica Mr. Bradish continued to act in this capacity down to the time of the adoption of the new constitution of 1846 and the abolition of the old Supreme Court. By the exercise of these duties, which were liberally paid for, and by successful undertakings in real estate he acquired a competency.

Ezra S. Cozier established himself in 1812 as a hatter. The increasing estimation of his fellows, and notably those of the brotherhood of Masons, brought him later into places of responsibility and honor. During one term of service his kindness of heart found full play as overseer of the poor. Next for seven successive years he was a trustee of the village board and more than half that time (1819–23) its president. And when the village was exalted to a city he was pressed by many for the mayoralty, but failing in this he was made the treasurer. Not long afterward he was among the first of the victims of the cholera epidemic of August, 1832.

The most engrossing topic with the trustees as well as with the freeholders generally during the year 1813 would appear to have been the market recently erected on the public square. A determined opposition to its presence is revealed in the partial change now effected in the constituency of the board, which was made to consist of Moses Bagg, Montgomery Hunt, Seth Dwight, E. B. Shearman, and Talcott Camp. It is still more evident in the resolution which was passed at the annual meeting directing the trustees to sell the market at vendue after the rent of the stalls should have expired. At an early session of these trustees

they passed an ordinance enacting that from the 25th of May to the 1st of October anybody might sell meat without a license, provided that it be sold in the market square and conformable to the ordinances, and provided this should not impair any claim by the trustees for rent of stalls. But the friends of the market were aroused, and at a special meeting of the inhabitants held in November the vote of the annual meeting to sell this unwelcome neighbor was rescinded. A little later the trustees ordered six of the market stalls to be put up at auction. And here the matter rested for the year. Aside from the above and other routine business nothing was done by the board of 1813.

Spafford's "Gazetteer of New York," published at Albany in 1813, contains a notice of Utica, though it adds little to the knowledge of the place we have obtained from other sources. The place is described as a flourishing incorporated post village, the commercial capital of the great western district of New York, and though small in area comprising a population of 1,700 souls with 300 houses and stores, a Presbyterian and an Episcopal Church, a grammar school, mills, factories, machine shops, printing offices, etc. "The hotel is an elegant establishment, and the many fine private mansions of gentlemen of taste and opulence give Utica a character in this respect worthy a great commercial town."

Barent Bleecker, second son of Col. Garret G. Lansing, opened a store just below the Ontario Branch Bank. In this he was unsuccessful, and after a short service as book-keeper of the United States Bank he became cashier, about 1835, of the Bank of Belleville, N. J. Thence he was called in December, 1836, to the cashiership of the Oneida Bank and filled the place until his death.

An early partner of Mr. Lansing was James Platt, brother of Judge Platt. He became a forwarder, occupying a large warehouse on what was known as Bleecker slip, a narrow basin extending from the canal to Catharine street. For a short time he was postmaster. Going to Oswego he was its first mayor and senator from the district.

A merchant of much weight of character, both personal and mercantile, was Alexander Seymour, who entered this year into an arrangement with Messrs. Watts Sherman and Henry B. Gibson whereby he was to represent them in Utica while they conducted affairs in New

York city. In 1816 the "Co." attached to his name signified Ezekiel Bacon, and thus it continued until the close of 1822. After this time the principal was alone at 104 Genesee street until 1833, when he moved to Cleveland, Ohio.

After coming to Utica Thomas Rockwell was at first a teacher, but in 1815 entered the service of the Ontario Branch Bank as its book-keeper. For thirty-four years he served the bank with unvarying steadiness. "Much of its prosperity," says its president, A. B. Johnson, "was due to his vigilance and faithfulness. He was never a borrower from the bank and never left his post for recreation or business other than that of the bank. On a salary far too small for the value of his services he maintained a family and left a sufficiency for their support at his death."

Ezra S. Barnum's chief claim to notice and remembrance comes from his long continued and varied services as a public officer. He was first elected to office in 1817 and put into triple harness, as it were, from the outset, being made constable, collector, and coroner. At one time, besides these three offices, he held also those of police officer and deputy sheriff. And when to these functions was added those of justice of the peace it was well said of him by the editor of the *Club* that "Utica contains one officer of rare qualifications, for he can issue process, serve it, try, convict, hang, hold inquest, and sell for taxes the effects of the convict." The office of justice, which he first received from the council of appointment in 1821, he continued to hold for seventeen years. How well he did, notwithstanding his ignorance of law at the start, may be inferred from the fact that only two cases were ever appealed from his decision; one of these, though reversed by the court of the county, was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State and the other was never tried on appeal. On retiring from the justiceship 'Squire Barnum was appointed deputy United States marshal and commissioner of deeds. In 1832 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen and was several times re-elected. At the organization of the Oneida Bank in 1836 he was chosen one of the directors. There remains to add a record of long and eminent service and high honors in the order of Free and Accepted Masons. Few living Masons have been so long connected with the order; fewer, if any, have been so highly honored by it. He was elected a member of Utica Lodge in January, 1817, and having soon

gone through the four chapter degrees he was early inducted into official position. From that day forward he was not released from the duties and the responsibilities of office, being promoted from year to year until the highest honor in the gift of the body was conferred upon him.

A neat white building on the berm bank of the canal south of Genesee street bridge, known as the Canal Coffee House, was long kept by John Welles, a well mannered and estimable person. Amos Gay, a rather restless man, kept in turn several other hotels and put up for a theater the large brick building which also became a hotel, but gave way to the city hall as its successor. Comfort Butler, a saddler by trade, in 1828 took charge of the Utica museum, soon afterward becoming totally blind, but remaining in charge with the aid of his family until 1850. William Jones was long the official surveyor, while his brother going South became president of Texas. James C. De Long was a morocco dresser and prominent with the Methodists. Joshua M. Church and Stephen Herrick were carpenters and Nehemiah Brown was a butcher.

At the annual meeting held in the spring of 1814 the market-house was still a matter of disagreement among the inhabitants, and after much discussion and the holding of a public meeting it was determined to remove the market to the corner of Division and Market streets. Marketing for the future was made free to everybody and at all times and places. And at a meeting of trustees held on the following day the by laws relating to the market were rescinded, and thus was set at rest, for some years at least, this most perplexing and faction-provoking question.

The trustees who held office during the year 1814 were Talcott Camp, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Nathan Williams, Killian Winne, and Samuel Stocking. J. C. Hoyt was continued as treasurer and Nicholas Smith as collector. When the board first met after their election they again made Mr. Camp their president and John H. Ostrom clerk. At one of their meetings held later in the course of the year they appointed William H. Maynard village attorney in the place of Thomas Skinner, the latter having become about this time captain of an artillery company destined for Sackets Harbor.

The most important business of the board during the year respects

an improvement which we are surprised to learn has not been made before. That a thrifty village of 1,700 to 1,800 inhabitants, and which has already earned the appellation of commercial capital of the county, should be destitute of so common a convenience as sidewalks seems to us who enjoy so many rarer privileges truly astonishing. Yet so it is that not until the 23d of May, 1814, do we find an ordinance passed "for the better improving the streets of Utica and making the sidewalks in said village." This ordinance required the owners or occupants of houses on both sides of Genesee street from Bleecker to Water, on both sides of Whitesboro from Genesee to the corner east of Inman's brewery (Broadway), on both sides of Main as far as First and thence on its south side as far as Bridge, to make sidewalks for foot travelers within ninety days in the manner prescribed, or be subject to a fine of $20 and a further one of $2.50 for every month of neglect thereafter. The sidewalks of Genesee street were to be fifteen feet in width, and to be constructed of smooth or cobblestone, from Whitesboro to Catharine, except between the stoops, where at the owner's option they might be made of gravel. Elsewhere, that is to say on Whitesboro and Main streets, these walks were to be ten feet from the front line of the lots, and of smooth or cobblestone, or of good clean gravel at the option of the maker. The same liberty with respect to material was allowed on Genesee below Whitesboro and above Catharine to Bleecker, a street which seems now first to be officially recognized. The outer border of these walks was to be protected by timber and a line of posts, except where passages to barns were needed.

The ordinance likewise forbade driving upon the sidewalks unless it were to leave or take away loading, the making of fires to heat wagon wheels, or the fastening of a horse or leaving of a wagon thereupon. In September additional sidewalks ten feet wide, but of optional material, were ordered to be constructed on the north side of Liberty street from the office of Joseph Kirkland as far as the Presbyterian meeting-house, and on the south side of Broad street from the corner of James Van Rensselaer's store to the Episcopal Church. The trustees in October proceeded to order at the public expense the laying of crosswalks at all the principal intersections. The work, thus ordered by the trustees, involved an expense not anticipated by their constituents and for which

no funds had been provided, and it was the first instance in which the board had overrun their estimates. But at the special meeting of inhabitants which occurred shortly afterward the latter sanctioned the act, requested the trustees to procure the stone that would be needed, and agreed to pay for the same.

One further proceeding of this board of 1814 is worthy of mention, suggestive as it is of the war and the scarcity of currency which this entailed. Having first obtained a promise from the officers of the Manhattan Branch Bank that in case of the issue of notes by the board the bank would redeem them they passed in February, 1815, the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That corporation bills, not to exceed $5,000, be issued, signed by the president, and made payable at the Manhattan Branch Bank."

The bills were all of fractional currency and of six different denominations, ranging from three to seventy-five cents. Specimens are still preserved, which were issued during this and the two succeeding years, bearing the name of the president of the year.

John H. Ostrom in February, 1816, opened an office and about the same time was made village attorney. In 1820 he became a partner of Judge Morris S. Miller. A partnership of a later date and which lasted until his death he had with his brother-in-law, Thomas R. Walker. But he was not so much to attain eminence in the law as by his popular manners and personal influence to impress himself upon his fellows, to manage and direct the affairs of town and county, and to serve with credit in numerous public offices. Within his own municipality he filled successively the posts of clerk, trustee, and assessor of the village, and after its incorporation as a city those of member of the common council and mayor, besides discharging for several years the duties of chief engineer of the fire department. He rose through the various grades of military preferment to that of major-general, and was likewise clerk of the county from 1826 to 1832. He was an original director in the Oneida Bank and was of service in the concerns of the Presbyterian Church. His life was one of constant activity and the duties of his several offices were performed with unvarying fidelity. As a lawyer his standing was respectable, but he was chiefly distin-

Engraved by Samuel Sartain Philada

Thos. D. Norris

guished as a political leader. His success in this regard was largely due to the enticement of his manners, which were elevated, graceful, and insinuating.

A merchant who filled a tolerably large place in the concerns of Utica, mercantile, social, ecclesiastical, and charitable, was Nicholas Devereux. Received into the store of his brother John he served him for a time as his clerk, and next in turn after Luke became a member of the firm. He prosecuted with ardor his chosen calling, a calling beset for him with few reverses, and crowned in time with an ample fortune. As a merchant Mr. Devereux's course was marked by industry, accuracy, and economy. It was not until he had in part retired, and when the management of matters was entrusted to his partner, that such pecuniary stress was encountered as obliged him to again resume the reins. At this time, the fall of 1827, the firm was called on to pay $90,000 within ninety days. But Mr. Devereux was now owner and occupant of the handsome grounds that had once been the home of Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, and which had cost the purchaser only about $7,000. Dividing it into lots and intersecting it by streets he sold it for a sum which added largely to his revenues, while there was developed thereby that spirit of enterprise inherent in the man and which he soon afterward manifested on a still larger scale. In the interest of the New York Life and Trust Company he spent a portion of a winter at Albany, and while there took an active part in the organization of the Utica and Schenectady Railroad. Not long afterward, while still in the employ of the same company, he traveled extensively through the State and had his attention attracted to the profitable nature of transactions in the uncultivated and fast settling lands of its western part. In company with a few gentlemen of New York he bought of the Holland Land Company the residue of their lands in Allegany and Cattaraugus Counties, amounting to 400,000 acres. The general care and disposal of this land engaged much of its owner's time during the remainder of his life, its immediate sale being committed to his son, John C. Devereux. But his vigorous and wide-embracing mind was not absorbed in his mercantile duties or his personal investments. Intelligently busied in works of general improvement throughout the State he was, too, deeply interested in improvements for the good of his own home community, while as an ardent Roman Cath-

olic, consistent and faithful in every requirement of his faith, he was a very pillar of the church and a zealous forwarder of its interests here and abroad. He was mainly instrumental in procuring the establishment at Utica of the first branch of the United States Bank that was located west of Albany. He was also a director of the Utica Savings Bank,—already initiated and conducted by him and his brother before a charter was obtained,—a director of the New York Life and Trust Company, a director of the steam woolen-mills, and a manager of the New York State Asylum for the Insane.

Briggs W. Thomas experienced his share of the variations of commercial life. He had once achieved a competence, but did not enjoy it long, unfortunate endorsements sweeping away all that he had made. When no longer a young man he was glad to accept of a clerkship in the Oneida Bank, where he again acquired the means to live without employment. At an early period he was active in the affairs of the Presbyterian Church, but in July, 1844, he was one of those who separated themselves from the First Presbyterian and united to form the Westminster Society. From the inception of the Utica Sunday School he took a leading part therein, was its third superintendent, and many years a teacher. The interest he felt in Sabbath schools in the early part of his life did not abate with his years, for in 1860, at the age of seventy-five, being convinced of the need of such a school in the upper part of the city, he purchased a lot on Francis street, erected a building thereon, placed in it a library of 100 volumes, and gave it free of charge to the Westminster Church to be used so long as they should maintain a Sunday school in that part of the city. In proportion to his means he co-operated in many of the public enterprises designed to develop and advance the town and its neighborhood.

The inhabitants, at the annual meeting held on the 2d of May, 1815, ordered that $1,000 should be raised by tax for the current expenses of the year, and they elected the following persons to serve as trustees: Abraham Van Santvoort, Augustus Hickox, Gurdon Burchard, Jason Parker, and William Geere. Mr. Van Santvoort was subsequently chosen president. Mr. Parker neglected to qualify and the board fined him $25 for his neglect. Little was done throughout the year that deserves mention. Additional sidewalks were ordered on both sides of

Whitesboro street as far west as Washington and on both sides of the latter; on both sides of Division; of Main as far as First; a like distance on the northern side of Broad; and on both sides of First between Main and Broad. The market was leased to Henry Sherman and John Roberts. And before the expiration of their term the board resolved to discontinue the issuing of small bills and appointed Henry Camp to redeem those already issued.

In August, 1814, Judge Morris S. Miller, joint owner of the Bleecker estate and who looked after the family interest in Utica, addressed a letter to John R. Bleecker, of Albany, with reference to the extension of John street, which had been opened from Main to Broad some four or five years before. The improvements he proposed were probably entered upon the following year, and were completed in the course of the season, for in the fall of 1816, when the first village directory was prepared, John street had about half a dozen residents and Chancellor Square and Jay street each half as many.

Already before his history becomes connected with that of Utica Ezekiel Bacon had been some years in public life and had attained high honor and exalted position. He was a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1806–07 and represented his county in Congress from 1807 to 1813, serving on the Committee of Ways and Means and for one year as its chairman. He was then appointed chief justice of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas for the Western District of his State, and immediately after his assuming this office was made first comptroller of the Treasury by Mr. Madison. Within two years he was obliged to resign by reason of ill health, when he removed to the State of New York and settled in Utica. His first interest here was in merchandise, for he became a partner in the firm of Alexander Seymour & Co. In 1818 he was appointed associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas; in the following year he went as a representative to the Assembly; and in 1821 he was one of the honorable men of Oneida who had seats in the Second Constitutional Convention and he took an earnest part in its deliberations. About the year 1824 he was nominated for Congress in opposition to Henry R. Storrs, but was defeated by a small majority. In October of the following year he was selected by his fellow citizens to do honor to Gov. De Witt Clinton, and in a forcible and eloquent

manner he tendered him their congratulations on the completing of the Erie Canal. As chief of a packet boat company he already had in this canal an interest more personal and profound than that which was shared by other liberal and enterprising men of his party. From that time onward he lived a retired life, and during a large portion of it suffered from protracted ill health and manifold bodily infirmities. At times he wrote largely for the public press and wrote with force and pungency. For a period he was the main editorial writer, and for a longer one a regular contributor, of the Oneida *Whig* and the Utica *Daily Gazette.*

Of the position he occupied when in public life, and the influence he exerted when in the vigor of health, we obtain some idea when we learn that with Mr. Madison he was on terms of great confidence and intimacy, and not with him alone but also with many other leading men of that era. With Judge Story his intercourse was, from an early period, one of unbroken friendship and warm mutual regard, and the appointment of the latter to the position he so highly adorned is due to the personal effort and solicitation of Judge Bacon. During this most active portion of his career he was a Democrat; after coming to this State he ranged himself with the Whigs; but when the Free Soil movement arose in 1848 his sympathies with the oppressed among his fellow creatures led him to take sides with that party. At the time of his death he was the oldest living graduate of Yale College, the eldest surviving member of Congress, and the last representative of the administration of Mr. Madison.

Henry Green was born in New York about 1793 and graduated at Columbia College. Coming with the family to Oneida County he studied law with Judge Platt and set up an office in Utica. Not long afterward the Utica Insurance Company, closed by its originators, was resumed by some of the directors, and Mr. Green was made secretary and attorney of the corporation. Pursuits so alien to the law as those of banking and insurance drew him aside and in a measure disqualified him for practice in a profession in which he had been ably fitted. And thus it happened that after the concerns of the company had been closed he found employment in the care of property in trust, and still later became the financial manager of a large estate. Herein he was regarded as a man of intelligence and accurate habits, neat and precise, and irre-

proachably honest. He died on the 9th of March, 1869, in his seventy-seventh year.

Dr. Thomas Goodsell had been already some years in the county and when he fixed his residence at Utica he was not altogether a stranger. He was born in Washington, Litchfield County, Conn., in June, 1775, engaged in the study of medicine with Dr. Sheldon, of Litchfield, and settled in Woodbridge, New Haven County. After some years of practice he repaired to Philadelphia, attended a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and received there his licentiate in 1809. On his return he passed a brief period in New Haven and in 1810 removed to Whitesboro, where he engaged in practice with Dr. Seth Capron. It was not long before he became satisfied that Utica would give him a better field, and he removed thither, making it his home so long as he lived. He soon acquired an extensive business. Affable and courteous, guided by high and honorable motives, with fair intellectual endowments, and a degree of medical education which was not usually attained by his brethren of the time, he was not long in acquiring the confidence of many of the best families of the place. For one year (1827) he was professor of *materia medica* in the Medical College of Pittsfield and was at a later period a fellow of that of Albany. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Medical Department of Yale College and was a permanent member of the State Medical Society. For some years he was much interested in agricultural pursuits and was secretary of the earlier society of the county devised to foster such pursuits, and had himself a farm in Clinton. It is said that Dr. Goodsell was first to introduce Merino sheep west of the Hudson River. By his brethren he will be remembered for his uniformly kind and gentlemanly bearing, and for his appreciation of the dignity and usefulness of their vocation, by all for his pure and upright life, and his intelligent interest in matters that concerned the general welfare. He lived until his eighty-ninth year and died January 11, 1864. His wife was a Miss Livingston, niece of Mrs. Jonas Platt. She survived him but a few weeks. He had three sons and two daughters.

William Clarke was a lieutenant in the army of 1812 and was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Queenstown, subsequently taking rank as captain. At the time he came to Utica lotteries enjoyed

a fair reputation and were extensively employed throughout the country for many important and beneficial purposes. Colleges were founded, roads made, bridges built, ferries improved, and hospitals erected by their aid. The lottery business which he established in connection with Yates & McIntyre, of Albany, he continued to prosecute so long as it was a business that was countenanced by the State. He was a man of much stir and enterprise, and kept the community fully acquainted with him and his dealings. He was president of the village, was one of the State's directors in the Bank of Utica, and by State authority was appointed in 1837 one of the commissioners who planned the building of the State Asylum for the Insane. As with the town and with the State so with the church—he was always responsive to its claims, and as unselfish and vigilant a trustee as he was while head of the village or purveyor to a noble State charity. During the memorable visit of the Rev. Charles G. Finney to Utica, in 1826, Captain Clarke made a profession of his faith in Christ and carried into the church the same useful qualities that distinguished him in concerns of secular interest. Although of New England origin for the sake of greater usefulness in a new organization he united with others in the formation of the Reformed Dutch Church, and soon after was elected a member of its consistory. Not without cause did his townsmen value him and take just pride in his open, benevolent, and impressive face, his stout, manly frame, and the venerable gray hair that covered so much of capacity and disposition to do for them. Captain Clarke likewise superintended, in behalf of the owners, the erection of the Bleecker House, afterward a part of Bagg's Hotel. And for himself he erected the brick buildings Nos. 42 and 44 Genesee street, which he designed and for some time kept as a hotel.

A merchant who was a marked one among his fellows was Ephraim Hart—shrewd, self-reliant, and diligent, original, out-spoken, and witty, capital in the management of his own affairs and much trusted in those of others. Succeeding his father in business in 1810 he carried it on for some years in Clinton. His success and the wise conduct of affairs he evinced were generally recognized, and he was already a director of the Bank of Utica and of the Mount Vernon Glass Company and a trustee of Hamilton College when he moved to Utica in 1815; he was engaged in iron manufacture, being joined therein by Andrew S. Pond

and afterward by his son, Henry R. Hart, and gained a handsome property.

The personal influence and the superior business qualifications of Mr. Hart were not suffered to go unimproved by the community among which he lived, and in 1815 he was elected State senator from the Western District. This office he continued to fill during the last five sessions held under the first State constitution, 1816–22, and during a part of this time he was also a member of the council of appointment. An ardent friend of De Witt Clinton he gave a determined support to the Erie Canal. Against the Federalists his prejudices were deep and bitter. Though not specially skilled in debate and without training as a speaker his opinion carried weight, but "as a party man he was wanting in tact, caution, and system."[1] In his comments on men and measures he was, as has been said, free, pointed, and unsparing.

A few more of the people of this date require at least a word of mention. In 1815 John H. Handy sold cotton goods. Purchasing property opposite Liberty street he had put up for himself a store and after a time a tavern beside it. This was a good way removed from the rest of the merchants of the place, but ere his death in 1823 he saw them jostling him on either side and crowding past to reach the neighborhood of the newly opened canal. The tavern became the National, a much-needed hotel. Robert Shearman was a merchant associated with his brother, William P., at No. 64, an association that was continued after the latter opened his branch in Rochester. Edward Vernon at No. 66 ("don't forget the number") dealt first in dry goods and then kept a depository for the sale of religious tracts and papers. Andrew Merrell published books and the weekly journal known as the *Western Recorder*. Zenas Wright, William Geere, and Collings Locke were all dealers in leather, but independently, the former being likewise a justice of the peace for the last dozen years of his life. Flavel Gaylord made looking-glasses until 1835, which his brother Edwin continued to do for some time longer. William Blackwood was a brass founder; Nathan Stevens a carpenter; and Elisha Lovett a grocer, who illustrated in his death a characteristic of the past which seems strange enough at present, for death itself did not absolve the body of this debtor, and so

[1] Hammond's Political History.

his corpse could not be carried out for burial until the claim of the creditor was satisfied, such then being the law of New York. It was Dr. Hull who advanced the money and comforted the afflicted widow.

The freeholders met as usual in May, 1816, and at the usual place, a school-house on Genesee street, which was at this time occupied by Rev. Mr. Townshend. As before the sum of $1,000 was voted to be raised by taxation to defray the annual expenses. It was voted likewise to continue to issue small bills, but not to exceed the amount of those already issued. For trustees they chose Rudolph Snyder, Ezra S. Cozier, Augustus Hickox, Gurdon Burchard, and William Geere, of whom Mr. Snyder was afterward by action of the board made the president. The trustees in the course of the year ordered that the buildings on Genesee street should be numbered and that the names of the streets should be affixed to the corners. They likewise indulged in further legislation about the market and the vending of meat—selling six stalls of the former at auction and forbidding the sale of meat outside of the market before 9 o'clock A. M. in quantities less than a quarter of the animal. And this is all the record of the year. Indeed it completes the record of proceedings had under the then existing charter, for in November we read of a call for a public meeting of the inhabitants at the school-house of Mr. Bliss to receive the new charter.

The first directory of Utica was published in the year 1817 and is a thin duodecimo pamphlet of twenty-four pages. It contains, besides a list of the inhabitants with their occupations and residence, which occupies eighteen pages, a census of the population. This census, the compiler informs us, was taken in the fall of 1816. No further directory of Utica appeared until 1828.

As we are about to enter upon a fresh chapter of the village history, and to consider the proceedings had under the third charter of this now independent town, it may be well to again survey the place as a whole and seek to picture to ourselves the Utica of seventy-five years ago. In order to form some conception of it and its surroundings let us approach it from the north. Standing on the Deerfield Hill, four or five miles away, the country below you seems like a level swamp covered with forest, the clearings being scarcely discenible. Beyond the river you perceive the houses on the hill at Utica and an extensive opening in the

vicinity. Directly south and west nearly one-third of the country is denuded of wood. To the southeast there are only small patches of clearing. Coming down toward the plain you discern the more conspicuous features of the village. Two church steeples enliven the scene, the Presbyterian and the Episcopal, which stand like sentinels guarding the approaches on the west and the east, the latter rejoicing in a pointed spire, the former equally happy in its rounded cupola. As you cross the dyke you see plainly before you and towering above their fellows the imposing York House on the right and its closely contesting rival, Bagg's Hotel, directly in front. Having passed over the bridge you are at once within the heart of the settlement, the very focus of the town. For the limits of Utica at the time I treat of were mostly confined between the river and the Liberty street road to Whitesboro; from the square as a center they spread westward along Whitesboro street to Potter's bridge and eastward along Main and Broad to Third street. The course of Genesee street was pretty thickly lined with stores—a few residences only being here and there interspersed—as far upward as Catharine street, beyond which private houses predominated over business places, and these were scattered in a straggling way even to Cottage street. The roadway was guiltless of pavement and the mud at times profound. The sidewalks were paved, if such it might be called, but the pavement — of flagging, of cobble, of gravel, or of tan bark, as suited the convenience or the taste of the householder—bore little resemblance to the modern conventional sandstone. "Stately but graceless poplars stood in unbroken row from Bleecker street to the hill-top." On the west Genesee had no outlet higher than Liberty street, and on the east none above Catharine, for though Bleecker was known by authority it was neither fenced nor housed and was only a path to pastures beyond. The buildings on its business part were mostly wooden and of moderate size and pretension. A few were of brick. On the hill were the spacious grounds and beautiful houses of Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Arthur Breese, and Alexander B. Johnson. In Whitesboro street were the Bank of Utica, the Manhattan Branch Bank, and the York House as well as the inns of Burchard and Bellinger. This was the Wall street of the village; it harbored several stores and was more populous than any other except Main, containing probably nearly as many in-

habitants as it now does. Hotel, in proportion to its length, was quite as thickly peopled. Seneca, Washington, and Broadway reached only to the Liberty street road, Broadway bringing up at the elegant stone mansion of James S. Kip, while Washington conducted passengers no farther than the Presbyterian meeting-house.

The public square contained the town pump and the market-house. Main street was lined with the comely residences of prosperous citizens, and was terminated by the Methodist chapel and the pleasant home and grounds of Judge Miller. Broad street was occupied as far as the line of Third street, but contained only a small fraction of its present number of buildings. Between it Whitesboro and upper Genesee the best dwelling-houses of the village were unequally distributed. John street had here and there a residence, which in all reached a little higher than Jay, while beyond were the rising walls of the academy and in the rear of this two tenements on Chancellor Square. The faint attempts of Catharine to rival its fellow below were effectually crushed when stakes were planted along side of it to mark the course of the future canal. This settled its fate and consigned it the rank it has held ever since. Water street, now robbed of its former importance, was nearest of all to the then channel of commerce, and besides its houses for storage and forwarding was also the home of a few well-to-do folks.

Thus as it appears from the directory, while the buildings of Genesee were in number 157, of Whitesboro 84, of Main 67, of Broad 59, of Hotel 34, of Catharine 20, and Water as many, Seneca had 15, no other street more than 10, and the rest but half or less than half of that number. Of those running eastward not one is named above Catharine. "Cornhill was a forest from South street to the New Hartford line. Another forest skirted the gardens on the west side of Genesee, came down the slope to the present Fayette, and extended west to the Asylum Hill." When the commissioners in the following year ran the line between Whitesboro and Utica, from Jewett's farm to the county line on the east, and to the river on the north they were obliged to fell trees so as to see their flag.

Such was the "pent up Utica" of 1816, with its 420 dwellings and stores, with its churches, banks, taverns, printing offices, and other appendages of a flourishing country town, and which, according to the enumeration made by the compiler of its directory, contained 2,861 inhabitants.

CHAPTER IV.

THE THIRD VILLAGE CHARTER.

Its Principal Provisions — The Proceedings of the Successive Boards of Aldermen to 1824 — The Progress of the Erie Canal — The Visit of General Lafayette — New Comers of the Period.

A NEW charter of Utica was enacted April 7, 1817. By its terms Utica was set off from Whitestown and erected into a separate town, its boundaries remaining the same as before. It was divided into three wards, as follows: The First ward included that portion of territory lying east of a line running from the river bridge through the middle of lower Genesee, parts of John, Broad, and First streets, to the southern boundary; the Second Ward, next west of the First, was limited by a line traversing Hotel and upper Genesee streets; and the Third embraced all west of the preceding. The president of the village was to be appointed annually by the Governor and Council of the State. Besides presiding at the meetings of the Board of Trustees he, by and with their advice, granted permits to retailers, tavern-keepers, and butchers, and was *ex-officio* a justice of the peace. As a compensation for his services he received fees for the permits that were given or in lieu of them a salary amounting to $250. At the annual meeting held on the second Monday of May there were to be chosen by ballot six trustees, two from each ward, a supervisor, three assessors, and two constables. The trustees appointed a clerk, a treasurer, collectors, an overseer of the poor, and several other subordinate officers. They were empowered to levy a tax not exceeding in amount $1,500 to defray the expense of lighting the streets, supporting a night watch, the making of local improvements, and for contingent expenses; and likewise a tax not exceeding $100 to keep in repair the building erected for a free school-house, and to purchase fuel and other appendages for such school. They were made commissioners of highways; could open, alter, pave, or improve streets, and cause the construction of sewers as they might deem the public good required; and after the expense of

the same had been estimated by five disinterested persons, appointed by them, they could enforce its collection from the parties chiefly benefited. They had, moreover, full authority "to make all such rules and regulations, by-laws and ordinances for the good government and order of the village as they might deem expedient, not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this State," and to enforce the due observance of them by fine or imprisonment. In this authority are enumerated many particulars, though all are included in the general terms above quoted. The share of the school moneys appropriated to the county which these trustees received from the county treasurer they were obliged to devote to the maintenance of a free school for the education of such poor children residing in the village as they might think entitled to gratuitous instruction. Such is a very brief summary of the thirty-one sections of the charter. The annual meeting of freeholders was done away with, the government of affairs became wholly representative, and to the trustees was entrusted much more power than they had before exercised.

The first president appointed under this charter was Nathan Williams, and at the first election held under it there were chosen as trustees Ezra S. Cozier and William Williams from the First ward, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer and Abraham Van Santvoort from the Second ward, and Erastus Clark and John C. Hoyt from the Third ward. The assessors elected were Moses Bagg, David P. Hoyt, and Thomas Walker. Benjamin Walker was chosen supervisor and Ezra S. Barnum and Joshua Ostrom constables. The first business of the Board of Trustees was to enact rules for their own guidance, to employ a surveyor to ascertain the bounds of the village and designate them by boundary stones, to adopt a corporate seal, and to elect additional officers. These officers were the following: John H. Ostrom, clerk; E. S. Barnum and Benjamin Ballou, collectors; Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, overseer of the poor; Judah Williams, treasurer; Frederick W. Potter, poundmaster; Benjamin Hinman, Aaron Eggleston, and Jason Parker, fence viewers; James Hooker, gauger; Benjamin Ballou, superintendent of highways. The ordinances passed by the board in the course of the year were the following: A law concerning officers of the village and town; an act for the regulation of groceries and victualling houses; an act to prevent the

digging of earth or stones in the streets and highways; a law to prevent nuisances and to regulate the streets; a law relative to fences and for the establishment of a pound; a law for the establishment of the assize and regulating the inspection of bread; a law for preventing and extinguishing fires; an additional act for regulating groceries and victualling houses; a law for the appointment of a village superintendent (of streets) and prescribing his duties; an ordinance in relation to a watch; a law regulating the streets and sidewalks. Some few of the provisions contained in these several ordinances it may be of interest to note, for the sake of their relation to the state of things which had preceded them as well as to that which has followed, as showing both the advance made and the shortcomings in view of the present.

The act to regulate groceries and victualling houses which was passed in May required those keeping such establishments to acknowledge a recognizance to the trustees in the penalty of $125, conditioned that they would not sell spirituous liquors to be drank on the premises, nor to an apprentice, servant, or slave without permit from the master, nor harbor noisy persons or gamblers, nor keep open on Sunday or after 10 o'clock at night. But the additional act passed in December allowed petty grocers who had obtained a license to retail liquors to be drank on the premises, restricting them only from selling to apprentices, servants, and slaves, and for this license they were to pay $5 and also a fee of $2 to the president. The law to prevent nuisances and regulate the streets, while forbidding the deposit of rubbish, filth, or nuisances of any kind in the streets, or heaps of manure within 100 feet of the principal streets, required the owners or occupants of houses and stores on Genesee street from the bridge to Liberty street, and on Main and Whitesboro from Second street to Broadway, to clean the street in front of their premises and remove the dirt every Saturday forenoon. It allowed the deposit of building material on certain defined streets only on the written permission of the president and for a term not exceeding six months, which permission might be revoked or prolonged by the trustees. It granted another permission which has since been a source of much detriment to the general good, viz.: The right to build open stoops six feet into the street; on the other hand it forbade billiard tables, shuffle boards, E. O.

tables, faro banks, and all other implements of gaming; it restrained cows, oxen, sheep, and swine from running at large under penalty of being impounded—whence there was no release but by the payment, besides the pound-keeper's fee of a fine, one-half of which was to go to the benefit of the poor of the town and the other to the person delivering the animal to the pound-keeper, but it made exceptions in the case of cows belonging to any inhabitant of the village, and also in the case of working horses the property of any such inhabitant who had first obtained the consent of the president. The law relating to the assize and inspection of bread was much fuller in detail than the one that had been before in force. Bakers were to have a license; they were to mark their loaves with their initials and in addition with the letters S. or C. in order to indicate whether these loaves were made of superfine or common flour; they were required under penalty to keep on hand a sufficient supply; there was to be appointed an inspector of bread, who at least once a month was to examine the bread baked and on sale in the village, with power to enter any bakery or stop and examine any baker's cart and to seize such bread as was not conformable to law, which if fit for use was to go to the overseer of the poor; none was to be forfeited for want of weight only, unless the weight had been ascertained within eight hours after baking, and if more than eight hours had elapsed the inspector was to "make just allowance." The law prescribed also how the assize of bread should be regulated, and contained a mathematical formula to be used in determining what should be the weight of a shilling or a sixpenny loaf that it might accord with the varying price of flour. But as this whole ordinance was so inconvenient and difficult of execution as to be almost completely nugatory we will not further enlarge upon its provisions. With respect to the law for the prevention and extinguishing of fires the following is new: A fire warden and a fire engineer were to be appointed for each ward. The wardens were to examine at least once a month chimneys, hearths, stoves, stovepipes, ash-houses, etc., and if these were found insufficient or insecure they were to order their repair or alteration, or cause the same to be done at the expense of the owner; they were to examine into the sufficiency of fire buckets in the possession of individuals and report monthly to the trustees; to report also what chimneys take fire, to remove or abate

anything which might be dangerous; to attend all fires, bearing staves as badges of office, and there, under the direction of the engineers, to pursue such measures and give such orders to the citizens as they might judge necessary and proper. The fire engineers were to attend all fires with the crown of their hats covered with white for purpose of distinction, and there to have control of the fire companies and engines, and to have power also to pull down buildings if necessary to arrest the fire. Three conservators of property were likewise appointed who were to attend fires with pieces of cloth around the left arm, and they were to exercise such functions as are intimated by their appellation, viz., to take the charge of goods and furniture, to direct their removal and the place of deposit, and secure them from theft. Citizens with their buckets were to go to all fires and there be subject to the orders of the three above mentioned classes of officials; and if the fire occurred in the nighttime they were to place a lighted candle in the front door or front window of their houses and keep it burning through the night or until the fire was extinguished. From the fire companies there were set off ten men to act as a hook and ladder company. Chimneys blazing out at the top at any other time than on the forenoon of a day when the roof was wet or covered with snow subjected the owner to a fine of $3. Every person was to have a scuttle on his roof with stairs leading thereto, or a ladder standing against or near his house; other provisions related to the burning of combustibles, to the use of uncovered candles in barns and stables, to the firing of squibs and crackers, and to the keeping of gunpowder in quantity in any other place than Van Santvoort's warehouse. Four watchmen were to be appointed by the trustees in obedience to the ordinance relating thereto, of whom two were to patrol the streets by night in the compact part of the village while their companions remained in the watch house; they were to cry the hour once at least in every hour; were to look after and arrest suspicious persons; in case of fire were to give the alarm to the inhabitants and more particularly to the trustees and the bellman; at the fire were to co-operate with the conservators in the protection of exposed property, and after its extinguishment were to collect the buckets that had been in use and remove them to the market-house. One law which was substantially a repetition of one passed in 1814 de-

clared the streets on which owners of property should make sidewalks and how the same should be constructed, and another created a village superintendent whose duty it was to see that this ordinance and that relating to nuisances were faithfully executed, and to report all violations thereof to the Board of Trustees. To each of the foregoing there were affixed fines and penalties sufficient, as it would seem, to secure a proper observance.

The Board of Trustees resolved to raise by tax $1,000 for the expenses of the year and $50 additional for the repair and fuel of the free school. The meetings of the trustees in the course of the year were numerous, well attended, and apparently harmonious. The board organized two companies of firemen of fifteen and of twenty-five members respectively; they granted several licenses to grocers and retail liquor dealers, and a few to keepers of taverns, refusing also some applicants for the latter.

Much financial embarrassment existed throughout the country at this time and for two years longer, and in this distress the inhabitants of Utica suffered likewise. In June money was so scarce that the banks were drawing in their discounts and many merchants failed. By December money commanded three per cent. a month. Provisions of all kinds were dear. The summer of 1816 had been unusually cold, frost having occurred during every month of the year. The spring of 1817 was backward, and on the first of June there came a severe frost which destroyed all tender vegetables. Hay was selling for $20 a ton, wheat at eighteen shillings and it rose in July to twenty-four shillings, and corn the same, at which time flour was worth $12 a barrel. By October hay had fallen to $8 per ton and other commodities also diminished in price. But the scarcity of money prevailed some time longer and the failures continued.

On the 25th of July in this year occurred the first capital execution that had taken place in the village and the second one in the county. The criminal was an Indian of the Brotherton tribe named John Tuhi, who was tried at Rome in the previous month and convicted of having killed his cousin, Joseph Tuhi, in a quarrel when intoxicated. The execution took place a little east of the present intersection of John and Rutger streets, then a lone and distant suburb. The prisoner was at-

F. H. Peabody

tended in the wagon and at the gallows by two Baptist clergymen, who addressed the crowd. He seemed passive and insensible and stood like a statue till he fell, after which there was one slight struggle. The sheriff was Apollos Cooper, assisted by the under sheriff, John B. Pease, of Whitesboro. The sheriff's duties were fitly performed and with an amount of feeling that greatly exceeded that of the criminal. He wore on the occasion a military *chapeau* and a short, heavy sword, with which he struck twice the rope that suspended the trap, when it fell and he wheeled his horse and rode off the ground. The spectators were careless and unfeeling. Men, women, and children seemed to make a frolic of the occurrence, and there was laughing and swearing under the gallows, but not much drunkenness except among the Indians, of whom a number got intoxicated. The execution formed a memorable day in the calendars of the men of that generation, an epoch not easily forgotten, and people dated events as happening before or after the Indian was hung.

Among the accessions to the happily associated society of Utica during the year 1817 were James and Walter L. Cochrane, sons of John Cochrane, director-general of the army hospitals during the war of the Revolution. These brothers were types of an order of gentlemen born and educated in the later colonial period of the State, with the polish of manner that resulted from aristocratic associations and not a few of the accompanying prejudices. They had lived in several different places and did not long remain here, nor had they while here any especial vocation.

Thomas Hastings was of a deeply sensitive nature with a peculiar and imperfect vision, and manifested an early predilection for music. This predilection was soon developed into a pursuit, which he followed through an unusually long life, and in church psalmody, to which he especially devoted himself, he became the most proficient of any in the country. "Whatever true reforms were made in the spirit of praise during the first half of the present century were largely accomplished by and through him." He began his career as a teacher of it in 1805, giving instruction in some of the neighboring parishes, and continued it in the winter of 1806–07. His course of instruction was thorough and a great improvement on that which had preceded it. In 1816,

after having spent one year in business and four in managing his father's farm, he became again a teacher. His lessons were given at New Hartford, to the choir of Trinity Church, Utica, in 1817, to that of the Presbyterian Church in 1819, and in several other places. There had been a county musical society in operation. To furnish music for it he and Professor Norton, of Clinton, became composers This was the origin of the collection known as the Musica Sacra, which consisted at first of two numbers of pamphlet size and was afterward enlarged to a considerable volume and subsequently united with Warriner's Springfield collection. Several successive editions were published at Utica. From this vicinity Mr. Hastings went to Troy to teach and thence to Albany, where he sang in the church of Rev. Dr. Chester. In 1823 he was invited to come to Utica to take charge of a religious paper about to be established, and in January of the following year there was issued the first number of this semi-monthly paper known as the *Western Recorder*. His editorial labors extended to the ninth volume. He never lost sight of the interests of religious music and his articles on the subject were widely copied. In addition to his conduct of the paper he taught singing in the Sunday school and elsewhere, and by the establishment of societies for the purpose contributed much to encourage an interest in sacred song. He held that every one could learn to sing, and that it was a duty to learn and to join audibly in divine praise in the house of God, that "religion has substantially the same claim in song as in speech." He composed hymns and tunes and made collections of music, adapting tunes to words and words to tunes, and thus impressed his own tastes upon the church and the school and inspired them with his own zeal in the cause of reform and progress. For many years he was the chorister of the Presbyterian Church, where his presence and his voice seemed as essential to the ministrations of the sanctuary as were those of any occupant of its pulpit. In 1832, on the invitation of several churches, he repaired to New York and entered upon the specific work of elevating the standard of congregational singing. He taught large schools, gathered assemblies and trained them, infusing into the people interest and spirit on his favorite subject. He continued his efforts as a composer and wrote much. No man in the United States has been so long and so intimately associated with our church music;

none has produced more of the hymns and tunes which are now a part of public worship. Between the years 1819 and 1865 he published upwards of twenty collections of sacred music besides editing seven or eight others. Of the 600 hymns and versions of the psalms which he composed 200 are current in this country and Great Britain. He received the degree of Doctor of Music from the New York University.

Charles Hastings and Andrew Merrell began a new book store in May, 1817, to which they soon added a circulating library. They were at the sign of the Bible, No. 40 Genesee street, one door west of the post-office. They published a few books, among which was one with the singular title "The Missionary Arithmetic," prepared by Rev. William R. Weeks, D.D., and containing problems based on missionary or religious topics. From the year 1824 they published also the *Western Recorder*. As agent of the Sunday School Union Mr. Hastings supplied its auxiliaries with books, and he acted also as secretary of the Western Domestic Missionary Society. In 1826, having lost his partner, he found a new one in Gardiner Tracy.

By the present generation the house of Jared E. Warner has been as familiarly known as were those of the Wolcotts, Hitchcocks, or Williamses by the earlier one. An heirloom it holds direct from the earliest druggists of Utica is a large show bottle in the front window of the store, which contains the identical colored fluid that was poured into it in 1812. Articles in which Mr. Warner once dealt largely besides his ordinary trade were the essential oils of peppermint, spearmint, etc., which were distilled for him in the northern part of the county and which he exported. Mr. Warner was closely attentive to his concerns and content with the steady acquisitions of his calling. Being treasurer of the County Bible Society, agent of the American Board of Foreign Missions, of the American Tract Society, etc., his store was made the place of deposit and distribution of numerous relegious publications. For many years he was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church and also president of the Utica City National Bank.

Party spirit seems for the first to have been in exercise at the village election in the year 1818. As a consequence some changes were effected in the constituent members of the Board of Trustees ; some of the older citizens and larger property holders of the Federal party, as

John C. Devereux and Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, who had been held up as candidates, were rejected and new men elected in their stead. This new board was composed as follows, the president remaining the same; The trustees elected from the First ward were Ezra S. Cozier and John E. Hinman; from the Second, Abraham Van Santvoort and Enos Brown; from the Third, Rudolph Snyder and Marcus Hitchcock. The assessors were Benjamin Ballou, jr., Stalham Williams, and Thomas Walker. The board re-appointed John H. Ostrom clerk and made Judah Williams treasurer. The only noticeable fact in the proceedings of the year was the appropriation of $300 to aid the trustees of the academy in the completion of the court room in the academy building, which room they would appear to have taken from this time under their control. The amount levied upon the citizens for the annual expenses was $1,422.25 and that for the school expenses $50.60. It was also voted that $800 be raised by direction of the supervisors for the support of the poor. The public school was continued under the direction of Ignatius Thompson.

Dr. John McCall, a physician long resident, was born in the town of Hebron, Washington County, N. Y., on the 25th of December, 1787. His father and mother emigrated from Scotland and commenced their married life upon a new farm in Hebron. After reaping the advantages of two courses at Columbia College from Drs. Post, Stringham, Mitchell, Edward Miller, and others he was for four months the private pupil of the distinguished surgeon, Valentine Mott. Upon his recommendation chiefly the doctor obtained the appointment of assistant surgeon in the army, and was in May, 1812, assigned to duty in the Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry. In September of that year he was with the regiment when they marched through Utica on their way to Sackets Harbor. He was present at the battle of Queenstown, and dressed the wound of Capt. (afterward Gen.) John E. Wood. Subsequently and when he had been promoted to the rank of surgeon he was at the capture of Fort George, and under General Wilkinson went down the lake to French Mills, where the army spent "the Valley Forge winter" of 1814. In July, 1815, he left the army at Sackets Harbor, and after making a brief visit home returned and commenced practice in Deerfield. In April, 1818, he formed a partnership with Dr. Alexander Coventry, which

somewhat later was succeeded by a longer one with his son, Dr. Charles B. Coventry. Still later he was alone in practice, and thus he remained until disabled by illness, some two years before his death, which latter event occurred October 5, 1867. During all this period of nearly fifty years he remained in constant employment at Utica, rarely absenting himself, and that mostly to attend some medical meeting.

In his practice Dr. McCall was strictly conservative, relying more on careful nursing and the reparative efforts of nature than on the effects of medicine. Not only toward mercury, which was his especial abhorrence, toward bleeding, and the other heroic means, once so much in vogue, was he decidedly averse, but toward much less harmful appliances he was sparing of favor. He had many admiring and attached employers who felt the fullest confidence in his skill, for they knew it to be based upon careful reading, large experience, and much sound sense. He was faithful in attendance, watchful as a nurse, and ready in expedient; in manner wise and oracular he knew how to magnify his office and command respect; he was cautious in forming his opinions and secretive as to their utterance. He was interested in the elevation and standing of his profession, and himself took rank among its leading members in New York. The County and State Medical Societies conferred upon him their highest honors, for he was president of both. He was also a fellow of the College of Physicians of New York. Phrenology, or cerebral physiology as he would call it, engaged the doctor's attention for more than thirty years and to the doctrines of Gall, Spurzheim, and Combe he was a thorough convert. He possessed in a marked degree what are considered the elements of the Scotch character. He was positive, firm, peremptory, and unyielding to opposition. The opinions he held admitted of small modification and his rules must be carried out to the bitter end. He was honest in its broadest and fullest sense. He shrank with disgust and hatred from everything mean or dishonorable, and despised the man who would resort to trickery to get business or "flatter that favor might follow fawning." His two accomplished children died not long after reaching adult life.

Theodore Sedgwick Gold as a merchant obtained a fair amount of success, and his discretion in matters of business made him a bank director. But his literary tastes drew him much into diverging and more

congenial pursuits, and these gave occupation to his time and pen. He took interest in the Utica Library, the Utica and the State Lyceums, etc. He was a large reader, possessed a good degree of intelligence and refined taste, and was able as a writer. For two years or more he edited the Oneida *Whig* and proved a vigorous and entertaining journalist and a formidable adversary. In 1837 he was chosen mayor of the city. For a short time also he was a trustee of Hamilton College as he was also of the Utica Academy.

Oren Clark, a merchant who also made wall paper, removed about 1834. Thomas M. Francis, half-brother of William Francis the carpenter, was successively deputy scribe for the county clerk, canal collector, and receiver at the office of the Central Railroad. Two companies of Welsh emigrants arrived in the county, leaving in Utica among others David Lewis, Watkin, father of Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, and Edward Morris, father of two sons, of whom one is a professor at Oberlin and another at Cornell.

The Board of Trustees created by the election of 1819 did not differ materially from that of the preceding year. Messrs. David P. Hoyt and Gurdon Burchard replaced Messrs. Brown and Van Santvoort as trustees in the Second ward, the last named having left the village, and William Alverson was elected in lieu of Marcus Hitchcock in the Third ward. In the Third ward Apollos Cooper was elected assessor in lieu of Thomas Walker. The supervisor, constables, collector, and clerk remained the same. E. S. Cozier was made treasurer in place of Judah Williams and there were a few other changes. The only business transacted during the year that is of importance enough to be noted was the engaging of A. l'Amoureux to take charge of the public school and the appointment of ten persons from among the firemen to form a ladder company, which so reduced the force of the two established companies as to make it advisable to petition the legislature for a change in the charter in order to allow of an increase in the number of firemen.

The Erie Canal, begun in July, 1817, and on which work was steadily progressing, was still far from completion. The eastern portion of its middle section, or so much of it as is included between Rome and Utica, was, however, rendered fit for navigation by the fall of 1819; and on the 22d of October the first boat sailed on the canal from Rome to Utica,

the channel having been filled from the Oriskany Creek the day previous. It was an elegant boat, constructed to carry passengers, and was called the *Chief Engineer* in compliment to Benjamin Wright. On the ensuing day the governor of the State and the Board of Commissioners, attended by about seventy ladies and gentlemen of Utica and vicinity, embarked upon it to return to Rome. The embarkation took place amid the ringing of bells, the roaring of cannon, and the loud acclamations of thousands of spectators.

There is one able commissioner among the eminent persons appointed by the State to supervise and direct its cherished work, the story of whose life falls within the compass of our records, since toward Utica he held the relations of an honored citizen and for a time was its official head. This is Henry Seymour. Henry Seymour entered into business as a merchant at Pompey Hill, Onondaga County, N. Y. By his integrity, sound judgment, and capacity to execute he became so well and favorably known that from 1816 to 1819 he was sent to represent the Western District in the State Senate. On the 24th of March, 1819, he was appointed a commissioner of the canals of the State and was actively engaged in the duties of this office until he resigned in May, 1831. Soon after becoming commissioner he removed to Utica and continued to reside here during the remainder of his life. In 1820 he was elected to the Assembly and in 1822 he became a second time a senator. In March, 1833, he was appointed mayor of Utica, being the second person who held the office, and the same year was chosen president of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company of the city of New York. The change from an active life in the country to the sedentary one of an office in the city destroyed his health and he died at Utica, August 26, 1837.

Justus H. Rathbone acquired his knowledge of law in the office of D. W. Childs, and though versed in his profession he was precluded by grave physical infirmity from attendance on the courts. He was a master in chancery and a zealous custodian of the first Utica Library, of which he was virtually the founder. He was an elder in the Reformed Dutch Church as well as its treasurer, and was methodical, accurate, and self-denying in all he undertook. Dr. Newell Smith was a physician and druggist and a fair kind of man. Henry Burden, inventor, produced in 1820 the first cultivator in the country, and after his removal to Troy

became the artificer of numerous important improvements. George & Bradford S. Merrill, book-binders, continued their work for many years, the latter until 1874, busy and respected.

The village trustees of the year 1820 were E. S. Cozier, John E. Hinman, James Hooker, Abraham Culver, Ezekiel Bacon, and Thomas Walker. Rudolph Snyder was appointed president by the State council on the resignation of Judge Williams. Measures were initiated this year for the construction of a new road above the canal running westward from Genesee street and in continuation of Bleecker, a road which met with opposition from individuals owning land along its intended course, and which not until after litigation and much delay resulted in the year 1823 in the present Fayette street. Other matters that engaged the attention of the corporation, and in which they felt called on to advise and direct, were the location and construction by the canal commissioners of bridges over such part of the canal as was included within the bounds of the village, the proper adjustment of Liberty street in its relation to the canal, the sanctioning of a basin and slip which John R. Bleecker had obtained leave to construct, the basin on the south side of the canal, and the slip extending from it to Catharine street.

An act of the legislature was passed this year incorporating the Utica Savings Bank, but for some reason now unknown the bank did not go into operation until the year 1839, when a new charter was procured. This first charter was probably in advance of the actual necessity for such an institution and the stock was not taken. The president named in this first charter was the same as the one who headed the later board, viz., John C. Devereux.

A merchant who, after five years' residence in Utica, returned to New York, became bankrupt, and then burst upon the world as an admired actor of comedy was James Henry Hackett. His earlier and less distinguished but, for our purpose, most interesting career he himself relates as follows: "Early in 1819, when just turned of nineteen years of age, I married. In April, 1820, I chose Utica, in the State of New York, as a promising town to settle in, and I took there a stock of groceries and began business. I had a cash capital of about $3,000, and obtained credit, too, through the late John Beekman, my mother's first

cousin, and also the father-in-law of my own first cousin, Abraham K. Fish, with whom I had been a clerk for some two years before my marriage. Finding no regular dealer in earthenware in Utica at this time I resolved to try a small assortment of this article, and accordingly purchased it. It proved a valuable adjunct to my grocery business, and I soon became a wholesale dealer in it, and occasionally imported earthenware from the Scotch manufacturers. I was cordially received there and was regarded as an enterprising and industrious young man of business. My society was generally courted for my acceptable manners and good humor, and that of my dear wife for hers and her proficiency as an accomplished singer. We lived there very happily full five years, when, having accumulated about $18,000 and thinking that New York city afforded a more favorable locality for my capital and enlarged facilities, I changed my residence back to New York in March, 1825."[1] Here was born their son, James K. Hackett, the late esteemed recorder of New York, and here he afterward imbibed his law.

Dr. Theodore Pomeroy, who came from Cooperstown, was born at Southampton, Mass., March 14, 1785, was graduated at Yale College in 1808, studied medicine with Dr. James, of Albany and afterward of Utica, and also with Dr. Chester, of Hudson, attended lectures at Pittsfield, and had made a successful stand in Cooperstown. His new venture in Utica was a fortunate one, for he soon fell into a large and profitable business, and for ten or a dozen years at least was the medical adviser of some of the best families of the place. His pleasant manner and his engaging exterior attracted admirers who were changed to friends when they realized the purity and uprightness of his life. He loved his profession as an art more than as a science. He cared less for brilliant exploits in surgery than to relieve the common ailments of humanity, and win the rewards of his exertion as well as the gratitude of those on whom he waited. Other pursuits akin to medicine into which he was drawn tended to lead him more and more from his chosen calling and eventually took him wholly out of it. With Thomas R. Walker he had become interested in an oilcloth factory from their having loaned money to J. D. Edwards, its founder, and which the latter was unable to re-imburse them. They assumed the

[1] Galaxy.

charge of the factory and for many years continued its management. After Mr. Walker withdrew, about the year 1854, Dr. Pomeroy kept on in the concern in company with his son Theodore. As a citizen, neighbor, and friend the rank of Dr. Pomeroy was among the liberal, the useful, and the trusted. He died at St. Anthony, June 26, 1860. His first wife and the mother of three of his children was Mary, daughter of Dr. Thomas Fuller, of Cooperstown. His second was Miss Cornelia Voorhees, of New Brunswick, N. J.

James Sayre, a long continued hardware dealer, served considerably as a bank director, at first in the United States Branch, then for a short time in the Ontario Branch, and later for many years in the Oneida National, of which he was president at his decease. Of the Black River Railroad he was a director from its organization, and participated in all labors and responsibilities until stricken down by disease,—" a valued and pleasant associate, in whom the public placed such confidence that his name was a symbol of strength to the enterprise." For many years he was a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church and for no little period its treasurer. Of the Utica Cemetery Association he was also for a time the prudent and judicious head.

The village corporation of 1821 was constituted as follows: Ezra S. Cozier, president; Benjamin Ballou, jr., and John Baxter, of the First ward, James Hooker and John H. Handy, of the Second, and Thomas Walker and David P. Hoyt, of the Third, trustees; Benjamin Ballou, jr., Stalham Williams, and Apollos Cooper, assessors of their respective wards; John H. Ostrom, clerk; John Bradish, treasurer; Thomas E. Clark, overseer of the poor; Daniel Stafford, superintendent of streets; and Joshua Ostrom and Robert Jones, constables.

The sum of $723.25 was raised for contingent expenses and $400 for the support of the poor; the market, that former source of contention and which had been banished to Water street, was sold to Daniel Thomas for $50; an alley was ordered to be opened from Genesee to Hotel street, starting from between the stores of William Tillman and Peter Bours. A deed was obtained from the Seneca Turnpike Company of that part of the turnpike lying east of the Supreme Court clerk's office, and a fresh committee was empowered to treat with landholders along the line of Bleecker street continued.

The sons of St. Patrick were now numerous enough and their enthusiasm ardent enough to prompt them to a public observance of his natal day. About seventy persons, Irishmen and their guests, sat down to an elegant repast, during which much conviviality prevailed.

Born with an instinctive passion for music George Dutton had played on several instruments from his boyhood, and had when quite young taken an organ in pieces and reconstructed it. Moreover he had the high wrought organization, the lively susceptibilities of the enthusiast in musical art, his keen delights and his proneness to melancholy. In Philadelphia he received a quarter's lessons on the organ, and this was all the instruction he ever had; his taste was innate, his skill wholly self-acquired. While there his inclination showed itself so strongly that he was supplied by a house of that city with the goods to furnish a music store in Utica. His was the first of the kind that had been opened here and the pianos were a curiosity to most of its citizens. On Sundays he handled the organ of one of the churches, at first of Trinity and afterward of the Presbyterian Church. In concerts, in the rehearsals, private and public, of the Musical Academy, and in all musical exhibitions where the piano or violin accompanied a chorus or solo he directed the entertainment, for his skill was unrivaled and his taste was law. He trained two sons until they attained unusual musical excellence, and lived to see one of them succeed him in the trade and become as much of an oracle in the art as he himself had been. His death occurred December 21, 1854.

Other citizens of 1820–21 were as follows: Levi Cozzens, innkeeper and much longer a dealer in lumber, twelve years treasurer of the Mechanics Association, and a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church; the four brothers Thurber, for the most part bakers, of whom Philip, a hardware merchant, built the first brick house on Fayette street; Jabez Miller, baker; Edward Bright, brewer; Elisha Backus, stage proprietor — most of them fathers of sons who held relations of interest with the subsequent affairs of Utica; Otis Whipple, of protracted residence, justice of the peace; Major Satterlee Clark, United States paymaster; Robert Jones, grocer and provision dealer; Elisha Wells, shoe dealer; Joseph Blake, tailor; Cyrus Grannis, innkeeper; Robert R. Rhodes, carpenter; Thomas Sidebotham, butcher.

The trustees of the year 1822 consisted of Benjamin Ballou, John Baxter, Ezekiel Bacon, Richard R. Lansing, Thomas Walker, and David P. Hoyt. Ezra S. Cozier was the president; Erastus Clark, supervisor; Thomas Walker, overseer of the poor; the clerk and treasurer remained as before. In June it was resolved that Genesee street be paved from the canal to the south line of Whitesboro and Main streets, and a committee of five prominent citizens was appointed to make the necessary estimates and assessments. The cobblestone used at that time were larger than those subsequently used, and this first pavement was well laid and of a durable character. The board determined to open a new street from Broad to Catharine. This likewise was done, and in October the new street was recognized by the name of Franklin street. The project broached two years before of continuing Bleecker street westward to the intersection with the Whitesboro road was attended with more difficulty and delay. A committee that was appointed to treat with the owners and occupants of land along the line of the proposed road found that a majority of them were unwilling to treat, or else asked more for their land than the committee deemed reasonable. A jury of twelve men were then called together to assess the damages they thought each person might sustain, and their assessment was ratified by the trustees. From this adjudication several of the landholders appealed to the Court of Common Pleas. Their appeal was sustained by the court so far as respected that portion of the intended road lying between Genesee and Seneca streets inasmuch as it involved the removal of a building standing on Genesee street and in the line of the proposed road. The court having confirmed the appraisal as to the remainder of the road, and such a road being deemed essential to the prosperity of the place, a new committee of freeholders was created to prepare a fresh assessment on a line slightly varying from the former one. Their assessment was ratified May 6, 1823, and on the 28th of the same month Messrs. Cozier and Ballou, of the board of 1822, were authorized to contract for the making of the road. Other proceedings of the trustees of 1822 were the ordering of sidewalks on the south side of Jay street and the fixing of the assessment for the support of the poor at $400, that for contingent expenses at $1,029, and that for the common school at $65.

I have before quoted the record of prices of many articles of daily

use which was made by a traveler of 1811. Another foreign visitor who was at Utica in September, 1822, gives also its market prices. These with some other particulars he furnished to a magazine published in Wales. They are as follows: "A barrel of 196 pounds of white wheat flour, $5; of medium flour, $4.50; Indian meal, 3s.; oats 1s. 9d. per bushel; beef and mutton, 5c.; cheese, 6 to 7c.; potatoes, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per bushel; best tobacco, 2s. per lb.; beer, $4.50 per barrel; cider, $1 a barrel; rum, $1; brandy, $1.25 a gallon; whisky, 2s. a gallon; tea, 5s.; coffee, 2s. 6d.; white sugar, 2s., and best brown, 1s. Wages: Carpenters, from $1 to $1.25 a day; masons, $1.37½.; laborers, 6s. as a rule, but sometimes more; servant girls from 10s. to 16s. a week, though many get twice as much; servant men, about the same as laborers. They can be taught any trade and paid for their work; I know some who are learning trades and earning $8 a month. Shoes from 12s. to 20s. per pair; a tailor for making a good suit of clothes, $6; blacksmiths for shoeing a horse, $1, iron being about the same as with us. Instead of coal they generally use coke, which is very cheap." By the word coke the writer probably means charcoal, for coke was not made until the introduction of gas, being a product of its manufacture. In stating the wages of servant girls at 10s. to 16s. a week it is reasonable to surmise that the writer was influenced by a desire to encourage emigration among his countrywomen, and has presented matters in the most favorable light, since it is a fact that very many girls received at that time only about half that amount of wages, 8s. a week being common and 6s. not a rare amount.

Edmund A. Wetmore was admitted to the bar in October, 1820, and not long after became the partner of Judge Morris S. Miller. After the premature death of the latter he formed a partnership with Hiram Denio, which continued nearly thirty years and was ended by the elevation of Judge Denio to the bench of the Court of Appeals in June, 1853. Mr. Wetmore now gradually withdrew from the active duties of his profession, though he kept himself informed in the current legal lore, and was in all respects a sound, judicious, and trustworthy counselor. Soon after the organization of the State Lunatic Asylum he was elected its treasurer, a position of much responsibility and care. The duties, discharged as they were with unsurpassed fidelity, filled up a large measure of his time throughout the remainder of his life.

"Public honors might well have been his had he aspired to them, for no man would have more faithfully served his constituents. His fellow citizens sought him more than once, and in 1845 he was elected to the mayoralty of the city and re-elected the following year with great unanimity. After this he declined all public life and devoted himself to other interests in which he rendered invaluable service. On the organization in 1843 of the admirable public school system of Utica he was elected as one of the original six commissioners and continued to be re-elected as long as he could be prevailed on to serve, performing duties little appreciated, but of the most important and far reaching character He was elected a trustee of Hamilton College in 1849, and continued in that office while he lived, rendering the institution a large amount of valuable and gratuitous service." As trustee of the Female Academy the attention he gave to its duties and the work he performed during a long series of years were surpassed by those of scarce another member of the board, while outside of it he was the special and trusted adviser of the principal and her teachers. In the Cemetery Association, the Water Works Company, and the cotton and woolen-mills he took an active part from their incipiency, concurred heartily in the management of them, and was much depended on by reason of the cautious and discreet advice he gave. One of the most important offices he held was that of trustee of the Utica Savings Bank. He was named as trustee in the original charter and after the death of Judge Denio was, by the common voice of his associates, elected to the presidency, which he held at the time of his death.

The relations of Augustine G. Dauby to the press of Utica and his characteristics as an editor will be treated of in the chapter on the press. It remains to contemplate him in his other relations. In 1829 he was made postmaster. His incumbency lasted full twenty years and through the administration of four different Presidents, viz.: From the 22d of May, 1829, to the 17th of May, 1849. It was marked by fidelity to his trust, diligence and attention to his duties, and unfailing courtesy toward those for whose benefit it was administered. "During much of this period he was a controlling power in the Democratic party of Oneida. His management was dextrous, conciliatory, constructive. He did not care to push himself into prominence, but his will was

strong, and of the able men who were his associates all recognized his sagacity and his skill in leadership. As divisions came into the party he stood with his life-long friends, and with Judges Beardsley and Bronson and Mr. Croswell became the champion of the Hards. He was one of those who early won for Utica its political eminence. He distributed prizes; he did not seek them. He set up men and put them down; he assisted in constructing policies and parties. He was an ally to be sought and an adversary to be feared." When the scheme was on foot of setting up the Oneida Bank he was zealous in promoting it. It was mainly by his personal exertions that the charter was procured, and when the bank was organized he became its president. As chief officer he was active in ferreting out the robbers who entered the bank the night before the day when it was to go into operation and despoiled it of a portion of its funds; with another director he went to Canada, secured the chief culprit, and brought him to punishment. Though he did not long remain president he was a director from that time to the day of his death and a regular attendant at its board. At the first approach of the attack which terminated his life he made his way to the bank, saying: "If I am to die I want to die there." For long years he pursued no avocation which kept him in business relations with the community, but was able to enjoy the leisure of a modest competence.

Dr. I. N. Meacham came in 1822 from the "limits" at Whitesboro and settled in Utica, confinement for debt being still in accordance with law. Dr. Meacham was then a spruce and showy young man, fond of a good horse and riding him gracefully, fond of his flowers and delighting to cultivate them. Sharp and sagacious, acute in diagnosing disease, and bold in the treatment of it he won the public confidence and a good circuit of practice. By many he was thought to be unusually well informed and more than ordinarily skillful, and he knew how, by a wise and unoffending self-assertion, to keep them in this opinion. He was social in his tastes and with his intimates truly companionable. These intimates were not, however, among his fellows in the healing art. Separated from his family he lived some years alone in his office, but died in the New York State Lunatic Asylum. His first wife, Marcia M. Tilden, of Whitesboro, who was a woman of beauty, died February 19, 1835. His second was a daughter of Todd Dewey, of Walesville. He had one son and one daughter.

Hiram Greenman was a packet captain and largely interested in the stock of one of the boat companies wherein the bulk of his property was made. He was among the foremost in all public undertakings, had a share in steamboats on Lake Ontario and in the earlier telegraph lines, possessed a remarkable degree of enterprise and energy, and practically knew not the meaning of the word fail. Whatever he turned his hand to was sure to succeed. His success culminated in the possession of a handsome estate.

Owen O'Neil, apprentice and then successor of James Delvin, carried on copper and tinsmithing with general hardware until his death in July, 1875. His interest in whatever aimed at the public good conspired with his accurate and honorable dealings to secure him the favorable regard of his fellow townsmen. St. John's Church and all its institutions of charity had in him a devoted friend. He was one of its trustees and its treasurer, and was also a trustee of the Hibernian Benevolent Society. He was a director of the Utica Savings Bank, a director of the Oneida Branch Bank, and among the originators of the Oneida Bank.

The chairmaking of Augustus Hurlburt he removed at this time from New Hartford to Utica. His business excellence had already obtained him a directorship in the Ontario Branch Bank, and this with his excellent sense and irreproachable private character led to his serving two terms in the council. He took to farming and died at Clinton in 1871.

Samuel Thompson, a friendly and many-friended merchant, lively and sociable, had a store that was known by the sign of "the green door and brass knocker," the door being in the front of the second story and embossed with a gigantic knocker in gilt. After the discovery of gold in California he joined the train of the seekers and there he has only recently found his final resting place.

James Murdock and Elon Andrews set up a watchmaking firm that long enjoyed the public confidence, the partners themselves holding it still longer. Thomas F. Field, crockery merchant, remained until the canal was completed, when he imported and sold ware decorated with pictures of navigation thereon. James McGregor accomplished as a mason a good deal in the place, building among other structures the earlier edifice occupied by the Reformed Dutch Society and the public house that succeeded the Burchard Tavern, long known as the McGregor

Jno. P. Gray

House and now as the Dudley. John Lloyd, wagonmaker, was best known in his later years as the tender hearted but firm and faithful almoner of the charities of the city, esteemed alike by the givers and the receivers of the people's money.

The village trustees of the year 1823 were Benjamin Ballou, James Hooker, Ezekiel Bacon, Daniel Stafford, Thomas Walker, and Jesse W. Doolittle. The assessors were Benjamin Ballou, John Bradish, and Apollos Cooper. John H. Ostrom was clerk and Thomas Walker treasurer and overseer of the poor. The following streets were paved: Liberty from Genesee to the west line of Hotel; Catharine from Genesee to John; Broad from Genesee to John; and Genesee from the termination of the pavement of the previous year, viz., the line of Whitesboro street, to the river bridge. The street lately laid out from Genesee to Nail Creek received the title of Rome street and a new one running southerly from it—the modern Pine—was ordered to be opened. Fourteen hundred and twenty dollars was the sum voted for contingent expenses, $94 for school expenses, and $400 for the support of the poor. Early in January, 1824, the board learned "with deep regret that Ezra S. Cozier, president of the village, had been superseded in office by the act of the governor and Senate of the State." His successor was Capt. William Clarke. However aggrieved the trustees may have been by the "clandestine manner" in which the change was brought about it was the result doubtless of political sympathies and influence, and the agents at work in it were, notwithstanding, most worthy men.

A concert that was given on the 6th day of February was for a purpose unlike to any that influences our modern Utica, and intimates a state of society still primitive and dependent, when denominational differences were subordinate to the actual needs of ecclesiastical existence. It was for the joint benefit of the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches and took place in Trinity. The choir was led by Thomas Hastings and the orchestra by George Dutton, the singing being done by volunteers.

The village was favored in the summer of 1823 by the sojourn of William Dunlap, the historical and portrait painter. He exhibited at the court room his picture of "Christ Rejected," a copy from West, and it was very generally visited. Henry Inman, a native of the village,

but now settled in New York, came also in November in the exercise of his profession as a painter of miniatures.

Alfred Munson, coming hither with slender means, worked his way to a leading place among the men of business of Utica, and while enriching himself by his operations he was not unmindful of the public interest and accomplished much to enrich and to advance the place of his adoption. For about fifteen years after his removal to Utica in 1823 he was occupied with the manufacture of burr millstones and the sale of these and other articles used in milling. To his pursuit he devoted himself with unceasing industry, enlarging his business by degrees until it came to be the chief dependence of millers throughout an extensive range of country. From boyhood Mr. Munson had been frail of constitution and he was much of his time a sufferer from bodily infirmity. But his mind was unusually active and clear. Joined to sound sense and prudence, to a penetrative and discriminating judgment, he had sagacity to conceive and boldness and wisdom to plan. He was not a hasty or inconsiderate man, and his long-sightedness was almost of a prophetic character. His plans, when matured, needed only the will in execution, his most conspicuous and commanding trait to overcome overy obstacle and ensure success. Qualities such as these naturally sought a wider scope for their exercise than was afforded by the calling in which he was at first employed. Moreover he was influenced by purity as well as vigor of purpose, and was liberal minded and public spirited in his aims.

The list is a long one of the many public projects in which he participated as well as of the positions of responsibility and honor he was called to fill. For several years he was engaged in the transportation of passengers by the canal and by steamers on Lake Ontario, and was trustee and treasurer of the Ontario and St. Lawrence Steamboat Company until within a few weeks of his death. He took a prominent part in the building of the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, as he did also in those of the Syracuse and Utica and the Syracuse and Oswego roads. Of the first named he was a director from 1834 until about 1844. He was active in the construction of the Utica and Binghamton, which followed very nearly the course of the State road that he, as one of a commission appointed by the State, had laid out thirty years before. And of this railway company he was president at the time of his decease.

No one has done more than Mr. Munson in promoting the manufacturing interests of Utica. For he was the early and by the application of his means the efficient advocate of introducing and testing the value of steam-power in the making of cotton and woolen goods. And he was called to the presidency of both of the original boards that managed the steam cotton and Globe woolen-mills. Of the Water Works Company, the Mechanics Association, and the Female Academy he was one of the instigators and early managers. Over the Oneida Bank he was summoned to preside when it was suffering from difficulties which it incurred at its opening. For seventeen years he held the office, and to his efforts and supervision that institution has been greatly indebted for its prosperous condition. From the incipiency of the New York State Lunatic Asylum he was a manager and chief of the Board of Managers; from 1842 until his decease he was its devoted friend and much relied on by his associates for his discernment and wisdom of counsel. Outside of Utica he was interested in a real estate company whose headquarters were at Baltimore; he was engaged in the manufacture of iron at that place and at Clinton in this county and in the purchase of extensive coal lands in Pennsylvania, which later became very valuable.

Among the benevolent schemes which engaged his later years was the construction of an edifice for the parish of Grace Church, with which he had been for some years connected and of which he was a vestryman. Early in 1851, some three years before his death, twelve gentlemen of the parish having purchased the lot on which the present edifice stands, he procured plans and elevations from Richard Upjohn, the most eminent ecclesiastical architect of his day and who it was generally understood by the vestry should be consulted. With him Mr. Munson matured these plans with great care, leaving nothing overlooked to make the building complete. Nearly a year and a half before his death he secured and vested in his own name the title to the lot, the gentlemen who had previously held the title with him having relinquished it because of their discouragement at the delays experienced in the prosecution of the subscription that had been set on foot to build the church. In the meantime and in the course of its circulation Mr. Munson died, though not without making provision for the accomplishment of his kind intentions toward the parish. By his will he be-

queathed $10,000 toward purchasing a lot and erecting a church edifice thereon, $1,000 for improving the grounds, $1,000 for the erection of a Sunday school room in the rear of the church, $500 for a Sunday school library, $1,500 for an organ, $500 for a church bell, and $500 for church furniture, on condition that the parish should, within two years, raise at least an equal amount for like purposes, or, if this were insufficient, such other sum as might be necessary for the completion of the church according to the plans and specifications of Mr. Upjohn. Another object which received most substantial aid from his generosity was the Utica Orphan Asylum. To it he bequeathed the sum of $5,000 toward the erection of a new and suitable building, and the sum of $25,000 to be securely invested, the income of which should be forever applied to the support and maintenance of the asylum, together with lands in Pennsylvania valued at $4,000 on condition that the citizens of Utica should raise and apply the sum of $10,000 toward the purchase of three acres of ground within the city and toward the erection of the building. Both of the above mentioned erections were accomplished in consequence and by the aid of these munificent gifts, the conditional obligations which the testator had imposed having the effect as he desired to stimulate others to perfect the amounts that were requisite. In the case of Grace Church, however, the original legacy represents but a moiety of what it has received from the heirs and representatives of the estate of Mr. Munson. For the parish, finding it difficult to obtain a subscription which should entitle it to the first part of the legacy,—the $10,000, namely, given for the purchase of a lot and the erection of the church according to the specified plan,—relinquished its latter part with the consent of three representatives and afterward received from them a subscription of a like sum toward this church edifice. This, with later gifts from the same source toward the completion of the tower and its equipment with a chime of bells and for other purposes, has raised the whole amount which the church has received from the estate and from its heirs individually to $31,500. The whole amount left by Mr Munson for charitable and religious purposes and in remembrance of remote relations was understood to be not less than $60,000, or fully one tenth of his estate.

To neutralize the zealous efforts of a runner in the service of their

rivals J. Parker & Co., stage proprietors, engaged John Butterfield. He proved equal to his duties and thoroughly identified himself with the success of the line. After a time he met at the Canal Coffee House a traveler wishing to part with his horse and his one-horse conveyance. These he bought and inaugurated a livery. To it he added as his means admitted, and after his marriage kept also a boarding-house.

Such were the beginnings of a life of great activity and enterprise, and which was bound up with most of the different kinds of transportation now practiced. For in every means undertaken to increase the facilities of travel and intercommunication John Butterfield was for a generation one of the foremost of the citizens of Utica. His livery grew until it became the leading one of the place. The connection with Parker & Co. lasted so long as they were still in business and was succeeded by important lines of his own, wherein he was a leading manager in the State until staging was superseded by railroads. He had his share, too, in the packet boats and then in the steamboats on Lake Ontario. He gave his earnest personal efforts to create the companies and raise the funds required for the construction of some of the plank roads leading out of the city and was the originator of its street railroads. His labors were arduous in stirring up the citizens to the importance of roads to the north and to the south; and to him is Utica largely if not principally indebted for the Black River and both of the southern railways. He was among the first who realized how a lucrative business could be formed by the rapid transportation of such articles as could afford to pay express charges, and he became an early director in the express company. To him as much as to any other individual was due the high reputation which this company obtained in commercial circles throughout the country as well as the success that has attended it. In that organization he remained a directing power until the close of his life and reaped from it a large pecuniary profit. He was also among the first to appreciate the capacities of the electric telegraph, and immediately upon the practical adaptation of the invention he joined with Messrs. Faxton, Wells, Livingston, and others in the establishment of the New York, Albany, and Buffalo Telegraph Company. His faith followed upon his sagacity and he steadily urged and aided in the extension of lines and companies. He assisted likewise in putting

in operation the overland mail route, the precursor of the Pacific railroads, and which did much to demonstrate the importance of a continuous connection between the Atlantic and the Pacific States. Having long been a mail contractor he had the experience and practical knowledge essential for the execution of the work. Besides his part in the various operations above referred to Mr. Butterfield was a director in the Utica City National Bank and was interested in other stock companies and business undertakings. At the same time he invested largely in city property while his cultivated land in the vicinity covers no inconsiderable space. The Butterfield House and the Gardner block are among the handsome edifices which he planned and built, and which have added materially to the city of his residence. On taking possession of the land on the New Hartford road, on a portion of which his late residence now stands, he extended his operations in farming already carried on to a limited extent on Pleasant street. He was prompt to avail himself of the inventiveness of others. A scheme unfolded and what it could accomplish once exhibited he was quick to note its bearings and remoter tendencies, and ready in plan and action to grasp success while as yet practicability was talked of. This success he achieved by careful insight and minute attention to detail, wherein he was aided by a memory wonderfully retentive, by a strong and enduring will, by the contagious influence his determination exerted upon others, bearing them along in the current of his own enthusiasm, and by an energy that was balked by no obstacle and never asked for rest. He took but little part in politics and was never an office seeker. By the Republicans of 1865 he was elected mayor of Utica and in the same year was the unsuccessful candidate for the office of senator. In October, 1867, Mr. Butterfield was stricken with paralysis in New York city, but lingered until the 14th of November, 1869.

Succeeding to Charles C. Brodhead in the office of village surveyor there was appointed in 1824 Holmes Hutchinson. His professional training he acquired on the Erie Canal, having been appointed an engineer in 1819. In this position he acted until the year 1835, when he was made chief engineer, performing the duties of this office during the period of the enlargement of the canal until 1841. He surveyed and made maps for the Erie and Champlain Canals, the Oswego, the Black River,

the Chenango, Crooked Lake, and the Chemung, completing the latter canal for an amount much less than his estimates. His plans of locks on the Chenango were adopted and those he made for the double enlarged locks on the Erie were used as a basis in its construction. He had charge also of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal in Maine and the Blackstone in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and was frequently employed in locating and defining valuable tracts of land in Oneida and other counties of the State. He likewise projected a scheme for the improvement of the harbor of Oswego, and this, though it was deemed impracticable and rejected, was at a later period successfully carried out by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company. He was one of the directors of the Utica and Syracuse Railroad and remained so until its consolidation with the New York Central; and was, too, a director in the Syracuse and Oswego Railroad, of which company he was some years president. In the Ontario and St. Lawrence Steamboat Company and in the Bank of Utica Mr. Hutchinson had also a managing interest.

An influence of the canal that was manifested near at home here deserves our notice. The Mohawk River being now abandoned for purposes of navigation the thought of making it available for other uses took possession of the public mind. It had been proposed the previous season to construct a dam at Utica and thus create hydraulic power. Some opposition arose and there was a newspaper discussion upon the probable evils that might ensue from interrupting the course of the stream. A public meeting was called of those friendly to the project, though of its proceedings we are uninformed. Despite all opposition an act was obtained from the legislature in 1823, a dam was thrown across the river in September two or three rods below the bridge, and a mill erected for the grinding of flour with three runs of stone. The dam was erected by William Alverson for the proprietors, Messrs. Parker & Seymour. The first miller employed not succeeding to the satisfaction of the owners Ira D. Hopkins was at the end of three months engaged to run the mill, and he continued to do so while it was in operation. But ere long parties owning property on the river some miles above complained that their land was flooded by the setting back of the water to the height as they alleged of four feet. A suit was brought against

the mill owners, and although it proved unsuccessful it impaired the popularity and custom of the mill so that when a second suit was afterward begun they anticipated its verdict by giving up their enterprise. This was about 1829.

Michael McQuade held numerous positions, from the collectorship to that of candidate for mayor, but most signalized himself as the long continued alderman of the First ward, wherein matters were accustomed to go much as he directed, his side being in general the winning one.

Horace Butler, an amiable and respected merchant, was in turn doing business in New Hartford, one of the firm of N. Devereux & Co. here, a forwarder as head of Butler, McDonough & Co. and next Butler, Livingston & Co., and later doing forwarding with Samuel Farwell. Charles Morris, another forwarder, made but a limited stay. Jonathan R. Warner, a diligent and intelligent maker and seller of hats, bore a creditable share in matters of a public nature, amassed property, and was a friend of the Reformed Church, giving to it the bell it now has in use. Chester Griswold was inspector of boats and weighmaster on the canal. Henry White, grandson of the founder of the Whitestown country, superintended the interests of the packet boat company.

The trustees chosen in May, 1824, would seem to have been a diligent and enterprising body, and they effected numerous improvements in comparison with some of their predecessors. They were as follows: Benjamin Ballou, James Hooker, Ezekiel Bacon, James Lynch, Thomas Walker, and Nicholas Smith. The assessors were Benjamin Ballou, John Bradish, and David P. Hoyt, and the supervisor was Ezra S. Cozier. Thomas Walker was treasurer and overseer of the poor and John H. Ostrom clerk. Charles C. Brodhead was elected surveyor, but declining to serve his place was filled by the appointment of Holmes Hutchinson. William Clarke continued to be the president. The doings of the board in the course of the year were these: Genesee street was paved from the canal to the east line of the Supreme Court clerk's office above Pearl street; John street from the canal to Main street; Rome street was widened to its intersection with Genesee by the purchase and removal of a building that fronted on the latter street and hindered its width, and in compliment to the distinguished guest of the nation then traveling through the country its name was changed to

Lafayette street; Water street was extended from its termination at the foot of Hotel (Williams) street to the west line of the land of David P. Hoyt; the street now known as Hoyt's alley was opened from Water street to Whitesboro; Charles street was cut midway of the property of Levi Cozzens; and a "private road" for the benefit of Joshua M. Church and John Bradish was opened through the land of Apollos Cooper from Rome street to the canal along the line of the present Pine street. Sewers were constructed on the east side of Genesee street from opposite the clerk's office to Hotel street, from John street to a connection at Main street with the one before opened down Genesee street, on Burnet street, on Charlotte from Elizabeth to Bleecker, and on Bleecker from Burnet to Genesee. Sidewalks were ordered on both sides of Jay street from the packet basin to Bridge street, and on both sides of First from Jay to Broad, except on the north side of that part of Jay which lies between John and First streets. In November a sidewalk was directed on one side of Elizabeth from Genesee as far only as Charlotte, and in the following March both sides of it from Genesee to John streets were to be pitched and paved with brick. Moreover it was resolved that in "all cases in which sidewalks are hereafter paved, in pursuance of law or resolution, they shall be paved or flagged with good sound hard brick or square flat stone." A new engine-house was leased from the president on Franklin street, and the lot in the rear of Trinity Church, which had been given to the village for an engine-house by Morris S. Miller and others, was sold to the church. A committee was appointed to treat with Apollos Cooper for six acres of land for a burial ground. The provisions of the ordinance of June 6, 1817, relating to nuisances were now extended to all the streets. Repairs were paid for keeping the town pump in good condition, and Ara Broadwell was armed with full powers as a fire inspector to look after the safety of every tenement. Eight watchmen were now needed to guard the village by turns through the night. The tax for general expenses was fixed at $1,437.25 and the supervisors of the county were requested to levy an additional tax of $400 for the support of the poor. Roswell Holcomb, the former pedagogue of 1797 and 1803 or 1804, was installed as instructor of the public school at a salary equivalent to $350 a year.

Milton Brayton and Truman Parmelee formed a partnership at this time to do business in dry goods. To Truman Parmelee a wide and important field of usefulness was presented in the Sunday school. He became a teacher and before he was eighteen was made superintendent, a position which he filled with great satisfaction to teachers and scholars until his removal from the town. His lessons were instructive and full of interest. He was exceedingly patient, gentle, and forbearing. Handsome and engaging in person his manners also were winning and attractive, and his influence over the school was of the purest and strongest kind. As experience demonstrated to him the defects in the system of instruction which at first existed he applied himself to their correction. In 1824 he published for the use of Sunday schools questions on the historical parts of the New Testament, and this was the first question book used in such schools in this country. The impressions made by the teaching and example of Mr. Parmelee were deep and permanent and the amount of good he accomplished was very great. The first generation of children born in Utica remember him, and till all are dead will continue to remember him, with love and gratitude. His trade of book-binding he never practiced, but was concerned with Mr. Brayton in trade until his removal to New York about 1829–30. Mr. Brayton was a faithful coadjutor in the good works of his time and especially in the religious enterprises that occupied the attention of Mr. Parmelee.

About 1829 Alrick Hubbell was a deputy sheriff under John E. Hinman. He acted for several years as chief engineer of the fire department and has had few peers in the discharge of duties wherein courage and power over large bodies of men are requisites to success. He was an alderman in 1841, was one of the commissioners for building the present jail, and was twice mayor of the city in 1856 and 1857. In 1858–59 he served in the State Senate. In all of these capacities he made the public interest his object, and Utica has had few officers who have served it more diligently and more faithfully. He was a director in the Utica and Black River Railroad and to the street railroad he gave no little time and attention. As a stockholder he was interested in many public enterprises and contributed to the growth and prosperity of the city. He was an earnest member of the Baptist denomination, joined the Broad Street Church in 1820, and was its first clerk. He was

a teacher in its Bible class and was not diverted from this duty by public labors, even while at Albany. Of the Baptist Education Society he was a leading member, and for many years rendered good service in the corporation of Madison University, for though he had not enjoyed a liberal education he was yet the advocate and supporter of colleges and theological seminaries.

Elhanan Williams, who had lived in the village since 1807, having graduated at Union College in 1818 and pursued the study of law with John Bradish, was now engaged with him in the office of the Supreme Court clerk. He succeeded to the agent department established by Mr. Bradish, and after the abolition of the old Supreme Court his business became chiefly that of collecting and loaning money. He died April 15, 1872, leaving a widow and sons still resident.

Three physicians became inhabitants of Utica in 1824, of whom Zadock P. Maine was just retiring from practice and the others about entering upon its duties. Robert C. Wood after two or three years entered the army as a surgeon and by long and meritorious service rose to the rank of assistant surgeon-general. James Douglas formed an association with Dr. Coventry for the treatment of diseases of the eye, connected himself with the County Medical Society, married a wife, and then removed to Quebec.

A gentlemanly, fine looking man and much valued citizen was Isaiah Tiffany, who had been clerk in the publishing house of H. & E. Phinney, of Cooperstown, and came to Utica to supervise the establishment they opened here. As a bookseller he remained until 1868, when he removed from the city. His store was a place of resort for a few leading Democrats and for many intelligent citizens, and himself and his family were of influence in the church and in society.

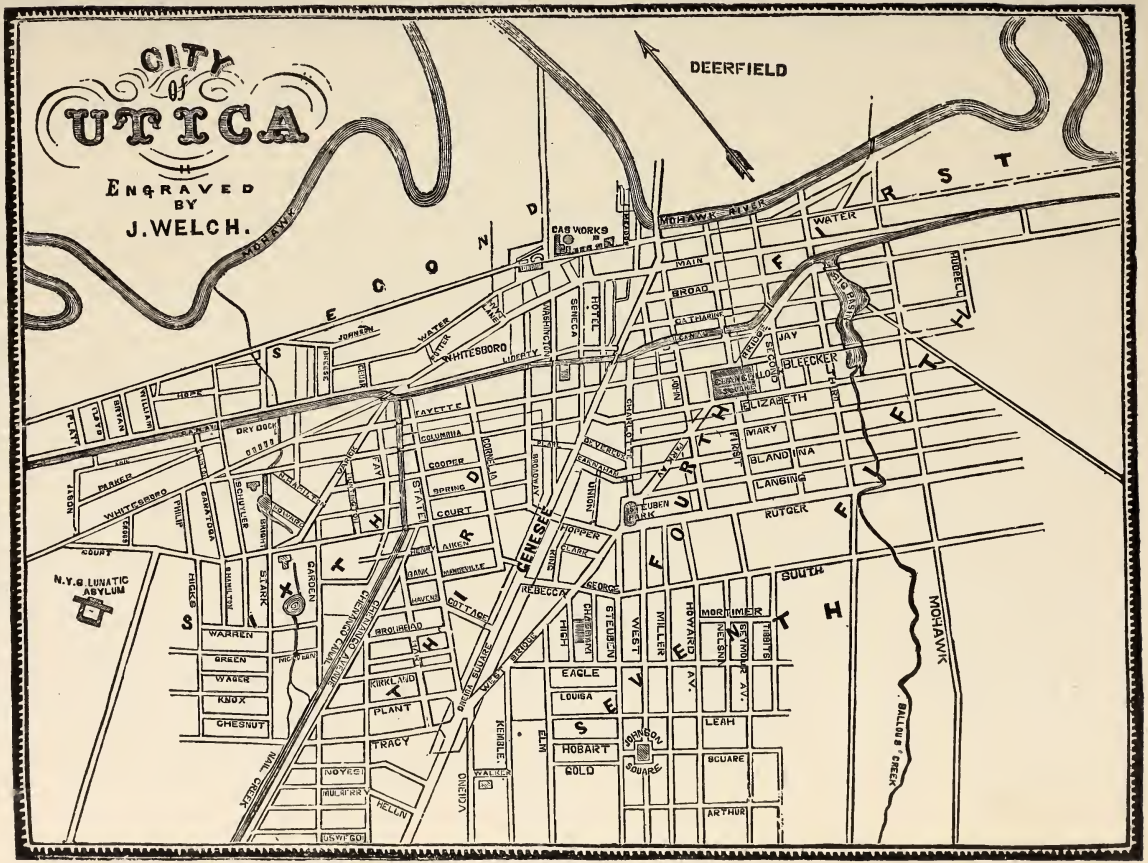
Another stirring man of the same political party and forward in municipal interests was Harvey Barnard, paper hanger and dealer in wall paper, who with his sons have held a conspicuous place.

Three hotel-keepers of the time were Abraham Shepard, successively of Bagg's, the United States, and the Coffee House, who finished his career in Utica as a seller of crockery ; Richard Sanger, landlord in turn of the Clinton, the National, the Franklin, and the Coffee House ; and Thomas Midlam, of the Catharine, and then a grocer, and lastly keeper of a boarding-house.

Of several printers now acquiring a knowledge of their work the most memorable because the longest engaged in it in Utica was Rufus Northway, who was publisher of the *Oneida Whig* and the *Daily Gazette.* As he pursued the quiet, industrious, even tenor of his way he was marked by all and honored with universal respect. He was an officer of the Reformed Church and superintendent of its Sunday school. He removed to Illinois and died in 1871.

Another who is best remembered for his Sunday school work was George S. Wilson, a man of fervent piety and self-denying faithfulness; and while the spiritual good of his boys was ever uppermost in his mind he strove also to make them intelligent and useful men. As a place in his class was much coveted and more boys applied than could be received he projected a plan by which his own pupils and other boys might meet often for religious and intellectual improvement. An association was formed called the "Juvenile Society for Learning and doing Good," an unique organization which was officered by its own members, but of which Mr. Wilson was the head. The meetings were held weekly and he never failed to be present, the life and spirit of the whole. Reading and conversation were the staple of the exercises, and their conductor never failed in the ingenuity of his devices to interest and instruct. This society soon increased so as to embrace a large number of boys and he had for several years in the class fifty or more, and happier pupils never sat under the instruction of a revered and loving teacher. It was impossible to resist the influence of such a character as his, and he molded the minds and hearts of the scholars, impressing them with his own noble and elevated views. At the same time he edited and printed a small magazine called the *Sunday School Visitant.* On the completion of his apprenticeship Mr. Wilson entered more fully into his favorite pursuit of Sunday school instruction. He was active in the formation of the Oneida Sunday School Union and afterward of the Western Sunday School Union of the State of New York. Of the last named society he was made corresponding secretary, and about the same time a depository for the sale of Sunday school books was established in Utica of which he was the manager. He died May 17, 1841.

Henry Ivison came with his father to the place in 1820 while he was yet a boy, and became book-binder's apprentice to Seward & Williams.


CITY of UTICA
ENGRAVED BY J.WELCH.
DEERFIELD
MOHAWK
MOHAWK RIVER
WATER
MAIN
BROAD
JAY
BLEECKER
ELIZABETH
MARY
GLANDINA
LANGING
RUTGER
SOUTH
FIRST
SECOND
THIRD
FOURTH
FIFTH
SIXTH
SENECA
HOTEL
WASHINGTON
GENESEE
WHITESBORO
LIBERTY
COLUMBIA
COOPER
SPRING
COURT
STATE
DOMINICK
GARDEN
PARK
N.Y.S. LUNATIC ASYLUM
WARREN
GREEN
WAGER
KNOX
CHESNUT
PLANT
TRACY
NOYES
KELLEY
OSWEGO
CANAL
BROADWAY
CHURCH
EAGLE
LOUISA
HOBART
GOLD
LEAH
SQUARE
ARTHUR
REBECCA
MORTIMIER
WEST
MILLER
HOWARD AV.
NELSON
SYMOUR AV.
FIRST
ELM
ONEIDA
KEMBLE
BALLOU CREEK

With the latter he remained until 1830, and after his father's removal was an inmate in the household of Mr. Williams. Then after a residence of sixteen years in Auburn he established himself in New York, where he carried on an extensive business as publisher of school books.

Other printers apprenticed in Utica nearly at this date, perchance a little later, were Henry Day, brother-in-law of George Dutton, who established the New York *Sun;* William Swain, who founded the Philadelphia *Ledger* as well as the Baltimore *Sun;* James O. Rockwell, whose name is to be found in Mr. Bryant's collection as one of the galaxy of American poets, was editor of the Providence *Journal* and edited it creditably; Francis M. Hill, a rival poet of Mr. Rockwell, who edited the Kingston *Chronicle* of Canada and was mayor of Kingston; Charles N. Everest, who edited the "Poets of Connecticut" and became an Episcopal minister of repute, and who died early in 1877; Amos E. Lawrence, who also became a Doctor of Divinity; O. N. Worden, editor of the Louisburg *Chronicle* of Pennsylvania; Edward P. Wetmore, brother of Edmund A. Wetmore, who was largely engaged in publishing in Cleveland and Cincinnati; William Schram, for thirty-one years connected with the Poughkeepsie *Eagle;* Edward Bright, editor of the *Baptist Register;* Francis D. Penniman; and Cephas Bennett, who became a missionary to Burmah, and his brother Dolphas, a later publisher of the *Baptist Register.*

A copperplate engraver named Vistus Balch, who located himself in the village as early as 1824, found considerable employment as engraver of bank notes, maps, etc. Acquiring reputation he removed to New York and established with others the American Bank Note Company.

A few more of the denizens of 1824 must be briefly summarized: Ammi Dows, forwarder and flour dealer in company with Ira B. Carey, soon removed to New York, but was succeeded by his brother Harry, with whom the title of the firm was in turn Dows & Hurlburt, Dows & Whiting, Dows & Guiteau, Dows & Kissam, and ran on for many years; Thomas Davies was a long continued watchmaker; Stafford Palmer, Charles Churchill, Andrew O. & Norman Downer traded or worked in lumber; John F. Vedder in leather; Elisha Cadwell and David L. Perkins in groceries; William G. Allyn and John S. Joslin cut marble; A. W. Latour was a carriage trimmer and Clark Carpenter a wagon-

maker; Harry Bushnell, a blacksmith and dealer in hardware, but best known as a comical temperance lecturer; Lawrence Morgan, a dyer; and Dennis Saumet, a barber whose visage was symbolized week after week in a somber looking newspaper wood-cut.

The Board of Trustees created by the election of 1825 consisted of Benjamin Ballou, Riley Rogers, William H. Maynard, Charles Morris, Nicholas Smith, and John R. Ludlow. Capt. William Clarke remained the president. The supervisor was E. S. Cozier and the assessors were Benjamin Ballou, John Bradish, and David P. Hoyt. The officers appointed by the trustees were John H. Ostrom, clerk; Thomas Walker, treasurer; Ara Broadwell, police constable, etc. The board met frequently in the course of the year and, while steadily carrying forward the work of their predecessors, effected a few additional improvements. John street was paved from the canal to Bleecker street and Bleecker from John to Genesee. Lafayette street was also paved as far as Madison lane and a sewer laid beneath it to the lot of A. Cooper and thence to the canal. Washington street was provided with graveled sidewalks from the canal upward and Burnet had a brick walk laid along its eastern side. The only new street of the year was Carnahan, now known as a part of Blandina. A stone bridge was erected across the Starch Factory Creek at a cost of $250, and a like sum was given for an acre and a half of land in Deerfield to supply the village with paving sand. The advantages to be expected from a public market seem to have taken an early hold upon the minds of the board, since at their second session they resolved to erect one upon such place as might be thereafter agreed on. The market had its friends, but it had also its enemies, and it was not long before there sprang up an opposition among the citizens as strong as that which had been experienced some years previously, when the same project was on foot. They were pretty generally arrayed on one side or the other as remonstrants against the location of the market in the square or as petitioners for that location. For the present the market remained where it had been placed.

In the proceedings of this year we find the first notice of the summoning of a physician to the public exercise of his professional calling. Dr. John McCall, having reported to the board that a person had come

into the village with the small-pox, was at once made health officer and village physician, and it was ordered that the person so infected be forthwith removed to some safe place and a committee of three were directed to carry the order into effect. Two days later, as if questioning their own authority in making the appointment, a committee was created to confer with the poormaster and ascertain to whom the right of appointment belonged. As for the sick man he was disposed of as such cases have since then almost uniformly been: he was put into a temporary hovel erected for the purpose and there was attended in seclusion.

The scholars in attendance on the public school were required at this time to pay three shillings each term, which fee was to be applied toward defraying the expense of the teachers. The village tax for the year amounted to one shilling on every $100. Four hundred dollars were raised through the supervisors for the support of the poor.

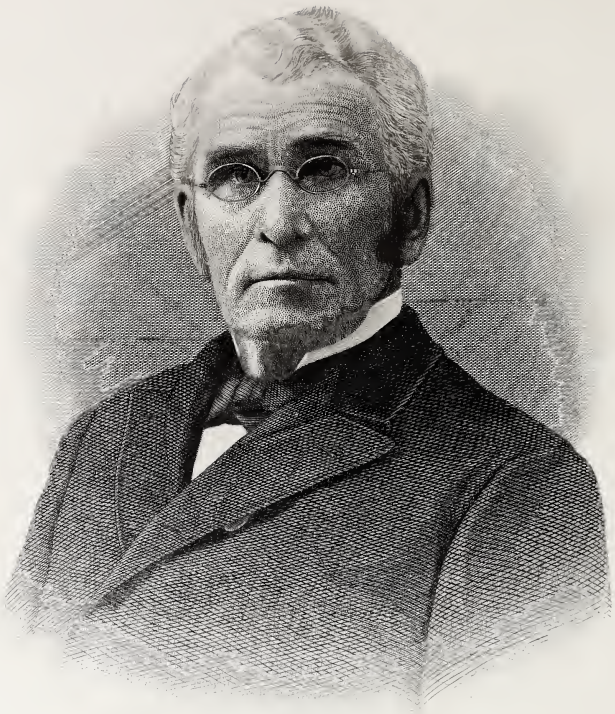
The two great events of the year were the reception of General Lafayette, the nation's guest, then passing in ovation through the country, and the public celebration of the opening of the Erie Canal just completed throughout its whole extent. Both of these events were replete with interest to the generation who bore a part in them.

"June 9, 1825, the deputations from the general committee of arrangements at Utica, of which his honor Judge Williams was chairman, accompanied by Colonel Lansing and his honor Judge Storrs, proceeded to Rome to meet General Lafayette. After fitting honors had been paid him both at that place and at Whitesboro the committee proceeded to conduct him hither. The procession was formed at Whitesboro; the general was seated in the barouche accompanied by Judge Williams and preceded by an escort of cavalry commanded by Gen. John J. Knox. The general was followed by a carriage conveying his son, Colonel Lafayette, Colonel Lansing, Colonel Mappa, and Richard R. Lansing. Next succeeded coaches with his secretary, M. Le Vasseur, the other gentlemen of his suite, and the Utica committee, Judge Storrs, Lieutenant Simonson, and Captain Wright, of Rome. A large cavalcade of citizens on horseback riding three abreast followed, and were succeeded by a squadron of cavalry under the command of Lieutenant Cone. The procession moved rapidly and increased as it passed

from the accession of citizens. All the way the fences were lined and the houses thronged with people manifesting the utmost eagerness to see the favorite and guest of the nation. When the general arrived at the boundary of the village a salute of twenty-four guns was fired. The procession entered *Lafayette* street, where the troops under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ostrom were drawn up on both sides of the way and saluted the general as he passed. The procession entered Genesee street, the crowd of eager spectators accumulating at every step, and passed the bridge over the canal where a triumphant arch was erected surmounted by a flag labeled 'Lafayette, the Apostle of Liberty, we hail thee—welcome!' The procession moved down Genesee street and stopped at Shepard's Hotel, where the general was received on the steps at the front door by William Clarke, esq., president of the village of Utica, and a speech was delivered by Mr. Clarke followed by a reply from Lafayette.

"The general breakfasted and dined at Shepard's, and in the interval the ceremonies of introduction and the review of the troops were performed. An immense number of gentlemen of the county of Oneida and the vicinity were introduced to the general, and at 12 o'clock the ladies were introduced, which ceremony occupied nearly an hour, so great was the number whom patriotism, respect, and affection called to the interesting scene. The troops passed in review before the general, who received their salute standing with head uncovered on the steps of Mr. Shepard's front door. At the particular request of Lafayette the chiefs of the Oneidas were invited to meet him, and among them he recognized two whom he knew during the Revolutionary war. But one of the most solemn and affecting incidents was the interview between the general and the old soldiers of the Revolutionary army. A large number were assembled, some of whom were with him at the attack on the redoubts at Yorktown. The deep and keen feelings manifested by these venerated men on once more beholding their beloved general, and his frequent exclamations 'Oh, my friend, I know you!' with the impassioned salutations, excited the liveliest symyathies of every heart.

"Over the front door of Mr. Shepard's hotel was placed a splendid transparent painting by Mr. Vanderlip, on which was inscribed in large



Engd by F G Kernan N Y

Geo W Heard

letters 'Welcome, Lafayette.' After the general had partaken of a cold collation (the only dinner which circumstances would permit), at which Rev. Mr. Wiley craved the blessing of Providence, the general, by particular request of the President of the United States, visited the family of Alexander B. Johnson, esq., (Mrs. Johnson being a niece of the President,) who with a few ladies of the village received him with the cordiality and respect which all feel. On his return he called for a moment at the house of Arthur Breese, esq., where the Rev. Mr. Galusha delivered him a neat poetical address. The general then paid his respects to the family of President Clarke and was conducted to the packet boat *Governor Clinton*, named for the occasion *Lafayette*, commanded by Major Swartwout, and which had been fitted in tasteful and elegant style for his accommodation to Schenectady. It was drawn by three white horses, which with their rider had appropriate decorations. At the moment of embarkation a salute of twenty-four guns was fired, and when the boat began to move the citizens congregated on the bridges and banks of the canal rent the air with loud and long continued cheering, which was repeated at intervals until the general had passed the compact part of the village. At the last bridge, near the residence of the lamented Judge Miller, little boys threw baskets of flowers into the boat as it passed. The general all the time presented himself to the people and answered their congratulations with bows and expressive gesticulations. The committee attended him to the bounds of the county and a deputation proceeded with him."

The Erie Canal was completed on the 26th of October, 1825, water from Lake Erie was admitted into it at Black Rock, and on this day the first boat ascended the Lockport locks, passed through the mountain ridge, and entered the lake. The opening ceremonies were attended with unbounded joy and enthusiasm; cannon were stationed along the banks from one end to the other at a distance of four or five miles apart, and a series of reports was echoed through its length in token of the mingling of the waters; music and all the festivities that a grand national success can invent were put in requisition to glorify the occasion. A flotilla of boats, having on board Governor Clinton and officers of the State government, a committee of the common council of New York, and numerous delegates from towns along the line of the canal,

made the passage from Lake Erie to Sandy Hook. Leaving Buffalo on Wednesday morning it was their intention to be in Utica on Saturday night, but unforseen delays procrastinated their arrival until Sunday noon. In the afternoon they attended divine worship at the Presbyterian Church. Early on Monday morning these distinguished guests were received at the court-house, where an address was delivered by Judge Ezekiel Bacon in behalf of his fellow townsmen, to which Governor Clinton replied. "Of the manner in which the addresses were delivered it was observed that Judge Bacon, who always does such things well, was never more happy. Governor Clinton was sensibly affected and delivered his reply with much feeling. The address expressed in a forcible and eloquent manner the congratulations of the citizens of Utica, and paid appropriate and merited compliments to all those who had planned or assisted in the execution of the stupendous work. The reply of the governor contained a well-turned and well-merited eulogium on the Hon. Judge Platt, who by his exertions in the Senate and in the Council of Revision afforded powerful and efficient aid to the cause of the canals, and to whom also we were first indebted for the favorite and popular expression of 'The Young Lion of the West.'" They then re-embarked and continued their excursion. In the evening the canal was illuminated along its course through the village by floating tar barrels on fire. The committee from Utica appointed to take part in the celebration at New York consisted of William Clarke, president of the corporation, Jonas Platt, Thomas H. Hubbard, Charles C. Brodhead, Richard R. Lansing, and Alexander Coventry. Elsewhere along the whole line and to the city of New York the occasion was observed with similar demonstrations of delight. Medals were struck, sketches of canal scenes were imprinted on earthenware, on hankerchiefs, etc., in commemoration of the event.

As an evidence of the rapidity with which the canal was brought into use and of the very great change which it made in the mode of transportation from those before employed it may be stated that the number of canal boats which arrived at Albany during the season of 1823 was 1,329, during that of 1824 2,687, during that of 1825 3,336, and up to September 6th of the year 1826 4,380, which number it was presumed would, by the close of navigation, be increased to 7,000. The

rate for transportation on the turnpike in 1826 was one and one-half cents per mile; the rate by the Erie Canal was five mills. The impetus it gave to the city of New York is shown in part by the fact that its proximate completion caused the erection there in 1824 of 3,000 new houses.

Lawyers who entered on practice in 1825 and who held a prominent position in the affairs of Utica were William J. Bacon and Charles A. Mann. A notice of Judge Bacon will be found in the chapter on the Bench and Bar and of Mr. Mann in the biographical portion of this volume.

Spencer Kellogg, a leading merchant, was born at Williamstown, Mass., the son of a Revolutionary sire; he became early in life a resident of Otsego County, N. Y., embarked in business, and was prominent in civil, military, and religious circles. In 1824 he removed to Utica and conducted a large dry goods trade with remarkable energy and success. His first partner was S. H. Reynolds; later he was associated with his son, Palmer V. Kellogg, and afterward with others. He took an active part in public affairs and filled various public offices, among others that of mayor. He was largely instrumental in inaugurating steam manufactures, and thus contributing to secure the city from the decline to which it was tending and turning it to the thrift it has since been pursuing. With a few associates he afterward started the Black River Railroad and was one of the directors. An invaluable member, elder, and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, taking part also in its Sunday school and Bible class as long as his age and health permitted, he signally illustrated Christian public spirit, seeking earnestly the correction of prevailing evils and the redress of wrongs. His humanity committed him particularly to the abolition of slavery, and while deploring the intemperance with which it was advocated he gave it his best powers. Mr. Kellogg's strength of mind, boldness, indomitability, and power of execution presented him to strangers chiefly as the embodiment of force. His friends recognized him as personifying delicacy of sensibility. He was a child in his affections, more tender of heart than irresistible of hand. During the epidemic of cholera in 1832 he devoted his time, energy, and sympathies to the suffering and dying and to the comfort of their afflicted families. In one instance he took bereaved daughters

and sisters to his own house; in another, where one of two maiden sisters in humble life was taken away by the fell disease and the grief of the survivor was intensified at the thought of her hasty and unattended burial, Mr. Kellogg procured suitable conveyance for the coffin and sent his own carriage that she might accompany the remains to their final resting place, his own aged father volunteering and serving as the driver.

Andrew S. Pond at this time became associated with Ephraim Hart in the casting of iron. Subsequently he carried on the same business with Robert Higham at the Vulcan works in West Utica, and was also a maker of steam engines.

J. B. (Jean Baptiste) Marchisi had a youthful experience that was unique and a subsequent one that for its duration as a resident of Utica was as much so. Born in Piedmont, Italy, August 6, 1789, he was conscripted at the age of eighteen and served in some of the campaigns of Napoleon, not as a bearer of arms, but in the departments of adjutant and quartermaster. Taken prisoner by the English he was sent to Gibraltar and thence to Canada, where he was three years in their service. He married and in 1815 came to Utica. For ten years an assistant of Dr. Amos G. Hull he began in 1825 the selling of drugs. This pursuit he followed in various locations almost to the time of his death, February 1, 1888, at the age of ninety-five. Quiet, trustworthy, and a faithful keeper of his business it kept him and a large family and won for him the public regard. His Catholicon, patented many years since, has still a large sale.

Dr. Meacham had as a partner Dr. Jonathan Day, who a little later held an honorable position among the profession of Syracuse and died there when the cholera visited that place in 1832.

Stephen Mather, tinsmith, was for many years an elder in the First Presbyterian Church and the head of a large family, of which one son, William L., became a minister.

Others whose names are now first met with, though they may perchance have gained an earlier foothold in the place, were Dr. Edward Aiken, student and for a short time partner of Dr. Theodore Pomeroy; A. & S. Lightbody, leather dealers; Hastings & Company, wholesale grocers, the company being at this time Theodore S. Gold, but ex-

changed in the following year for Milton D. Parker, son of Jason Parker; Matthew Codd, proprietor of the Utica brewery; S. A. Sibley, tinsmith and stove dealer; James Ingols, dealer in fancy articles; N. F. & J. Vedder and Peter McDougal, leather dealers.

Nicholas F. Vedder, born in Schenectady in January, 1804, for some years carried on the shoe trade with two of his brothers. He was energetic and ambitious and attained a prominent position in business circles; was a stockholder in the telegraph company and the Oneida Bank, a director in the Gas and the Water Works Companies and in the Utica and Black River Railroad. He died May 1, 1873, leaving one daughter.

CHAPTER V.

THE THIRD VILLAGE CHARTER CONTINUED.

Village Proceedings and incoming Residents to the Year 1832 — A Period of large Expectations — Application for a City Charter.

THE history of the village during the few years succeeding the opening of the canal shows that a spirit of enterprise and hopefulness was abroad in the community, and from this time forward for several years and until the financial panic of 1837 progress was rapid and encouraging. The following are the officers of the village for the year 1826: President, Ezra S. Cozier; trustees, John E. Hinman, Riley Rogers, Abraham Culver, Amos Gay, Nicholas Smith, John R. Ludlow; assessors, Benjamin Ballou, John Bradish, David P. Hoyt; treasurer, Thomas Walker; constables, Robert Jones, Nathan Christian; police constable, Henry W. Osburn; surveyor, William Jones (first term of this office); superintendent, Nicholas Smith; clerk, John H. Ostrom.

For the first time the clerk was voted a salary to the amount of $50. The proceedings of the year consisted of the paving of Liberty street from Hotel to Broadway; of Hotel, Seneca, and Washington from Lib-

erty to the canal; of Elizabeth from Genesee to Charlotte; of Charlotte from Elizabeth to Bleecker; of First between Broad and Main; the putting in shape with graveled sidewalks of Carnahan, Union, and Blandina streets and the extension of Broadway to Genesee street; the appointment of a hook and ladder company and eighteen fire wardens; and in the latter part of the year the leveling and improvement of Chancellor Square. The sum of $125 was appropriated to clean the streets. A change was made in the ordinances providing that no building should be erected till "the range of said building with the street shall have been laid down by the surveyor." For this work the builder was to pay $1.

The labor of keeping the village orderly occupied considerable attention, and the place was probably more difficult to govern according to its size than the city is now. The number of watchmen employed would seem to indicate this; from six to eighteen constituted the force for a number of years. Early in the year it was resolved by the board that the watch should be continued, "provided they would receive orders on the treasurer payable when there are funds." It is little wonder they objected. The force was discharged at the next meeting of the board in March.

On the 20th of February a resolution was adopted that the Court for the Trial of Impeachments and the Correction of Errors be respectfully invited to hold its next term in Utica. A special meeting of the United States District Court was held here in the court-house in the same month. The Utica Aqueduct Company was chartered this year to supply the village with wholesome water for household purposes. Seven years later we learn from a directory that no exertion had been made to carry the improvement into effect. There was also chartered the Utica Horticultural Society, of which Nathan Williams was the first president and Thomas Colling secretary. It accomplished something more than the preceding, though its existence was brief. The company purchased and filled with plants four and one-half acres of ground on the east side of Garden street (doubtless so called therefrom) not far from Bristol street. It was cared for by Richard Despard, but was advertised to be sold at auction in January, 1829.

The Utica Lyceum, formed in 1823, was at this time incorporated.

Its chief object was declared to be "to encourage the study of natural history and other useful sciences by means of public discussions, lectures, and essays." It was in fact a debating society sustained by the intelligent men of the town, and was a profitable and entertaining place of weekly resort for the more cultivated of both sexes, lasting until its place was taken by the Young Men's Association.

Among the new comers of 1826 were the subsequently eminent legist, Hiram Denio, and the busy practitioner of medicine, Dr. Peleg B. Peckham. The former will come under notice hereafter in the chapter on the Bench and Bar. Before coming to Utica Dr. Peckham had already made a beginning of practice in Otsego County. Here he was for many years a leading physician. He did little surgery, but was exclusively a family physician, enjoying the full confidence of many of the best families of the place as their much trusted adviser and friend. He was constant in attendance, cheerful and kind in manner, intelligently observant of the sick, minute and positive in directions, and insistent on the observance of them. Relying strongly on his own judgment he was little given to seek the aid of others, though ready to have it in severe cases or when urged by his patrons. He had less *esprit de corps* than some others of his contemporaries, had no desire for medical or other public office, and cherished few interests alien to his legitimate duties. He was prompt as a collector, shrewd in business transactions, and successful in acquiring property. In his church he was warmly interested and was one of the foremost in the organization of Grace Church. He removed from the city about 1853.

The following officers were elected for 1827: Trustees, John H. Ostrom, Augustine G. Dauby, Abraham Culver, Thomas Colling, Amos Gay, Chester Griswold, Augustus Hurlburt, Nicholas Devereux; assessors, Benjamin Ballou, Apollos Cooper, Joshua M. Church, Comfort Butler; constables, Nathan Christian, A. C. Ellenwood, Birdseye Clark; clerk and surveyor, William Jones; treasurer, Thomas Walker; police constable, Henry W. Osburn. The president, receiving his appointment from the governor of the State, was E. Z. Cozier.

A village attorney was for the first time created, the incumbent of the office being Robert Van Rensselaer, a temporary resident. The union of the offices of clerk and surveyor, now first occurring, was con-

tinued for several years, and in April action was taken which resulted in dividing the village into four wards, regulating the elections, and empowering the trustees to raise $3,000, and $1,000 in each of the succeeding five years for a market. This question of establishing a market occupied a good deal of public attention for some time. The action above noticed followed upon the circulation of a petition which T. S. Mitchell was authorized to circulate in the village relative to raising money for the market; the petition was signed by about two-thirds of the freeholders. A committee consisting of E. Z. Cozier, A. Culver, A. Hurlburt, Chester Griswold, and J. H. Ostrom were appointed to ascertain where and on what terms a suitable piece of ground could be obtained. A lot was selected and bought of John R. Bleecker on the corner of Bleecker and Back streets at a cost of $1,000. On the 26th of September the committee was directed to proceed with the erection of a building, and on the 25th of January of the next year it was resolved that the market committee be instructed to receive proposals for building a market according to the plans, and also for a building two stories high and one of one story. On February 16th a special meeting was held and it was resolved to adopt the plans of Mr. Colling for the market, and on the 20th of that month the committee was authorized to build at a cost of $40,000.

Steuben Square was ordered named, laid out, leveled, and otherwise improved with fences, trees, and walks. Rutger street was opened to First street and South street extended from West to Steuben. Other streets improved were Lafayette, Washington, Genesee, Seneca, First, John, and Jay, parts of which were paved and sidewalks laid.

An ordinance was passed defining the fire limits, which were as follows: Beginning at the east line of First street at the corner of Water street and running thence southerly along the easterly line of First street to the southerly line of Elizabeth street; thence westerly along the southerly line of Elizabeth street to Genesee street; thence southerly along the easterly line of Genesee street to a point opposite the westerly line of Washington street, where the same intersects Genesee street; thence northerly from said point of intersection along the westerly line of Washington street to the northerly line of Whitesboro street; thence easterly along the northerly line of Whitesboro street to

Division street; thence northerly along the westerly line of Division street to Water street; thence easterly along the southerly line of Water street to the easterly line of First street; and including both sides of First, Elizabeth, Genesee, Washington, Whitesboro, and Division streets and the southerly side of Water street. In August the ordinances were changed, making more stringent regulations for caring for the streets, to suppress gambling, preventing cattle from running at large, preventing bathing in the canal, and other matters. A public meeting was held February 28th at which a committee of five was appointed to co operate with the authorities in raising $2,000 for the purchase of a fire engine and hose, and for no other purpose. Two large fires which destroyed Shumway's coach factory and Harden's brewery, and which occurred within a few days previously, were mentioned as the cause for this action by the people. The want of hose was much felt. Another public meeting was called to express sympathy with the Greeks then suffering from their Turkish oppressors and to render them financial aid, for which purpose a committee was appointed to solicit funds.

Nicholas Devereux, who had become the owner of the Jeremiah Van Rensselaer property, intersected it with streets and laid it out in lots. Lots sold on some of the streets, seventy-five by twenty feet in dimensions, for $1,200 to $1,500 each. Another lot on Genesee street just above the canal, having a frontage of eighteen feet, was disposed of at this time for $166 per foot. This was spoken of as evidence of great advance in the value of real estate. Considerable stir was made in the early part of the year toward removing the State capital from Albany to Utica. A public meeting was held in January at which resolutions favoring the scheme were adopted, and it was assumed that the inhabitants would subscribe liberally toward a new building. A committee of fifteen leading citizens were deputed to endeavor to secure the object.

Among the minor occurrences of the time was the observance of Independence day by the Sunday schools of the village, a procession of 700 or 800 scholars marching to the First Presbyterian Church, and after listening to an address by Rev. Mr. Aiken proceeding to the warehouse of James Platt, on Bleecker slip, where they partook of a collation prepared for them. The Methodist chapel on Bleecker street was this year dedicated. A theatrical company is announced as having returned to

give entertainments, as a circus had already been doing for a year or more in the rear of the Canal Coffee House. The artist, Samuel F. B. Morse, was in town and advertises that he would devote a week or two professionally. Fifty cadets from the military school of Captain Partridge, of Middletown, Conn., marched in from the East in September, among whom was Horatio Seymour, as much admired then as he was throughout his later career. In sympathy not only with the growing pride of its people, but as a proof also, drawn from without, that the town was in fact experiencing a decided impetus from the increasing traffic through the canal, I introduce the following notice of Utica copied into one of the papers from the Hartford *Times:*

"The business of the place at the present time surpasses all expectation. In walking through Genesee street a person might well think himself in one of our largest cities. The rich variety of goods displayed and the numerous country merchants who come here to supply their own stores would tell you that Utica is a place of business and wealth. In passing around this village we find the appearance of permanent prosperity rarely to be witnessed in a new country. The public buildings have an imposing aspect. A Roman Catholic, an Episcopalian, a Baptist, a Methodist, and two Presbyterian Churches are beautifully located and built according to the most approved style of architecture. There are also many private dwellings which exhibit fine taste in their design and execution."[1]

A lawyer who began his professional career at this time was John G. Floyd. He was the son of Col. Nicoll Floyd, of Mastic, L. I., and grandson of Gen. William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was born at Mastic, February 5, 1806, was graduated at Hamilton College in 1824, and pursued his legal studies with Joseph Kirkland, of Utica. He was clerk and attorney of the village from 1829 to 1833. He represented this district in Congress in 1839–41 and 1841–43. His profession he practiced at first in company with Rutger B. Miller, next with William Tracy, then alone until 1840, when he became associated with Charles H. Doolittle and continued thus associated during the remainder of his stay in Utica. About 1842 he returned to Mastic and to the family estate. There he was as prominent in public affairs as he had been here. He was State senator from Suffolk County in 1848–49 and subsequently was elected to Congress from the First

[1] It is worthy of notice that at the time under consideration there was a strong rivalry between the villages of Utica and Rochester, while not a word appears as to the prospects of Syracuse; at the present time the latter city has far outstripped Utica and has become in some sense a rival of Rochester.

Congressional District, serving from December, 1851, to March, 1853. He was a Democrat until the formation of the Republican party, when he joined that party and acted with it during the rest of his life. His death occurred October 6, 1881. His wife was a daughter of Gen. Joseph Kirkland. He left a family of three sons and two daughters.

Those who remember David Wager in his prime recall a stalwart figure, impelled by a vigorous brain, quick and decided in action, and exerting a marked power over men. Much withdrawn for many years by reason of impaired sight from free participation in public affairs he had stood at one time in the front rank in Central New York for ability and influence. He was a son of Henry Wager, of Western, and was born there March 17, 1804. He was educated at Fairfield Academy when that institution was hardly less than a college in the facilities it afforded. He read law in the office of the newly associated partners, Samuel Beardsley and Greene C. Bronson, and at their feet he learned the political gospel of which he became an enthusiastic disciple. He entered on practice with Charles A. Mann, who had been his schoolfellow at Fairfield. Subsequently he had J. Watson Williams as a partner. He stood well as a lawyer, although his practice was confined to a comparatively few years. It was as a public man that he was chiefly conspicuous, for he was a striving and prevailing power among the Utica members of the Albany Regency at a time when that regency was uppermost in the political control of the State. In the Assembly of 1833–35 and in the Senate of 1836–40 Mr. Wager occupied a leading position. He was a director in the Utica and Syracuse Railroad and for a time its treasurer, and after the consolidation a director in the Central. He was a man of strong convictions, usually taking the extreme positions of his party and maintaining them with rugged persistence. His counsels were highly regarded by representative Democrats here and elsewhere. He had been for some years in poor health and lived toward the close of his life in the Colonel Walker mansion on the eastern border of the city. His wife was a daughter of Judge Nathan Williams, who, with an only daughter, Mrs. A. T. Goodwin, still survives.

Rutger B. Miller at about this time began his career as a prominent and active citizen. He was the eldest son of Judge Morris S. Miller, was born in Lowville, July 28, 1805, and was brought here while yet

an infant. His education was obtained in part at Montreal and in part at Yale College at New Haven. He was trained for the bar at the law school at Litchfield and in the office of Hiram Denio. His first associate in practice was John G. Floyd and a little later it was Chester Hayden. In 1832 he served a term as member of the State Assembly and in 1833–34 was clerk of the United States District Court. In the latter year he was elected to Congress in place of Samuel Beardsley, resigned. The pursuit of the law did not accord with his tastes nor with the cares required of him in the management of the estate of his father and other relations. About 1830 he erected, on the site of the ground where his father ere his death had been preparing to build, the first and central building of the Rutger Place, now occupied by Mrs. Roscoe Conkling; also the block of brick buildings on the east side of Genesee street next south of Blandina street. The block which forms the northern angle of Whitesboro and Genesee streets was also put up by him. He was active in the construction of the canal basin known by his name and built a large block of three-story brick houses on Bridge street near Broad, a large warehouse on the basin, a grist-mill opposite, and a dry dock at its head. He was active in pushing the construction of railroads, especially the Utica and Schenectady. Other projects, whether of a public or a private nature, occupied his time and thought, the success of some of which did not always accord with the promise of his too sanguine expectations. His later years were passed in part upon his farm in Boonville and in part in quiet reading and study at home. His wife was the eldest daughter of Henry Seymour and sister of Horatio, and his domestic life was engaging. He died November 12, 1877, leaving two sons and four daughters, one son having died.

A new coming hotel-keeper was Alfred Churchill. He was born at Chatham, Conn., August 29, 1790, and brought when a child with his father's family to Richfield, Otsego County, N. Y. Early in life he engaged in mercantile business at Monroe, Mich. He had had few advantages of education and at the age of twenty-five he entered Hartwick Academy, supporting himself there for some years by his own unassisted efforts. He came to Utica in 1827, at first as an assistant, but soon as a partner, of Moses Bagg in the hotel then and since known by his name. He remained in that connection until the year 1836 (except-

ing one year spent as proprietor of the North American (located on Genesee street nearly opposite Broad), when the hotel was bought of Mr. Bagg by a stock company, of which Mr. Churchill was one. This he continued to carry on until his death January 10, 1865, having at intervals purchased the interests of his associates as well as the Bleecker House adjoining on the north and uniting the latter with his own. By his fellow citizens Mr. Churchill was known as a man of unsullied integrity, kind and considerate to those in his employ, and tender and affectionate in his family relations. In politics he was identified with the Democratic party, yet was not in any sense a politician, looking as well to the candidate as to the principle involved in casting the vote. Through the suffrage of his townsmen he held the office of alderman for several terms, and was moreover liberal in the discharge of the claims of society. Some years before his death he bought a large tract of land near Davenport, Iowa, much of which he disposed of in parcels, and which by its gradual rise in value realized for him a very considerable fortune. He was long a faithful and attentive director of the Utica City Bank. His wife was Emma Darbyshire, of Otsego County, and sister of the wife of Mr. Bagg. His eldest son was lost at sea; another, G. Clarence, is still a resident.

Three private schools were in operation at this time, that of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Evarts for young ladies, which received the patronage of the leading families of the place, that of Charles Bartlett for boys, known as the High School, and that of Lewis Bailey.

Thorn & Curtis, forwarders, now bought out Charles Morris and continued a business on Jay street and the canal which still exists and is in part in the hands of a member of one of these families. Simon V. Oley, an apprenticed shoemaker from Albany who had been three or four years in the employ of Elisha Wells, now opened a shop of his own and continued it until his death June 1, 1857. Modest, honest, and exemplary he was better known in successful business and in the services of Grace Church than in doings more public. Otis Manchester, merchant tailor, received into partnership Abram Williams and Robert S. Latimore, both of whom remained some years in the place. So also did William B. Gray, saddler; J. McElwaine, livery stable-keeper; Ransom Curtiss, dealer in dry goods and groceries; William P. Ballou,

keeper of Union Hall. More temporary ones were John Mason & Co., painters; George F. Wicker, painter; W. Holcombe, coachmaker; S. C. Brewster, lottery and exchange manager; Joseph E. Bloomfield, miller and dealer in real estate.

The officers for the year 1828 were: President, William Clarke; trustees, John H. Ostrom, James Platt, Abraham Culver, Thomas Colling. Chester Griswold, Augustus Hurlburt, Nicholas Devereux, R. R. Lansing; assessors, Benjamin Ballou, Zenas Wright, Joshua M. Church, Thomas Christian; clerk and surveyor, John Fish; treasurer, Thomas Walker; Ara Broadwell, superintendent.

In June a committee was appointed to formulate a code of laws for the government of the market. The annual rent of stalls was fixed at $45 for eight-feet stalls, $40 for seven-feet stalls; and $35 for six-feet stalls; cellars, $10. The details of these laws need not be given; they regulated the sale of meat, of which none was to be sold elsewhere; how it should be dressed and cut; no private slaughter-houses were permitted and meat was not to be bought at the market and sold again. Thomas Broadway was appointed superintendent of the market and it was opened on the 25th of June. "The display of meat and other provisions on that morning spoke favorably of the abundance of the country and evinced a disposition on the part of the butchers to keep the market supplied with provisions of the best quality." The market stood where is now the armory on the corner of Bleecker and Culver streets. The first floor was devoted to the display and sale of meats, the basement to vegetables, while the second story contained the council room of the fathers. After a time the vegetables were shown in stalls on the sides while the basement was used as a lock-up for criminals. The market continued in existence until about 1845.

The fire department was re-organized to some extent and William Williams was appointed chief engineer (an office that probably had not existed before that time); E. Z. Cozier, first assistant; Abraham Culver, second assistant; Moses Bagg, T. S. Faxton, B. B. Lansing, John E. Hinman, James Platt, Spencer Kellogg, R. R. Lansing, and Kellogg Hurlburt, fire wardens.

Paving was continued on various streets and Canal street was opened. A large fire occurring in April swept away several wooden buildings

on the south corner of Broad and Genesee streets. At a public meeting held in February a resolution was adopted declaring it expedient to change the law so as to admit of the election of president of the village instead of his being appointed by the governor as had been done.

In December of the previous year a communication appeared signed by M. Hunt, T. H. Hubbard, and R. R. Lansing stating that the search for coal here had long been a topic of discussion. Experiment had been put off on account of expense, but now it could be done cheaply. An association had been formed to raise money and the above named signers were a committee to receive subscriptions. In this year boring was effected on the Hopper farm on South street; but it was wholly unsuccessful as was also a later attempt by the Water Works Company to procure water by extending the boring.

The Pioneer line of stages, running two stages daily through from Albany to Buffalo, was inaugurated this year and attracted considerable attention on account of its determination to cease travel on Sunday and to elevate the whole tone of its conduct and employees. It is further alluded to in a later chapter.

The lawyers who opened offices this year were as follows: William Tracy (see chapter on Bench and Bar), James Dean, Thomas R. Walker, H. H. Pease, Elizur Goodrich. James Dean was the son of Judge James Dean, of Westmoreland, or Dean's Patent as it was once called, and was born there in 1788. He is said to have been the first male child born within the present limits of Oneida County. It was while he was still an infant that occurred the rescue of his father by three Indian women, wives of Oneida chiefs, from the judgment of the council of the tribe that he should suffer death in atonement for the murder of an Oneida by some one without the tribe—an incident that is related by William Tracy in his "Men and Incidents of Oneida County," and which is paralleled only by the romantic story of Pocahontas and Captain Smith. The son was graduated at Union College in 1810, receiving the highest honors of his class, and three years later became a tutor at Hamilton College, which post he held until 1819 In 1820 he was elected a member of the Assembly from Oneida and Oswego. When and where he studied law is not known, though it is certain that he was then living in New Hartford, where he married his first wife and built

the story and a half cottage the first story of which lies against the hillside on the right-hand side of the road leading to Clinton. In 1825 and until 1828 he was treasurer of Hamilton College. About 1828 he removed to Utica and soon formed a partnership with Walter King, which was not, however, of long duration. During the years 1834–37 he was treasurer of the city and in 1839–40 was county clerk. He built a brick house that stood on the upper part of the site now occupied by Grace Church and afterward the house on Devereux street subsequently used by the Utica Club. Here he died May 23, 1841. Mr. Dean was an accurate scholar in the Greek and Latin classics and well informed in English and French literature. It seems now as if he should have given his life to teaching and to literary pursuits. He loved the county of his birth with enthusiastic attachment, and inherited his father's friendly interest in the Oneidas, manifesting it often in personal benefactions to members of the tribe. He was a Christian gentleman, cultivated, tasteful, refined, modest, perhaps too modest to be successful in the aggressive work of his profession, yet in the highest degree trustworthy in all his professional work. Mr. Dean married, secondly, Mrs. Mary Upson, who survived him many years.

Thomas R. Walker, son of Thomas Walker, editor and banker before noticed, was born in Utica in 1806. He was graduated at Hamilton in 1824, studied law with his brother in-law, John H. Ostrom, and began practice with him. His next partner was Wallace McCall and subsequently he was the head of the firm of Walker & Conkling. He was much interested in politics and of influence therein, being a Whig and afterward a Republican. He was city attorney in 1840, alderman in 1846, and mayor in 1849–50. He was long in the Board of School Commissioners, was the first United States collector of internal revenue for this district, and held the office except for a brief interval down to 1867. Mr. Walker was interested in very many of the local enterprises of the city, being one of the originators of the first telegraph company and its president about five years. He took an active part in the Gas Company and was president of it from 1850 until his death. For some years he was likewise president of the Cemetery Association, of whose original Board of Trustees he formed a part, and may justly be regarded as the prime mover in the undertaking. Mr. Walker had much liberality and

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Yours Truly

Daniel Wheeler

refinement of character. Art was a passion with him. It led him to practice painting in his younger years, and at a later day to the dissemination and encouragement of a love of art in others. It was through his instrumentality that the genius of Palmer, the sculptor, was first brought to light, and that he and other incipient artists were assisted in their efforts to gain repute. This love of the beautiful was conjoined with a strong interest in his native home and occasioned in him much earnest effort in its behalf. He was, moreover, pure in character, affable, and agreeable. He resided in New Haven during a few of the later years of his life and afterward traveled in Europe. He died at Dresden, January 10, 1880. His wife was Sarah A., daughter of Arthur Breese. They had three daughters, of whom two are living.

John Parsons began living in Utica at least as early as 1828, and was a justice of the peace during nearly the whole of his long residence in the place. He was intelligent and pleasant and much respected.

The doctors commencing practice this year were John P. Batchelder, Charles B. Coventry, Heman Norton, Patrick McCraith, A. McAllister.

A physician who for nearly fifty years was a leading practitioner in Utica was Dr. Charles Brodhead Coventry, son of Dr Alexander Coventry. He was born in Deerfield, April 20, 1801. Occupied upon his father's farm during the summer months he attended school during the winter, and as his health was not strong, so that he was unfitted for farm labor, he spent a good deal of time in the office with his father and Dr. John McCall, partner of the latter. With them he studied medicine, attending lectures at the Medical College of the Western District situated at Fairfield, and there he was graduated in 1825. In 1828 he was appointed lecturer on *materia medica* at Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield. To this branch was subjoined in the following year that of obstetrics. This lectureship he held for three years, when by reason of the infirm state of his health and having suffered from a severe hemorrhage he removed to New York to establish himself in practice, but on the death of his father he came back to Utica. In anticipation of an invasion from the cholera he was sent by the council early in 1832 to study its nature in the Eastern cities, making a report thereon upon his return. In 1839 he took part in the organization of a medical institution at Geneva and again assumed the professorship of *materia medica* and obstetrics,

lecturing there several successive seasons. In 1846 he became likewise professor of physiology and jurisprudence in the Buffalo Medical College. With the exception of the temporary absences these lectures entailed, and with that caused by a trip to Europe in 1868, he was mostly absorbed in practice. Endowed with strong sense, well informed in what has been acquired and taught by others, prompt to know what was discoverable in every case he met with, he had laid up a large store of useful experience which his judicious and ready mind fitted him most wisely to apply. At home in the teaching of his profession he was still more at ease by the bedside, and notable for the tenderness he manifested toward those submitted to his skill. If he loved his calling for its intellectual pleasures he loved it still more as a means of good to others and because it gave exercise to the feelings of a kind and generous heart. As an avenue to wealth he scarcely seemed to think of it, and never was the proverb "*Galenus dat opes*" more falsified than with him. He was strongly zealous for the dignity of his profession, labored in his writings and in his daily life for its elevation and advancement, and gave no countenance to empiricism or pretence. Long before the creation of the State Asylum for the Insane he moved both State and County Medical Societies to urge the legislature to take action in behalf of this unfortunate class, nor did he intermit his efforts until the asylum was established. He was appointed by Governor Seward as one of the original Board of Managers and was placed by them on a committee to arrange plans for its organization. Dr. Coventry was president of St. Luke's Hospital and Home, president of the Board of Trustees of the Utica Female Academy, and a warden of Grace Church. As a man no one was more pure minded and honorable, more kind and benevolent, more consistent as a Christian. By his brothers of the profession he was honored, by his patients beloved; all esteemed him as a friend, and enemy he had none. Though he had several hemorrhages at various intervals of his life he survived until nearly seventy-four, dying February 23, 1875.

In an advertisement that appeared in May, 1828, of a partnership just formed between Drs. Theodore Pomeroy and John P. Batchelder, it is stated that the latter "has had twenty years of experience, has been a lecturer on anatomy and surgery for ten years, has operated for

cataract eighty times, is prepared with instruments, and will not decline operating in any case of surgery in which prudence may dictate it." Not long after it was advertised that he was prepared to deliver anatomical lectures in Peale's (Utica) Museum. A ticket costing $10 was to admit to the museum for three months. Some time later there was a proposal for the establishment of a medical college in the place if thirty pupils should be found to put themselves under its instruction. The professors were to be Drs. Alexander Coventry, Thomas Goodsell, and John P. Batchelder. As we learn no more of it it is probable that a sufficiency of students was not found to justify the undertaking. Doubtless of this school Dr. Batchelder was to have been the teacher of anatomy and surgery. Surgery was his chosen field, and while he lived he devoted himself especially although not exclusively to it, being for years the only person who operated so often. Yet he was the adviser in many families. Dr. Batchelder's later partners were successively Drs. L. B. Wells and William Kirkwood. He was an enterprising and pleasant man. He remained until 1845, when he repaired to New York and operated some years longer.

Dr. Heman Norton moved here from Litchfield Hill, where he had been both doctor and farmer, and while here was still interested in his farm. His professional standing was fair, his business not large, though he was an agreeable and humorous man. Dr. Patrick McCraith was busier, his practice being extensive with the Irish, and continued so until about 1853.

A long abiding dentist was Alvin Beardsley, pupil of Dr. Gedney, and a leader of his craft. Druggists now starting were David Hunt, jr., and Bristol & Hunt. The former died quite recently in his native town of Northampton, Mass., whither he went from New York city several years since after a rather enduring trade in Utica. William Bristol's home in the place was yet longer, continuing until April 18, 1866, and the public side of his life more memorable. Interested at an early age in the Horticultural Society he was later the first treasurer of the Cemetery Association, and by the community he was confided in for his efficient aid in matters of common utility as well as by reason of his individual worth.

Gardiner Tracy came to Utica from Lansingburg, where he had conducted a paper and was prominent as a politician. Here he established

himself in printing and bookselling. He had a vigorous and acquisitive mind, and was an extensive reader, being especially well informed in American history. Ardent and fearless in temperament his religious faith was strong, and as a citizen he maintained the character of a highly respected and useful one. He died May 25, 1849, at the age of seventy-two, having given up business some two years before his death. He left a son, George Tracy, who succeeded to it, besides another son, who returned to Lansingburg, and three daughters.

A printer of 1828 was Elisha A. Maynard, a partner with Mr. Dauby in the *Observer*. Merchants were Cooper & Ellis, Cornelius Swartout, William W. Backus; the latter also engaged in the business of exchange and as an auctioneer and dealer in dry goods; John R. Ludlow, crockery; F. K. Boughton & Co., John Latimore, Alfred Hunt (Stocking & Hunt), hatters; Benedict & Roby, Chauncey Rowe, William J. Buck (Dana & Buck), hardware; E. S. Comstock, grocer; Jonas Fay, lumber dealer. The new come mechanics were Philo C. Curtis, machinist, noticed elsewhere; Joseph D. Daniels, iron founder; Ebenezer Leach, H. S. Bradley, Benjamin F. Brooks, jewelers; Richard Huntington, silversmith; Noah White, potter; S. H. Addington, stoneware manufacturer; C. O. Nye, carpenter; Sylvester Doolittle, boat builder; Walton & Hardaway, saddlers; Morgan James, lastmaker; J. D. Edwards, painter; Z. & P. Lyon, E. W. Blake, merchant tailors; John Hale, Isaac Bond, masons; John Mairs, tinner; Mulford R. Bond, shoemaker and afterward grocer and hosemaker; Benjamin Arnott, shoemaker; John B. Harrington, butcher; George L. Brown, hair-dresser.

Nearly all of the above had a residence of some years duration. Since it is impossible to discourse upon them individually I must be content to introduce a word or two of some of them. Of Noah White it may be said that he established the pottery in West Utica which was afterward conducted by his son and more recently by his grandson, that he lived until November, 1865, and that he was twenty years an elder in the First Presbyterian Church; of Ebenezer Leach that his fondness for music led him to become a teacher of flute playing and to issue musical instructors; that at a later day his visual impairment caused him to make a study of ophthalmia and its treatment, and to practice this treatment upon others, wherein his skill brought him repute and a follow-

ing from all over the country; of Sylvester Doolittle that he had a screw dock in West Utica of which he was the inventor, where he was a maker and repairer of boats, and that afterward in Oswego his business was still more widely extended; of J. D. Edwards that he was one of the founders of the Mechanics Association and that he had a part in the creation of the oilcloth manufactory which, through his failure, came into the hands of Dr. Theodore Pomeroy and T. R. Walker; of Hardaway & Chatfield that they became afterward the proprietors of the National Hotel; of the Lyons, continuous partners for many years, that while the younger one was zealous as a Free Mason his brother was long a warden of Grace Church; of Benjamin Arnott, soon followed by his brother Joseph, his Doppel-ganger in looks and tastes (so much alike were they that they were known as the brothers Cheeryble), that in musical circles their accomplishments were often in request, and that Joseph published several of the Utica directories; of George Brown, though a mulatto, that he was as proper and modest a gentleman as any citizen Utica ever possessed; instructing the younger ones in the courtly grace of the dance he made friends of the older by his respectful and easy demeanor and the tasteful trimming he gave them for appearance without.

An enterprise of considerable magnitude undertaken in 1828 and completed in 1829 was the conversion of the ravine or gulf of Ballou's Creek in the eastern part of the village into a canal basin. Before the days of railroads basins were regarded next to harbors as cradles for business. This undertaking was effected chiefly by residents of Broad street. The land to be submerged was donated or bought, the lower end of the ravine considerably dug out, docked up, the culvert under the canal for the creek stopped, the basin bridged on Broad street, and, the consent of the State authorities having been obtained, connection was made with the Erie Canal, and the basin, extending nearly to Rutger street, was filled. It was styled by its builders the Public Basin, but was popularly known as the Big Basin or Miller's. It wiped out several nuisances, slaughter-houses, etc., but otherwise was not a success. Instead of extending the growth of the town eastward it proved as effectual a barrier for many years as the Mohawk River is to its northward extension. Its large warehouses burned down. The basin became as an asylum for

sinking boats and gradually filled up when its connection with the canal navigation was shut off.

The village officers for 1829 were as follows: President, Capt. William Clark; trustees, John Williams, R. B. Miller, Abraham Culver, Thomas Colling, Andrew S. Pond, Sylvester Doolittle, Robert McBride, Asahel Seward; assessors, Benjamin Ballou, Zenas Wright, Joshua M. Church, Thomas Goodsell; clerk and attorney, John G. Floyd; treasurer, Thomas Walker; police constables, William J. Nichols, T. S. Mitchell.

The watchmen of the village were reduced in June to six, doubtless because there was less fear of fires. On the 22d of July a resolution was adopted that a sum adequate to the expense "be and the same is hereby appropriated for the construction of two engine-houses and one hook and ladder-house, the same to be constructed so as to be capable of being removed from one extremity of the village to the other without injury to the buildings." A committee was appointed to seek locations and the resolution may have been carried out, but there is no record to that effect except as will be found in the next year's proceedings. The principal public improvements were: Hamilton street laid out; Breese street opened from Whitesboro to Johnson; Water street continued; Main street opened from the "old Methodist Church," opposite the corner of Third, to the starch factory bridge (or at least this extension was ordered); sidewalks laid on John street; Chancellor Square further improved by trees and walks; a box drain in John street from Rutger to Elizabeth and in Center street. The street cleaning of that day was confined to Genesee street, Liberty street from Genesee to Hotel, Catharine from Genesee to John, and Whitesboro from Genesee to Division once a week. All other streets were cleaned once a month.

Among the large additions which were being made to the population at this time were the following lawyers: Joshua A. Spencer, Ward Hunt, Samuel P. Lyman, and Alexander M. Beebee. The first two of these are noticed in the chapter on the Bench and Bar. Samuel P. Lyman lived twelve or fifteen years in the place, was a short time editor of the *Elucidator*, and then removed to New York, where he was concerned in various literary and speculative enterprises, notably the promotion of the building of the New York and Erie Railroad. He died near Gar-

rison's on the Hudson and was interred in Forest Hill. Alexander M. Beebee devoted himself almost exclusively to the editorship of the *Baptist Register* and gave little attention to the law.

Among the merchants of this era was Elisha M. Gilbert, who began as dealer in dry goods. About 1832 he entered on the sale of leather, at first in company with John Williams, but ere long prosecuting it alone, and this continued to be his employment until two or three years before his death. He was enterprising and prosperous and acquired a large fortune. He was engaged in large moneyed transactions elsewhere as well as in Utica and was for some years president of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad. He was a director in the Bank of Utica, a trustee of the Utica Cemetery Association, and at one time an alderman. To Westminster Church he gave the chapel attached to that edifice. His wife, a daughter of John C. Hoyt, and other members of his family were among the foremost in the creation and organization of Bethany Church, and to the building of its edifice he also contributed. For his own use he built the large brick house which until recently stood on Whitesboro street opposite Seneca. Mr. Gilbert died March 16, 1868. His children now resident are Frederick, Miss Sarah Gilbert, and Mrs. Francis G. Wood.

Another leather dealer who now embarked in a long continued business in company with Alrick Hubbell was Edward Curran. This business he followed assiduously, reaping a harvest commensurate with his care of it down to his death, June 27, 1858, and in which he has been followed by two of his sons. Singularly retiring and diffident he held in the minds of those who knew him best the place of a benevolent, upright, and valuable citizen. His first wife was a daughter of Montgomery Bartlett; his second was a daughter of George Langford. One of his sons was killed in battle and another was so much injured that he did not long survive. Three of them and a daughter, as well as his widow, are living.

Other merchants now in business were Sylvester Aylsworth, soon having as an associate Sylvanus Holmes, dealers in hardware; Haynes Lord, not long afterward Lord & Shapley, dry goods; C. Holgate, Ezra Dean, dry goods; Oliver Obear, forwarder; Herring & Whiting, John Baxter, Leonard & White, grocers, of whom Alvin White (the last

named) was the one who had the most protracted residence. Among the most notable of the mechanics was Lewis Lawrence, who will be sketched in the biographical department.

Chauncey Palmer, who was born in North Bridgewater, August 4, 1807, and there learned his trade as a carpenter and joiner, came to Utica, says the newspaper notice of him, in 1825. If so he must have been in his minority. He was married in 1829 and probably about that time began to do business on his own account. This engaged him actively for fifty-five years. Among the structures whose carpentry was due to him were a part of Bagg's Hotel, the *Herald* building, the Dudley triangle, the Globe mills, a portion of the Utica steam cotton-mills, the State Hospital, the Remington works at Ilion, etc. With Lewis Lawrence he shared in running the planing-mill that had first been set at work by Philo C. Curtis, and for thirty-five years he had a foundry in connection with his carpenter shop. In 1844 he was burned out and lost his works, but struggled on and paid his debts in full, for he was emphatically honest and trustworthy. His death occurred June 10, 1884. His widow with two sons and two daughters survive.

Another carpenter much esteemed was John J. Francis. His parents were both children of early Welsh dwellers in Utica, and here he was born November 6, 1808. He received a good academic education, learned the trade of his father, and became prominent among the builders of the city. In middle life it was as a dealer in real estate that he was principally employed. He bought, improved, and sold much property of this kind, and upon present or future valuations of it his judgment was unsurpassed. In the creation, too, of various companies and busines organizations his counsel and co-operation were relied upon, as in the screw factory, insurance, etc. In 1854, together with E. A. Wetmore, E. A. Graham, Thomas Hopper, J. Watson Williams, and John Dagwell, he was appointed a commissioner for the building of the city hall. He was placed on the building committee during the construction of the House of the Good Shepherd, having been one of its Board of Trustees from its inception. He was active in the making and the management of the Utica and Mohawk Street Railroad. He was an alderman in 1840–42, was one of the first life members of the Mechanics Association, and was a vestryman of Trinity Church. Every trust

Jas C Comstock

referred to him was faithfully performed, and his life as a citizen, a churchman, and the head of a household was faultless and exemplary. His wife, daughter of John A. Russ, remembered with favor, is living as is also a daughter. He died May 5, 1877.

Julius A. Spencer, a resident of Utica for fifty years and a jeweler by trade, was born in Lenox, Madison County, in 1802. For some time he was a member of the firm of Rogers & Spencer, machinists at Willowvale, having previously been a partner with Robert Higham in the Vulcan works. He was actively concerned in the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, and after its consolidation with other roads into the New York Central he became assistant superintendent. He removed to Albany and had charge of the line from there to Schenectady. Of later years he was adjuster of claims against the company. His active and useful life was closed November 3, 1874. One daughter still resides in Utica.

William D. Hamlin, born in Connecticut in 1805, came to Utica it is said in 1822, but as his name was not publicly registered before 1829 it is presumed that he was at first an apprentice, learning his trade as a blacksmith. He was afterward widely known as a wagonmaker and a man of wealth, of influence, and of high standing in the community. He was a director and second vice-president of the Second National Bank and was president of the Utica Water Works Company.

Moses T. Meeker, starting as a coachsmith, became somewhat later a dealer in iron and coal, acquired property, and left a good name behind him. He died September 19, 1874. Another blacksmith whose history is somewhat similar was David Timmerman—first a worker at his trade and later a seller of coal, an unassuming and unimpeachable man.

The officers chosen for the year 1830 were: President, Ezra S. Cozier; trustees, John Williams, Chester Griswold, Thomas Colling, Rudolph Snyder, Sylvester Doolittle, A. S. Pond, Robert McBride, R. B. Miller; assessors, Benjamin Ballou, Zenas Wright, J. M. Church, Kellogg Hurlburt; clerk and attorney, John G. Floyd; treasurer, Thomas Walker; surveyor, John Fish.

The legislation needed to consummate the charter amendment providing for the election of president and the appointment by the trustees of the treasurer and street commissioner was enacted early in the ear.

The amendment also provided for better protection of the village from fire. On the 30th of September John H. Ostrom was appointed chief engineer and the number of watchmen was reduced to four. Public improvements were limited. South street was opened and worked from Steuben to Third; Rutger street from First to Third; Mohawk it was ordered should be extended from Broad to the river bridge and Main street to the starch factory. Sidewalks were laid on Devereux, Broadway, and Whitesboro streets. A census of the population was taken in July with the following result: Males, 4,135; females, 3,968; colored, 183; making a total of 8,286.

A venerable minister who had passed the active period of his life elsewhere and who removed to Utica in 1830, where he lived upwards of twenty years longer, was Oliver Wetmore, father of Edmund A. Wetmore and two other sons whose early home was here. Here he had no settlement, but occasionally suplied a vacant pulpit. He was a stern Puritan in character, of intense faith, and of much general worth. He acted as secretary of the anti-slavery convention that met in Utica in 1835. He lived here until 1852.

Orsamus B. Matteson was born in Verona, August 28, 1805, being the son of an early settler of Oneida County. When about nineteen years of age he came to Utica and entered the law office of Bronson & Beardsley. He remained with them several years as their chief clerk and became a partner of Mr. Beardsley after the removal of Judge Bronson. In 1830 he was admitted to the bar. In 1834 he was attorney of the city and again in 1836. For a number of years he was Supreme Court commissioner. It was, however, in the arena of politics that Mr. Matteson chiefly figured, and he was an important factor therein from 1846 to 1856. He was a Whig, but not of the then conservative party. Imbibing anti-slavery ideas and forming a friendship with William A. Seward he accepted all of his teachings, and was bold and positive in the advocacy of them. He carried into politics vast energy, unwearying attention to details, rare skill in organization, and the faculty to infuse into his supporters the enthusiasm of his own character. About the time when he became a candidate for Congress the use of money at elections received an impetus in this county. For this evil he was only in part responsible; but it cannot be denied that he

fell in with it. Many of the conservative Whigs, or Silver Grays as they were termed, were at sword's point with the wing that Mr. Matteson represented. They disliked his strong personal sway and tactics that are now regarded as a machine. Yet for twelve years he was able to secure the nomination of his party to represent them in Congress and four times to compass his election. He was first nominated in 1846, but was defeated by Timothy Jenkins, of Vernon. His first election was in 1848 to the Thirty-first Congress; failing in 1850 he was chosen to the Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth Congresses. In that body he formed close relations with the Free Soil leaders and was recognized as a shrewd and efficient worker. His principal speech in Congress was in advocacy of the reduction of postage and of the measure which became a law. He was not a debater, but as a manager on the floor and on committees he was conspicuous and successful. Upon the circumstances which brought about his expulsion, or forced resignation, from Congress I shall not enter. Want of space forbids it, besides those details pertain rather to the history of the nation than to that of Utica. After his retirement he was interested in a scheme for the construction of the St. Mary's Ship Canal, in a Utica Bullion Mining Company, in lumbering at Forestport, and the iron works near Clinton. He acquired title to large tracts of land in Iowa, Texas, and the Adirondack region in this State. In the latter his Mountain Home became famous. Misfortune, ill health, and a temporary blindness darkened his declining years. His leading traits of character were energy, enthusiasm, and hopefulness. His impelling power gave vigor to his undertakings; his enthusiasm swept away obstacles that would have discouraged other men; and his great hopefulness led him to expect success in all his undertakings. His fruition in politics led him to take hazards in business affairs, but his never dying hopefulness did not permit him to see the dark side when it was apparent to others. As a conversationalist he was entertaining and instructive, and from his tenacious memory he was full of reminiscences and anecdotes. His death took place December 22, 1887. He left a widow and a daughter.

Dr. John W. Hitchcock, son of Marcus, opened an office for the practice of medicine, but soon removed to Mt. Vernon, Ill. A gentlemanly man who lived here some four years was William W. Frazier, cashier of a branch of the United States Bank, which was established in 1830.

Joseph A. Shearman, a nephew of Ebenezer Shearman before noticed, and who came to live with him when he was fourteen years of age, now engaged in business for himself. He was born at Kingston, Washington County, N. Y., April 6, 1803, finished his schooling in the Utica Academy, and became a clerk with his uncle, marrying Jane Shearman, his cousin. In 1830 he advertised dry goods under his own name, but soon became a partner with Ebenezer. They remained together until 1840, when both sold out and engaged in cotton manufacture at New Hartford, which the nephew continued until 1865, retaining his residence in Utica. Mr. Shearman was much interested in politics and of considerable influence therein; he was an ardent Whig and Republican, conspicuous in support of war measures, and was instrumental in advancing the political fortunes of Roscoe Conkling, though he was subsequently his determined enemy. He was appointed postmaster in 1849 and held the office four years. Before this he had been chief of the fire department and in 1864 he was police commissioner. He was a warden in Trinity Church. He lived here until July 21, 1886.

A popular dry goods store, and perhaps the most favored resort of any of them for ladies intent on dresses and trimmings, was for a time that of the enterprising and genial Thomas G. Perkins. About 1834 he went to Buffalo and into the employ of the notorious Rathbun. Benedict & Roby now disposed of their stock of hardware to Rockwell & Sanger. Philo Rockwell, father of James Rockwell now resident, was the first victim of the cholera visitation of 1832. Gerry Sanger, whose next partner was Lewis Benedict, after living here many years and rearing a family of daughters went in old age to New Haven, where he still lives.

Of the firm of Bidwell & Williams the former is the only one who remained. He had been a very successful man in Connecticut, but after having failed there he came to Utica and as merchant and clerk continued until he was able to say that "for sixty-four years he had been behind the counter." Thomas James succeeded to the last factory on Liberty street that had been set up by Morgan James. D. J. Morris, draper and tailor, another descendant of an early Welsh settler, went to Syracuse and lived there until recently. Other mechanics were Carmi Hart, cabinetmaker; William P. Case, joiner; Riley Rogers, gunsmith; E. P. Curry, lastmaker.

The first temperance house in Utica was opened by N. Safford next door to where William Clarke had kept his lottery and exchange. He went to Albany, where he kept another temperance house. A bathing establishment made its appearance on Whitesboro street, and with it was a public garden. It was kept at first by E. S. Comstock, then by James Hinman, and afterward by Dr. Marchisi, W. H. Green, and others.

The officers of the village for 1831 were as follows: President, Ezra S. Cozier; trustees, John Williams, E. S. Comstock, Thomas Colling, T. S. Faxton, A. S. Pond, Sylvester Doolittle, Robert McBride, R. B. Miller; assessors, Benjamin Ballou, Zenas Wright, Augustus Hurlburt, Adam Bowman; treasurer, Thomas Walker; clerk and attorney, John G. Floyd; surveyor, John Fish.

Under act of legislature of February 3d the fire department was reorganized and made to consist of a chief, two assistants, and eight fire wardens, with four engine companies, numbered consecutively from number 1, and a hook and ladder and a hose company. An engine-house was built during the year in the rear of the public school-house. Fifty dollars were appropriated for celebrating the 4th of July, which was probably the first action of that character in the village. A resolution was adopted on the 11th of November that a meeting of citizens be called on the following Monday evening at the court-house to take into consideration the subject of petitioning the legislature for city privileges and such other amendments to the charter as might seem expedient. This was the first step toward city incorporation, which was consummated in the following year.

On the 30th of November a committee was authorized to buy the lot on the corner of John and Catharine streets at $1,500 and procure plans for an engine-house and a school-house, and contract for their erection, to be finished by June 1, 1832. Public improvements were limited to paving on Elizabeth, Post, Burnet, Water, Albany, and Main streets. In September a large meeting of citizens was held in the court-house in behalf the Poles then engaged in their last struggle for liberty against Russia. A committee of the foremost men was appointed to raise funds and transmit them to General Lafayette, who had consented to become the medium of transmission between the Americans and that suffering people. His reply, dated November 29, 1831, acknowledges

the receipt of $974.59, together with the accompanying resolutions and address of the citizens, coupling his "admiration, pride, and gratitude with the remembrance of the situation of your part of the country in 1777 and 1794, as well as the welcome bestowed upon me six years ago in your flourishing and beautiful town." In May of this year the first steps were taken toward the formation of the Utica Mechanics Association, which was not, however, incorporated until two years afterward.

Of those whose names are now first met with one was Chester Hayden, who was born in Granville, Washington County, N. Y., on the 5th day of November, 1789, and came with his parents to the village of Steuben, Oneida County, about the beginning of this century. He was educated at Fairfield Academy and read law with James Shearman, of Rome, whose sister he subsequently married, and began practice with Wheeler Barnes. In 1818 he was town clerk and soon after removed to Pulaski, where he was surrogate of Oswego County and afterward a representative in the State Assembly. About 1827 he returned to Rome and practiced with Henry A. Foster. January 5, 1830, he was appointed first judge of Oneida Common Pleas and soon afterward made his home in Utica. This office he held about ten years, becoming in 1843 one of the side judges and also canal appraiser. Not far from 1848 he removed to Albany, starting a little later a law school at Ballston Spa and continuing it at Poughkeepsie. In Ohio in 1856 he opened another school of the same kind which he removed to Cleveland. There he died February 6, 1863. A studious man of gentle and unpretending mien he was conversant with the law, of special repute in matters of chancery, and a just and prudent judge. As a church officer and a teacher of the Scriptures he rendered service both at Rome and in Utica.

J. J. French, John Egan, and Alexander Cameron were auctioneers, the latter only maintaining a considerable stay, at first with Egan and afterward alone. Lyons & Williams were coachmakers, the former only living some time in the place. There may be mentioned here James Benton, who is still living, though in retirement, but who in times past has borne an active and important part as a master mason in the material growth of the city, and who as mayor has presided at its council.

CHAPTER V.

FIRST DECADE UNDER THE CITY CHARTER.

Inauguration of the City Government — Cholera Epidemic — Details of its Ravages — The Anti-Slavery Convention — Proceedings of the successive Councils — New comers of the Era.

THE act to incorporate the city of Utica was passed by the legislature February 13, 1832. The first section prescribes the bounds of what shall hereafter be known as the city of Utica. These bounds are as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of the Mohawk River where the division line between lots number 90 and 100 in Cosby's Manor strikes the said river; thence running southerly in the said division line to a point fifty chains southerly of the great road leading to Fort Stanwix; thence south 53° east to the easterly line of the county of Oneida; thence northerly in the said county line to the Mohawk River; thence westerly up the middle of the said river to the place of beginning. Subsequent sections of the act incorporate this district as a city; divide it into four wards corresponding to the heart of the first four of the present time; declare that its officers shall be a mayor, twelve aldermen (three for each ward), four justices of the peace, a clerk, a supervisor, a treasurer, an attorney, one or more collectors, four assessors, three constables, and authorize the appointment by the council of certain other officers; name the first Tuesday in March as the date of the annual election; declare that the aldermen shall be elected by the people and prescribe the mode of election and the qualification of the electors, one of which was the possession of a freehold estate of the value of $250 over and above all incumbrances; that the mayor and other officers were to be elected by a vote of the council, who were to fix their compensation, excepting only that of the mayor, which was to be $250. Other acts related to the levying of taxes for the expenses of the city, which were placed at $8,000, but if this sum was found insufficient it was subject to increase on the consent or petition in writing of a majority of the taxpayers; to the powers and duties of the council and the various officers, etc.

The new common council met March 13, 1832. The names of the aldermen were as follows: Ephraim Hart, Rudolph Snyder, John Williams, Charles A. Mann, Ezra S. Barnum, Augustus Hurlburt, Robert McBride, Harvey Barnard, Chauncey Rowe, John A. Russ, John H. Ostrom, and Rutger B. Miller. The oath of office was taken and John H. Ostrom appointed clerk *pro tem.* A mayor was then elected by ballot, Joseph Kirkland being chosen the first mayor of Utica. Aldermen Hurlburt and Rowe were appointed a committee to wait on the mayor, who came in and took the official oath. Other officers were then balloted for with the following result: Clerk, Thomas Colling; treasurer, Ezra S. Cozier; attorney, David Wager; street commissioner, John McElwaine; police constables, Samuel Hall, Thomas Parmelee; surveyors, John Fish and E. O. Baily. Aldermen Hart and Mann were appointed a committee to procure a seal. Aldermen Mann, Snyder, and Ostrom and the mayor were made a committee to report a code of by-laws, police regulations, and rules for the government of the council. This committee reported accordingly and the report was accepted; the new ordinances were read before the board at intervals during the ensuing few weeks and were finally adopted in April. Five watchmen were appointed, and in March Levi Ballou was chosen as beadle and a scavenger was appointed for each ward.

On the 9th of April a committee was appointed to sell the free school lot on Catharine street and buy another suitable for common school and fire purposes; the lot was sold to John R. Bleecker for $300. On the 15th of May it was resolved that the street commissioner be authorized to expend not to exceed $300 on repairing roads; Aldermen Miller, Hart, and Hurlburt were made a committee on the expediency of buying a town clock. June 1st it was ordered that "two bells be rung for the accommodation of citizens"—Presbyterian and Episcopal.

A special meeting of the council was held June 14th. It had been reported to the board that a son of John Adams was sick with small-pox. A resolution was adopted directing Drs. McCall and Peckham to visit the person and ascertain whether he could be removed to the pest-house without danger; a committee was also appointed to put the house in condition. But a far more terrible enemy was approaching than the small-pox, that was to create consternation throughout the country

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and carry to the grave many dwellers in Utica—the Asiatic cholera. At a meeting of the council on June 16th the following was adopted:

"WHEREAS, The council has received information that the Asiatic cholera has recently appeared in Canada, and there being just grounds to fear that in a short time it may reach this city, and the common council deeming it incumbent on them to adopt such measures as may be best adapted to prevent the introduction and spread of such disease, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That Drs. Goodsell, McCall, Coventry, Peckham, and McCraith be and they are appointed (with the council) as a Board of Health. That said board are hereby authorized to make such regulations as they may deem expedient to prevent the introduction and spread of disease and to preserve the health of the inhabitants of the city."

The council took active steps to carry into effect the regulations of the Board of Health. The aldermen of each ward were constituted a committee for their respective wards to examine houses, streets, lanes, and outhouses for the removal of nuisances and "cleaning and filling up streets." The following resolution was passed:

"*Resolved*, That this board will provide for the payment of all expenses incurred under the preceding resolutions."

On June 20th Dr. Goodsell was made president of the Board of Health and published for that body a communication recommending every possible sanitary precaution. A resolution was adopted that a temporary hospital be erected at some point east of Miller's Basin and near the old weigh lock, to receive such sick persons as the board should direct to be placed therein. Fifty bushels of lime were purchased for the use of the poor. A special meeting of the council was held on the 23d of June at which Dr. John McCall was appointed health officer and Joseph Kirkland, Drs. Goodsell, Peckham, Coventry, and McCraith, and Aldermen Mann and Ostrom were constituted the Board of Health. Early in July the religious societies petitioned the council to unite in observing a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer "in consequence of the pestilence." This request was carried out. On July 3d it was resolved that the police constables cause the body of John Hilliard, "now lying dead in Elizabeth street, to be interred during the night." This is a grim and suggestive record, characteristic of the time.

On the 29th of June $50 were placed at the disposal of the Board of Health and on August 10th $100 were thus appropriated. At a special

meeting July 27th Drs. McCall and Coventry were authorized to visit New York and Albany to collect information regarding the cholera. They did so and made an intelligent report, but it resulted in very little good. On June 26th the following was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That Joseph P. Newland and Lucien B. Wells be appointed assistants to Dr. McCall, health officer.

"*Resolved*, That Drs. Goodsell and Peckham be a committee to procure suitable places for the accommodation of those who may be sick with the cholera or small-pox, and to furnish for the sick such medicine, attendance, nurses, and other things as may be proper and necessary for their comfort.

"*Resolved*, That General Ostrom and Dr. McCraith be a committee to designate the proper place where boats may perform quarantine and where they may be cleansed and purified, and report."

The report named Johnson's Basin on the west and the starch factory and Miller's Basin on the east. Committees of two in each ward were appointed on nuisances, and Hon. Joseph Kirkland and Dr. Coventry were made a committee to publish daily the state of health of the city. The committee for the purpose could not find suitable buildings for a hospital and recommended as a site for the erection of a fitting structure Huntington's Common and a spot northeast of the Sulphur Spring. The Sulphur Spring, it should be remarked for the present generation of readers, was in the gulf, the channel of what was known as Ballou's Creek, more recently Grace Creek—it trickled from the base of its east bank a little below Rutger street. On the 4th of July the committee reported that they had agreed with a Mr. Clover for the use of his house, if needed, for a temporary hospital, and about the first of August a building was erected near Miller's Basin for the same purpose. About the middle of August Samuel Hall, John Dickey, Chauncey Phelps, John Y. Pierce, John Cooper, and William Fay were appointed assistants to the Board of Health, and it was made their duty to see to the care and removal of poor persons sick with the cholera and the burial of the dead.

Most of the foregoing resolutions and proceedings are taken from the book of minutes of the Board of Health, and convey a good general idea of the action taken to mitigate the horrors of the plague. The last record in the book is under date of August 13th. The council proceedings show, however, that on the 15th of that month Drs. Goodsell,

Coventry, Peckham, and McCraith resigned from the Board of Health and E. S. Cozier, William Williams, Joseph E. Bloomfield, Spencer Kellogg, and Alfred Munson were appointed. On the 27th Mr. Bloomfield resigned and Moses Bagg was appointed. On the 14th of September Dr. F. B. Wales, physician in the hospital, resigned and received resolutions of thankfulness for his labors. Dr. McCall resigned on the 7th of December.

At one time in the height of the disease the academy was used as a temporary hospital. The alarm felt by the community and with which it was seized upon the first appearance of the disease had become extreme, and large numbers fled from the city. It was estimated that 3,000 persons had departed to various parts of the surrounding country in search of a securer refuge from the mysterious scourge. All business was suspended; schools and churches were closed; the silence of death reigned in the streets; few other vehicles were seen but hearses for the dead and carriages for the sick, or in provision for their needs; ministrants in like services were the only persons on foot that ventured abroad. Daily bulletins were issued by the Board of Health, and these were continued until early in the month of September. There is no doubt that fear added greatly to the malignity of the disease and set almost at naught the prescriptions of the physicians and the solicitous nursing of friends. The summary of deaths from August 12th to August 28th was announced as 51; the number of cases, 172. By September 10th the number of deaths had reached 65; of cases, 206.

The hospital which had been established in the academy was discontinued on the 11th of September, and the president of the Board of Health published a statement declaring that no more danger existed to persons returning to the city if reasonable precautions were taken. The papers insisted that the health of the city was quite good. On the 25th of September they announced that the "city was never more healthy and not a case of cholera had occurred since the last issue."

The following additional particulars relating to the epidemic have been gathered from the public journals and other sources. Cholera broke out in New York and Albany early in July. All through the latter month and down to August 13th the Utica papers insisted that this place was in perfect health and congratulations appeared that no

case of cholera had yet occurred. But on the 13th of August the papers printed the following: "The Board of Health have the melancholy duty of announcing to their fellow citizens that the malignant cholera has at length appeared in our city. For the last twenty-four hours there have been four cases, all of which proved fatal. Physicians are ordered to report all cases at or before noon of each day." The four cases mentioned were Philo Rockwell (who was the first), Miss Ostrom, Miss Gainer, and a Mr. Martin. The first three lived in Washington street, which was characterized as one of the cleanest in the city. From the 14th to the 16th there were four cases. On the 17th there were twenty-eight cases. Two hospitals were soon provided—one near Mr. Plant's on upper Genesee street, a little out of the city, and the other at the corner of Columbia and State streets.

The public improvements of the year consisted of the laying out of Columbia street from Broadway to Genesee street according to John Fish's survey, a matter that had been often discussed before; paving of parts of Whitesboro and Water streets; a sewer in Genesee street from J. Singer's store to the sewer in Broad street; Steuben Squre enclosed, walks laid, etc. In spite of the cholera $50 were appropriated for celebrating the 4th of July. It was also determined to erect two new school-houses, one in the Third and one in the Fourth ward. There were at this time five fire companies and a hook and ladder company, and the number of men reported as belonging to each was from thirty-five to sixty, an average of a fraction over fifty, and a contract was entered into for erecting an engine-house on Hotel street.

It will be of interest at this point—the beginning of the history of Utica as a city—to record the condition of business on the main thoroughfares of Genesee street, and the names of all occupants of buildings on both sides of that street. This has been carefully compiled from existing records and is doubtless correct.

Genesee Street, east side—Beginning at the foot of the street, east side, was No. 9, William Dobson, grocer[1]. 11, John Mason & Co., paints, oil, and glass, also 3 Granite building. 13, Garnet Jones & Son, cabinet warehouse. 15, George Martell, grocer. 19, Bagg's Hotel, corner

[1] Mr. Dobson resided at the same number, and this was the case with a large number of the business men at that time—they lived in the same buildings in which they carried on trade

Main, Bagg & Churchill, proprietors; J. Parker & Co., Elisha Backus, John Butterfield, stage proprietor's office. (Main street.) 21, John Adams, merchant. 21½, Gilman & Fuller, grocers. 23, Hubbell & Curran, hides and leather. 25, Joab Stafford, hardware merchant. 27, E. B. Shearman & Co., manufacturers and dealers in American goods and window glass. 29, Warner & Southmayd, druggists. 31, Jonathan R. Warner, hat and fur store. 35, Frederick K. Boughton, hat and fur store. 39, Stephen Thorn, saddler. 41, Elias Rose, grocer; Joseph Jones, cabinet warehouse; John Baird, jr., hat and fur store. 43, Walton & Hardaway, saddle, harness, and trunkmakers. Corner Broad, Dodge & Dickey, grocers, confectioners. (Broad street.) 53, William Clarke, lottery and exchange office; Oneida Temperance House, Jonathan M. Ropes, proprietor. 55, Elisha M. Gilbert, dry goods; Ephraim Feltt, dry goods. 57, Nathan Davis, dry goods; Joseph Kirkland, mayor and attorney, John G. Floyd, attorney, and Dr. William Van Zandt, upstairs; also Joseph Colwell, publisher of the Utica *Intelligencer.* 59, Wells M. Gaylord, looking-glass store; John Jay Hinman and William A. Hinman, attorneys, upstairs. 63, Mrs. Lemuel Snow, millinery, etc. 65, Harvey Barnard, paper hangings; Mrs. Barnard, millinery store. 67, Bidwell & Williams, Utica cash store. 69, George Dutton, music dealer; Mrs. Dutton, millinery. 71, Thomas & Knowlson, dry goods. 73, Robert Jones, grocer and confectioner. 75, Roderick Matson, lottery and exchange office. (Catharine street.) 79, Ezra S. Barnum, grocer, justice, and commissioner of deeds; Jesse Newell, paints, paper hangings, etc., and brush factory; Cornelius Swartout, dry goods. 81, J. Murdock & Co., watchmakers and silversmiths; H. & E. Phinney & Co., booksellers; Isaiah Tiffany (of H. & E. Phinney & Co.), commissioner of deeds; Elisha A. Maynard, editor and printer of the Utica *Observer.* 83, Alfred Hitchcock, druggist. 85, Thomas Harris & Co., crockery; Abraham B. Williams, draper and tailor; Robert S. Lattimore, tailor; Thomas F. Field, merchant. 87, John R. Ludlow & Co., china, glass, and earthenware; William Jarrett. 89, Sanger & Benedict, hardware; Thomas J. Newland, coppersmith; Peter B. Ballou, livery stable, rear of National Hotel. 91, National Hotel, John Wells, proprietor. 93, James Sayre, hardware and dry goods; John F. J. Vedder, boots and shoes; Nicholas F. Ved-

der; Heman Norton, physician, upstairs. 95, James Henry, city boot and shoe store; Alexander M. Beebee, attorney, editor of New York *Baptist Register*, upstairs; Pierre O. Beebee, attorney, upstairs; George L. Brown, hair-dresser. (Erie Canal.) Packet office below Genesee street bridge, next door to Coffee House. 101–103, Shepard's Coffee House, Abraham Shepard, proprietor; Bachelder & Wells, physicians, under the stage office, Shepard's Coffee House. 105, John H. Swift & Co., hats and furs. 107, Philip and Ira Thurber, grocers and fruits. 109, Hunt & Bristol, grocers and druggists. 111, Edward Norris, grocer and forwarder. 113, Egan & Clarke, auctioneers and commission merchants; Circulating Library. 115, Franklin House. 117, Louis Green, grocer and ironmonger. 119, Samuel A. Sibley, stoves, copper, tin, and hardware. 121, Tillman & Benjamin, cabinet warehouse. 123, United States Branch Bank, John C. Devereux, president. 129, Aylesworth & Holmes, importers and dealers in hardware; Isaac B. Everson, fruit store; Tarous & Dufrainoit, hair-dressers. (Bleecker street.) 131, William G. Allyn, auctioneer and commission merchant; Hallock Thorne, merchant; Erastus Cross (C. & Joslin and C. & Sykes), merchants, corner Bleecker. 133, Rowe & Woodruff, hardware and fancy goods; Arunah Monroe, tinner. 135, John Cunningham, millinery and fancy goods. 137, Edward Vernon, bookseller. 139, Frank B. Wall, physician. 139½, Utica Museum, upstairs over 141. 141, John P. Bachelder, physician. 143, John E. Powell, merchant tailor. 145, Miss M. Stoddard, millinery. 147, John Bradish, attorney, office upstairs. 149, William Clarke, ladies' shoe store. 151, Francis T. Lobridge, tailor; Farmers' Tavern, Moses B. Maxon, proprietor. 157, Richard B. Bloomfield, grocer, corner Elizabeth street. (Elizabeth street.) 159, Braman's Hotel (changed from Eagle Tavern), David M. Braman, proprietor. 161, James Dean, attorney. 161–163, Carmi Hart, cabinet warehouse, dealer in mahogany. (Devereux street.) 177, David L. Mallison, physician; Hiram Rogers, physician. 199, City Hotel, Harvey Mason, proprietor, corner Carnahan street.

Genesee Street, west side—Owen Quin, blacksmith, corner Genesee and Water. 6, Hugh Rooney, grocer. 8, Edward Evans, tinner and brazier. 10, Edward Baldwin, dry goods and flour dealer; Miss Jane and Catharine Baldwin, milliners and mantua makers. 12, Ezra S.

Comstock, grocer and confectioner, proprietor of city garden and baths; Levi Comstock, inspector of leather. 14, Levi Barnum, hat store; Samuel Lightbody, hide and leather store; Harvey Hannahs, grocer, confectionery, and fruits, 2 Granite building; John Mason & Co., paint, oil, and glass store, 3 Granite building. 20, Henry L. Smith, grocery store, 3 Granite building. 22, Hickcox & Brown, hardware, merchants, and grocers, Granite building. (Whitesboro street.) 26, Lemuel Snow, shoe store, corner Genesee and Whitesboro; Francis D. Grosvenor, general agency office, corner Genesee and Whitesboro; William Whiteley, musical instruments. 30, Leach & Bradley, military and jewelry store; Thomas Davies, watch repairer; Patrick McCraith, physician, upstairs over 30 Genesee street. 32, Curtis & Savage, crockery merchants and grocers. 34, Oren Clark, merchant. 36, Benjamin Frankland, city hat store. 38, Blake & Smith, drapers and tailors; Ostrom & Walker, attorneys, upstairs over 38 Genesee street; Ward Hunt, up stairs, over 40 Genesee street. 42, James Ingols, fancy goods and hair-dresser; Jacob Overacre, lithograph printer, upstairs over 42 Genesee street; Samuel P. Lyman, attorney, upstairs over 42 Genesee street. 44, Spencer Field, clothing store; Matthew Talcott, attorney, upstairs over 44 Genesee street; Beriah B. Hotchkin, editor of the *Elucidator*, over 44; George W. Herrick, copperplate printer, upstairs over 44. 46, Joseph S. Porter, jewelry and military store; Richard Huntington, silversmith and jeweler; Otis Childs, spectacle maker. 52, George Brayton, fancy and staple goods and wholesale dealer in stoneware. 54, Barton & Butler, dry goods merchants. 56, Stocking & Hunt, hats and furs. 58, Daniel B. Lothrop, druggist and grocer. 60, William Williams, bookseller and publisher; Balch, Styles & Wright, engravers and copperplate printers. 62, Robert Shearman, dealer in carpetings and dry goods. 64, Theodore S. Gold, dry goods merchant. 66, Oliver A. Newell, dry goods merchant. 68, Samuel Thomson, dealer in carpetings and dry goods. 70, Ellis & Cooper, dry goods merchants; Ontario Branch Bank, A. B. Johnson, president. 72, Stacy & Allen, dry goods merchants. 74, Thomas G. Perkins, dry goods; Horatio Seymour, attorney, upstairs over 74; Samuel D. Dakin, attorney, John Fish, city surveyor, both over 74. 76, Thomas Hopper, dry goods merchant, Marble building; Dutton & Hovey, dry

goods merchants, Marble building; Kirkland & Bacon, attorneys, 1 Marble building; William Tracy, attorney, 2 Marble building; J. Watson Williams, attorney and clerk in chancery, 4 Marble building; Nathan Williams, circuit judge, 5 Marble building; Burton D. Hurlburt, attorney, 6 Marble building; Sidney T. Fairchild, attorney, 6 Marble building. 78, Daniel J. Morris, draper and tailor. 80, O'Neil & Martin, hardware and copper manufactory and store. 82, John & William Williams, druggists and wholesale and retail dealers in groceries and paints and dyes. 84, Elisha Wells, boots and shoes, Law building; John Parsons, justice of the peace, Law building; Thomas Walker, 1 Law building; King & Wright, attorneys, 2 Law building; Wetmore & Denio, attorneys, 4 Law building. 88, Daniel Cleveland, dry goods merchant, Law building; Stalham Williams, treasurer of packet boat companies; James Dana, importer and dealer in hardware and saddlery. 90, Parker & Hastings, wholesale grocers. 92, Joseph A. Sherman, dry goods merchant; Elhanan W. Williams, attorney, upstairs; Asa S. Ruddock, physician, upstairs. 94, Otis Manchester, draper and tailor; Grove Penny, tailor; Hastings & Tracy, booksellers, printers, and publishers of the *Western Recorder; Western Recorder* office, Thomas Hastings, editor. 96, Lord & Shapley, dry goods; Beardsley & Matteson, attorneys, upstairs. 98, John Camp & Brothers, merchants. 100, Spencer Kellogg & Son, dry goods; John Osborn, glover, upstairs. 102, Jesse W. & Charles R. Doolittle, dry goods. 104, Alexander Seymour, dry goods. 106, Milton Brayton, dry goods. 108, Hughes & Barry, tailors; Thompson Bacon, jr., boots and shoes; Jacob Vanderheyden, cordwainer. 110, Ziba & Philemon Lyon, tailors; Simon V. Oley, boots and shoes and leather. 112, William W. Backus, dry goods, corner of Liberty street; Albert Bacon, boots and shoes, corner of Genesee and Liberty street. (Liberty street.) 114, Dennis Nellis, tailor, corner Liberty. 116, Charles Brewster, lottery and exchange agent; Samuel C. Brewster, lottery and exchange broker; George Parker, silversmith; Thomas T. Rowe, watch repairer. 118, Riley Rogers, gunsmith, upstairs. 120, Benjamin F. Brooks, music and jewelery; Norman Tryon, auctioneer; Joab Griswold, watchmaker; George Thorp, silverplater; Landais Wood, silversmith; John P. Merrill, carver, upstairs. 122, Alexander

Cameron, auction and commission merchant; Rufus Northway, jr., printer and publisher of the Utica *Sentinel and Gazette*, upstairs, corner Canal; Russell Loomis, innkeeper and grocer, and Lewis C. Loomis, grocer, corner Genesee and Canal. 124, Mairs & Dows, grocers and tinners, corner Genesee and Canal. (Erie Canal.) 126–128, Butler, McDonough & Co., forwarders and commission merchants and wholesale dealers in merchandise; John B. Pease, justice of the peace, upstairs over 126; Henry H. Pease, attorney, and Thomas Goodsell, upstairs. 130, George Manchester, draper and tailor; McAllister & Grant, physicians, upstairs. 132, Dennis Saumet, hair-dresser. 134, John B. Marchisi, druggist and grocer. (Franklin Square.) Murray & Carroll, dry goods; Maynard & Spencer, attorneys, upstairs; White & Crafts, attorneys, upstairs; William S. Spear, publisher of the *Lever;* all of these were in the Devereux building. John Anson, grocer, head of Hotel street. Thomas Jenkins, boots and shoes, head of Hotel street; Mrs. Midlam, millinery, head of Hotel street; William G. Miller, saddler and harnessmaker, head of Hotel street; James S. Foster & Co., merchants, corner of Fayette. (Fayette street.) 136, Bennett & Bright, printers, booksellers, and publishers of the *New York Baptist Register* and *Youth's Miscellany;* Theodore Pomeroy, physician, upstairs; Quartus Graves, publisher of the *Record of Genius* and the *Co-Operator*. 138, Hurlburt & Brownell, manufacturers and dealers in cotton goods. 140, Edward Owens, cutler and surgical instrument maker. 142, Stephen M. Perine, chair warehouse; William C. Rogers, cabinet warehouse. 144, Robert Disney, druggist; John P. B. Sloan, physician. 146, John Hale, master mason and merchant; Harvey N. Smith, coroner. 148, Charles Easton, hardware and paints; George North, merchant. 154, Thomas Bradwell, boots and shoes. 156, Henry Newland, boots and shoes. 158, Robert Higginbotham, shoe store; Isaac N. Meacham, physician. (Columbia street.) 162–164, William B. Gray, saddle, harness, and trunkmaker. 178, Milo Arnold, grocer, corner Pearl street. (Pearl street.) Rev. Samuel Whittlesey, young ladies' seminary, Genesee and Pearl.

To this list are added the names and residences of a few additional persons whose places of business were outside of the limits included in the foregoing: Parker & Swift, grocers, No. 1 Canal buildings (on

the canal between Hotel, Seneca, and Liberty streets). Jacob C. Space, No. 7 Canal buildings. John Guild, merchant, Bleecker east of Bridge. William Cattell, city mill. Nicholas and Nehemiah Hallock, pork packers, Elizabeth street. B. S. Merrill, book-binder, corner of Main and Third. Thomas M. Francis, canal collector. Jacob Wrattan, carpenter and joiner. Steuben Square: Charles Churchill, lumber dealer, residence Seneca above Canal. James McGregor, master mason, residence Seneca above Liberty. Stafford Palmer, carpenter and joiner, residence Washington above Fayette. J. C. Shippey, master mason, residence Fayette west of Cornelia. Lyman Scranton, carpenter, residence Washington above Pearl. Chester D. Clark, auctioneer, residence Cooper west of Broadway. George Lawson, currier, residence Whitesboro west of Broadway. Roberts & Sidebotham, butchers, 14–16 Clinton market. Tunis Van Syce, though he was temporarily absent from the place in 1832, had already been ten years a grocer here. In 1833 he built the Oneida brewery and conducted it until his failure, but lived here some time longer.

Resuming our narrative I proceed to notice the new comers of the year 1832. Of the aspirants of the profession of law three had departed by 1837, viz.: Sidney T. Fairchild, Fortune C. White, and Flavel W. Bingham. The following were longer connected with the history of Utica, viz.: Horatio Seymour, Alvan Stewart, Burton D. Hurlburt, J. Watson Williams, and Willard Crafts. Sketches of Mr. Seymour and Mr. Williams will be found in the Biographical Department and of Mr. Stewart in that of the Bench and Bar.

Willard Crafts, a native of Pomfret, Conn., was born in 1789 and came the following year with his parents to Otsego County, N. Y. He was graduated at Middlebury College, Vt., and after pursuing a course of French studies in Montreal began the study of law with Robert Campbell, of Cooperstown, finishing his course with George Griffin, of New York city. In 1815 he opened an office as attorney in Bridgewater, whence he removed after seventeen years of practice to this city in the spring of 1832. This practice he continued until his death, December 9, 1866. Mr. Crafts was never ambitious of either fame or wealth. He acquired a sufficiency for an unostentatious life and never sacrificed a principle for advancement or gain. His tastes were simple;

his habits temperate and frugal; his manners affable and genial; and his home hospitable. Equable of temper he pursued the even tenor of his way without either giving or taking offence, and was ever ready to do any service in his power.

An obituary notice of Burton D. Hurlburt informs us that he was born in Augusta, Oneida County, May 30, 1807. He was educated in Hamilton Academy and entered Hamilton College, but two years later went to Union, where he was graduated with valedictorian honors in 1829. He studied law in different places and was admitted to practice in 1832. He was a few months a partner of Sidney T. Fairchild and was ambitious to rise, but ill health forced him to retire from general practice about 1845. While still doing law business he devoted himself for some years to the oversight and management of a farm in New Hartford. The failure of Frederick Hollister caused him a heavy loss as his endorser, and through this failure he was engaged as attorney by Brown Brothers, of New York, in important suits affecting the title to the Clayville mills, which Mr. Hollister had owned from 1842 to 1851. Mr. Hurlburt had charge of the steam woolen-mills, the property of A. T. Stewart, of New York. He was thereby involved in much litigation and was successful in seventeen out of eighteen of their suits; the last one, involving $50,000, was carried before the Court of Appeals and was won by Mr. Hurlburt after six years of prosecution. Mr. Hurlburt was one of the original stockholders of the Oneida Bank. He died September 25, 1887.

Physicians now first noted as resident are Lucien B. Wells, Asahel Grant, John P. Newland, John P. B. Sloan, John Budlong, and Rowland Sears. Dr. Wells studied with Dr. Theodore Pomeroy and practiced for some years elsewhere, but returned again to Utica and has lived and practiced here for quite a number of years.

Dr. Asahel Grant soon left the place to go on a mission to the Nestorians of Persia. His labors among them and his history of that ancient semi-Christian people are well known. Dr. Newland practiced some time here.

Palmer V. Kellogg, son of Spencer Kellogg, the merchant of 1825, became in 1832 a partner with him in the dry goods trade, which connection was changed in 1842 to one with James Rockwell. This lasted

until 1847, after which and until 1853 he had as a partner his brother, Charles C. Kellogg. About this time he entered on the making and sale of clothing, at first in company with Alexander Rae, but shortly after with John H. Prentiss and James K. Hitchcock, under the firm name of P. V. Kellogg & Co. They made a large quantity of goods which were mostly sent for sale to an associate house in Chicago. To that city Messrs. Kellogg and Prentiss removed in 1869. There the manufacture was continued on a still larger scale, and there Mr. Kellogg amassed considerable wealth. In addition to the cares of his business Mr. Kellogg was while here much busied in politics and exerted a good deal of influence in the Whig party. He was ambitious for office and skilled in the advanced methods of politics. He was supervisor for the city, sheriff of the county, and United States marshal for the Northern District of New York.

James Dutton, a native of Lebanon, Conn., after serving as a clerk in Richmond, Va., came to Utica in 1831 and served in the same capacity with Anson Thomas. In 1832 he established a dry goods business of his own and continued it more than an average life-time, always commanding the entire confidence of all who held relations with him. He was naturally retiring and modest and managed his affairs as became such a nature. His investments were carefully made. Fortune smiled upon his industry and integrity and he quietly enjoyed its fruits. His home was for many years in New Hartford while he carried on business here. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of that village and was an honor to his Christian profession. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Walter King, by whom he had four children. His second was Annie, daughter of Adam Traquard, of Philadelphia.

Theodore P. Ballou was the son of Jerathmel Ballou and grandson of Joseph Ballou, one of the pioneer settlers of Utica. He was born March 18, 1808. He was a clerk for some years for Ebenezer B. Shearman, his uncle, and in 1832 became one of the firm of E. B. Shearman & Co., remaining in it until the death of Mr. Shearman. Afterward he engaged in the lumber business and in insurance. He was the owner of the gang-mills at Prospect, built the Ballou block on the site of his father's store, and was concerned in other business. He died February 28, 1887, leaving a widow and two children.

C. D. Adams.

Martin Hart, first as a book-deeper for Alfred Munson, but soon having an interest with Mr. Munson in the making of burr millstones, remained long in the same connection, unassuming and retiring, but reposing in the full confidence of his fellow townsmen.

A wholesale grocery establishment was this year inaugurated by Job Parker and William P. Swift under the firm name of Parker & Swift. The latter remained some years in Utica, Mr. Parker very much longer, retaining throughout a character for high integrity and general excellence. He died in 1872. His sons succeeded to his business as Job Parker's Sons.

John Carton, a native of Dublin, came to this country and to Utica when he was twelve years of age, learned his trade as a coppersmith with O'Neil & Martin, and having served an apprenticeship became one of the partners, which partnership he retained until 1845. At that date he conducted business alone. By his industry, energy, and self-reliance he became one of the most successful business men of the place, gaining steadily in wealth as well as in the esteem and confidence of all with whom he had to do. He was a manufacturer of tin, copper, and sheet ironware, the inventor of hot-air furnaces known by his name, a manufacturer of headlights, and proprietor of a cheese vat. Mr. Carton was for some years a director of the Oneida Bank, a trustee of the Savings Bank, and a trustee of the Female Academy. Brought up under the discipline of the Catholic Church he was warmly attached to its interests and a supporter of its institutions. He left five sons and two daughters.

Others whom it must suffice to mention by name only were Grove Penny, one of the firm of Manchester & Co., tailors, who is still living; Orville Olcott, boat builder; and T. J. Newland, coppersmith.

1833.—The city officers for the year were: Mayor, Henry Seymour; aldermen, Charles A. Mann, Rutger B. Miller, Harvey Barnard, John Butterfield, Robert McBride, Chauncey Rowe, Gardiner Tracy, Chester Griswold, Ezra S. Barnum, Zenas Wright, Ephraim Hart, Nicholas Smith; clerk, Thomas Colling; treasurer, Thomas Walker; attorney, John G. Floyd; surveyor, John Fish.

On the 3d of January a committee was appointed consisting of the mayor and Aldermen Griswold, Mann, and Tracy to present a memo-

rial to the legislature praying for "alteration in the location of the Chenango Canal at its northern termination." On the 10th of January, 1834, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted by the council:

WHEREAS, Certain individuals now in our city are disturbing the peace of the good citizens thereof, by circulating sentiments which we deem demoralizing in themselves and little short of treason toward the government of our country,

Resolved, That we, the common council of the city of Utica, regard the agitation of the question of Negro Slavery as it exists in the Southern States of this Republic to be highly inexpedient at the present juncture of our National affairs; and that it can only tend to keep alive the dying embers of internal discord, which we fondly hope and believe will soon be entirely extinguished if not disturbed by the zeal of misguided philanthropists.

This preamble and resolution were ordered to be sent to the representative in Congress.

January 31st an ordinance was adopted designed to effectually close and control brothels, gambling places, assignation houses, etc.

The Utica and Schenectady Railroad project was now before the public and the subscription books were opened here during June 17, 18, and 19. Utica subscribed for about $4,300,000 of stock. On the 19th of July a committee was appointed to report at what point in the city the railroad should terminate. The report stated that "it shall terminate on the square (so called.")

The question of procuring a town clock had been before the authorities for a year or more and on the 26th of April Aldermen Mann, Hart, and Tracy were made a committee to contract for a clock to be placed on the Bleecker street church.

August 9th the aldermen of the Third and Fourth wards were authorized to contract for the purchase of lots selected in those wards for school purposes, and report plans for brick school-houses on each lot. A lot was purchased in the Third ward for $1,250.

The principal improvements of the year were the extension of State street from Fayette to Huntington's basin; improvement of Chancellor Square by setting trees and making walks; paving Broadway from Pearl to the canal; building a two-foot sewer from the junction of the then present sewer with the culvert under the canal near James Kip's residence diagonally across land owned by J. M. Church to Pine street,

and in Pine Street across Fayette to an alley and through the alley to Columbia street. Other proceedings of the council were the appropriation of $50 to the Mechanics Association, just incorporated, for the purchase of medals, and the appropriation of $350 for a new engine for company No. 3 if an equal sum should be subscribed.

From the *Elucidator* is gleaned the following: Business is spoken of as prosperous. The Utica and Schenectady Railroad was incorporated and the stock sold here at ten per cent. advance. After the opening of the canal business was active; but the first influences of the approaching financial stress of 1836–37 were, doubtless, beginning to be felt. There was a need of banks here and the amount of currency was insufficient. In 1834 this financial stringency was more marked and there was bitter opposition to the removal of the deposits from the U. S. Bank. It was stated that "money was never more scarce and local banks were discounting no paper."

The men of the bar now first met with were P. Sheldon Root, John H. Edmonds, John Hogan, James Knox, John L. Talcott, and John C. Van Rensselaer. Of these the first three were the only ones who were fixed in Utica for any considerable period. Mr. Knox, a brother of John J. Knox, of Augusta, having studied law with Joshua A. Spencer, was one year in partnership with him, when he removed to Illinois and was there a conspicuous and useful man. Mr. Hogan was in practice until 1840–42, when he received a consular appointment to Hayti and left the city. Mr. Talcott, son of Samuel A. Talcott, made his reputation as a judge of the Supreme Court in Erie County. For sketch of P. Sheldon Root see chapter on the Bench and Bar.

John H. Edmonds was a native of Utica. After receiving his academic education he studied in the office of John Bradish and was admitted to practice in 1833. For some years longer he remained with Mr. Bradish, who acted as agent for attorneys throughout the State in the service of papers in the Supreme Court. Assisting him in these duties the assiduous labors of Mr. Edmonds undermined his health. It was re-established by a long journey taken on horseback. In 1838 he became a partner of Charles A. Mann and so continued until the death of Mr. Mann in 1860. During this period he was several years master in chancery, the only official position he ever filled. He did not seek

office, but his life was one of continuous labor. After the death of Mr. Mann he was associated with his son, James F. Mann, and with Addison C. Miller until 1871, when he retired. His occupations were mostly attendance on reference cases and the management of private estates. His opinion, especially on the nature and management of property, was given with careful deliberation, was weighty, and was much confided in. His is the spotless record of a good and true man. Few have better deserved the tribute of respect and esteem which was universally accorded him. He died on April 1, 1881, leaving a widow, son, and daughter.

Physicians who first advertised in 1833 were Josiah Rathbun, William Morris, David L. Bradford, Walton H. Peckham, the first two being the only ones who were persistent in Utica. Josiah Rathbun was born in Brookfield, Chenango County, N. Y., on January 12, 1795. He spent the time until he was seventeen years of age at home, receiving the advantages only of the common school. His father being in limited circumstances Josiah resolved to leave home and begin a business life for himself. He accordingly went to Martinsburg, N. Y., where he worked on a farm for two years, attending school during the winter seasons. It was during this time, on account of a feeble constitution, that he became impressed with the idea of leading a professional life, and entered Onondaga Academy, where he remained for nearly three years including the time spent in teaching in winter. In the year 1820 he began the study of medicine at Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y., which he continued for some three years, including one course of lectures at Fairfield, Herkimer County, and two courses in the old Medical College of New York. After receiving his license Dr. Rathbun practiced some eight years in Martinsburg, and then in the spring of 1833 settled in Utica, where he remained in the practice of his profession until his death. He lived to see pass away most of his associates of the medical fraternity who were here when he came. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and a liberal supporter of all kindred interests. As a practitioner he was careful and judicious, honorable in his professional intercourse, and quiet and unobtrusive with the sick. Affable and courteous a large and influential circle called for his aid, and through many years he ministered to the same families.

Dr. William Morris was born in Chatham, Columbia County, December 29, 1806. He was left an orphan when but five years old and subsequently entered a family related to him, where he assisted at farm work. In later years he followed school teaching, in which he was very successful, and for several years he pursued that occupation in winters and worked on a farm in summers. By economy he was enabled to take a course at Hamilton Academy and later graduated with high honors from a medical college in Massachusetts. He came to Utica in 1832 and soon gained friends and a considerable practice, particularly in the rural districts. He was an attentive and kind adviser and a worthy and upright member of society. He left two sons, one of whom succeeded him in practice.

In the directory of the previous year Dr. Gilbert A. Foster had been chronicled as a machinist; in that of 1833 he appears as a dentist. As such he filled a leading place almost to the time of his death, and most of the time in connection with his son, Dr. Charles B. Foster. Resolutions passed by the profession after his decease declare that he was a "power among them." To his geniality and good fellowship, his delight in sports, in music, and in Masonry, multitudes of his cotemporaries can attest.

Beginning at this time as a dry goods merchant Jarvis M. Hatch appears some three years later as a lawyer, in which profession he remained, having by turns several different partners until 1849, when he went to Rochester.

Other dealers were George D. Foster, who was with Alfred Hitchcock in the sale of drugs and groceries and afterward of the firm of Foster & Dickinson. Another was Stephen Comstock, also grocer.

Jireh Durkee was proprietor of the Utica Steam Mills, which were set in motion this year on the corner of Fayette and Cornelia streets and of which John Dagwell was the millwright. Mr. Durkee afterward sold flour, but did not stay long. Mr. Dagwell has remained to the present, having succeeded to the foundry established by Ephraim Hart and conducted by him and his son. Mr. Dagwell became the associate of the latter and has lived an industrious and respected life. Francis Ramsdell was a clerk in the mill. Asaph and Bradford Seymour started the City Furnace on the north corner of Jay street and First

street. The former did casting for a few years (till 1847 at least), but eventually went back to Hecla, whence they came.

Two sign painters who for many years pursued their useful calling and were both respected men were John Tunbridge and George Bullock. Charles Adams for a long series of years transported the United States mails between the postoffice and railroads. Other long lasting residents were Peter Brewer, cooper, and Trumbull Smith, grocer.

1834.—The officers for the year were as follows: Mayor, Joseph Kirkland; aldermen, Zenas Wright, Sylvanus Holmes, Comfort Butler, Thomas McQuade, Robert McBride, James Sayre, John Williams, Augustus Hurlburt, Chauncey Rowe, Daniel Stafford, Gardiner Tracy, Edward Curran; treasurer, Thomas Walker; attorney, Orsamus B. Matteson; clerk, Jacob D. Edwards; surveyor, John Fish; street commissioner, Morris Wilcox.

April 4th the aldermen of the Fourth ward were appointed as a committee to erect a school-house in that ward and were authorized to contract for a lot and report. On the 1st of August $200 were appropriated in addition to $1,250, which had been previously appropriated, for the lot and school-house.

At a special meeting of the council held April 5th a committee previously appointed on the termination of the Chenango Canal made their report. This matter was before the people and the authorities a long time and created much feeling, but it was finally amicably arranged by locating the canal where it was constructed.

April 11th one alderman from each ward and the street commissioner were appointed a committee to superintend the laying out and fencing of "the new burial ground recently purchased of W. F. Potter." This was an addititon to the former one.

May 16th the clerk gave notice that he would receive separate proposals for cleaning the streets for the year. This seems to have been the first year the street cleaning was done in this manner. Contracts were awarded at $100 each to various persons for cleaning each ward In June the name of Steuben Square was officially changed to Steuben Park The streets were also numbered this summer at a cost of $47.50, under direction of a committee, and within the fire limits only. The common council took new quarters on the east side of Hotel street about midway between Liberty and Whitesboro.

July 11th the Utica and Schenectady Railroad was given permission to lay tracks in Main, or Water, or Jay, or John street, "provided that no steam be used in propelling cars after they pass Third street."

The success of the Erie Canal led to a prevailing inclination throughout the State to project new canals, and Utica felt her proper degree of interest in the work. At this time there was considerable discussion over a ship canal to Oswego, and the authorities actually appropriated $250 toward $1,000 proposedfor a survey of the route. The project was also characterized as a "steamboat canal."

There was very little street improvement this year. Bleecker street was graded and improved from Bridge to First and several streets received sidewalks.

On the afternoon of the 14th of August there swept over the city a violent cyclone which was quite destructive in its effects, unroofing buildings and demolishing chimneys and trees. Coming from the west its course was most severely marked along the line of Court street. Besides the unroofing of one or two of the houses on this street and adjacent thereto several others near its intersection with Genesee and one of the few then standing on Rutger street; it carried away the spire of the Second Presbyterian Church on Bleecker street, bent the lightning rod of the First Presbyterian, and capsized a few wooden houses. There was no loss of life or injury to any individual. The town clock, before alluded to, had been placed in the tower of the Bleecker street church only a fortnight previous.

On the 18th of November the flouring-mill of Parker & Seymour, just below the river bridge at the foot of Genesee street, was destroyed by fire. The dam below which it was located, and which had been the cause of much litigation, was soon broken up and was never rebuilt.

The Young Men's Association of the City of Utica was founded in February, 1834. Its object was the mutual improvement of its members by establishing a reading room, a library, a society for public debates, and courses of lectures. James Watson Williams was the first president; Milton D. Parker and Henry R. Hart, vice-presidents; William Tracy, corresponding secretary; James Knox, recording secretary; Ward Hunt, treasurer. For a few years it had a vigorous life, collected a respectable library, and had delivered before it some able addresses by

the best talent of the city. A struggle for office and a partisan spirit killed it. The Utica Mechanics Association contributed also to supplant it.

The Utica Museum was founded in May, 1828, and in 1834 it was located at 173–175 Genesee street. Its founder was Linnæus Peale, of Philadelphia. "The entire collection of curiosities is quite respectable." The first keeper of it after Mr. Peale was Comfort Butler.

Prior to the year 1827 a wooden building for a circus and theater had been erected and used. A spacious brick building, designed for a theater, was put up about 1827 on the corner of Genesee and Pearl streets where is now the city hall. It was soon occupied for a tavern and afterward became the temporary place of the Female Academy. The tone of public sentiment was such in early years as to discourage persons of talent from resorting here to give theatrical exhibitions. However a building was suitably fitted up and opened in February, 1834, and a company embracing some of the best histrionic talent of the large cities played several weeks to good audiences. It was called the "Utica Theater."

The most notable lawyer who now first made his home in Utica was William C. Noyes, of whom a sketch will be found in the chapter on the Bench and Bar. Others of his profession were Aaron Hackley and Anson Little, who were some time quartered here, the first named becoming recorder and the latter clerk of the United States District Court.

A merchant whose extraordinary career in Utica deserves notice was Frederick Hollister. He had been for some years a clerk in the drug and grocery store of John Williams, as had also been Abijah Lobdell. Together they now began business in their own names. Ere long Mr. Hollister was associated with Mr. Williams and eventually succeeded him. Of great activity of mind and body, with broad conceptions, a sanguine temper, and unrestrained ambition, possessed, moreover, of a personal magnetism that gave him power over others, Mr. Hollister embarked in projects alien to his legitimate trade, which, succeeding at first, eventually wrought his ruin, entailing therewith damage to many who had confided in him. He began operating at Checkerville in 1840, buying up the mill of Isaac Mason. By two fires, against which he was

not insured, he lost about $40,000, but kept his loss to himself so as not to injure his credit, and rebuilt with improvements. In 1842 he bought property at Clayville and built the factory known as the Empire Mill. At these two points he expended nearly $500,000. But his returns were not adequate to meet the investment. In 1851 he failed with liabilities not far from $1,800,000. His endorsers were numerous, and so, too, were the individuals of small means who had entrusted their earnings in his hands. For Mr. Hollister was generally popular, and if reckless in some of his doings he was believed to be honest. He had, too, considerable public spirit. He was an alderman about 1838 and mayor in 1843. He was the originator of the Bridgewater plank road, the first of the kind that led out of the city. After his failure he removed to New York and became a broker. His death occurred December 18, 1863.

One or two clerks may here be sketched who had already lived some years in Utica and who afterward rose to prominence. One of them was Charles S. Wilson. Born in Scotland in 1809 he came to New York in 1830 and later to Utica. From 1832 to 1848 he acted as teller of the Bank of Utica. Then with others he co-operated in the organization of the Utica City Bank and became its cashier. As a banker he stood high. As a Democrat he was interested in city politics. He was three years an alderman and in 1859 was nominated for mayor. Though he failed of election, yet when Roscoe Conkling not long afterward resigned the mayoralty in order to enter Congress Mr. Wilson was appointed by the council to fill his place. In 1863 and again in 1867 he was elected by the popular vote. Mr. Wilson was for some years a vestryman of Trinity Church. He was proud of his native land and versed in its history and literature. His death occurred July 30, 1884.

Another was James V. P. Gardner, who from 1829 had been a stage agent in the employ of J. Parker & Co. As agent, book-keeper, and partner in the firm of J. Butterfield & Co. he remained as long as stages were run. Through this, the express company, and similar investments he acquired a handsome property and was relied on as a safe man in business undertakings, but took no especial part in municipal affairs. He died September 30, 1882, leaving a widow, but no children.

John S. Peckham, born in Rensselaer County, October 3, 1803, was

a resident of this county and of Utica from his youth. In 1828 he succeeded to the plow factory of his uncle, Seth Peckham. In 1835 his half-brother, Merritt, took part in it and the firm of J. S. & M. Peckham was formed and continued until the death of the senior partner May 2, 1879. In business, prompt, energetic, decided, he was willing to work hard and accomplished much by his broad views and his industry. A consistent friend of temperance he carried his principles to the point of a crusade against tobacco. Originally a Whig he went into the Free Soil movement in 1848, and became a Republican, giving to that party toil and counsel and believing in it with intense faith. His zeal was born of patriotism and not of ambition, for he sought not place, but only the success of the principles which he espoused. He was distinguished for his public spirit, for his efforts for the common welfare, and especially for the advancement of those who labor with the hands. In the Utica Mechanics Association he found a means to that end. He entered it in early manhood and gave to it of his means and his labor. He was one of those who organized the lecture system on a paying basis and agreed to the plan of including in every course some scientific instruction. He was active in maintaining the fairs which were for years so useful a feature of that society. Out of the same aims and purposes grew the Art Association, of which Mr. Peckham was one of the founders. He had enthusiasm himself and was able to impart it to others. He was one of those positive, energetic men who are a power in a community. He gave an impetus to the city in many directions which was long felt for good.

1835. — Officers for the year: Mayor, Joseph Kirkland; aldermen, Edward Curran, Rufus Peckham, Sylvanus Holmes, Comfort Butler, Samuel Sidebotham, James Dean, John Williams, Gardiner Tracy, James C. De Long, Spencer Kellogg, Robert McBride, George W. Hubbard; clerk, Jacob D. Edwards; attorney, William C. Noyes; treasurer, Thomas Walker; surveyor, John Fish; supervisor, Joshua M. Church.

Early in April a street marshal was appointed to enforce the ordinances, restrain animals from running abroad in the streets, etc. In the same month a committee previously appointed to inspect the schools reported them in a satisfactory condition. It was provided that no

paying scholar was to be admitted to school privileges to the exclusion of those too poor to pay. A committee of four (one from each ward) was appointed to hear appeals from the conclusions of teachers on tuition. Records of attendance were ordered kept, honorary certificates provided for, and vaccination of pupils made compulsory.

May 22d the committee on fire department were authorized to sell engine No. 5 and buy a new suction engine costing not to exceed $700. A new engine-house was ordered erected a few months later on Union street for the use of this company and its engine.

September 11th a committee reported that a different method of paying for pavements should be adopted and recommended heavier assessments on real estate. About this time the practice of borrowing money to meet current expenses, a practice that sooner or later seems to overtake all cities, began in Utica, when $3,000 were borrowed for that purpose. November 27th it was resolved that the city will furnish a jail lot if the supervisors of the county will erect a building.

The principal street improvements were: Court street opened from State to Varick, sidewalks laid on John, Cornelia, Blandina, Mary, and the paving on Genesee street extended. A new ordinance was adopted relative to not selling wood in the streets unless measured by the official wood measurer and his certificate obtained; providing, also, that no load should stand more than twenty minutes in any square or street except the Public Square "opposite Bagg's Tavern."

In the year 1833 Rev. J. N. Danforth, agent of the American Colonization Society, came to Utica and invited the public to meet him in the Dutch Reformed Church on Broad street on the evening of December 21st. Several meetings were held between this date and the 10th of January, 1834, and speeches were made to the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting deeply deplores the unfortunate condition of the colored population of this country and commends to the zealous support of the philanthropist and the Christian the American Colonization Society, as the instrument under Providence which is best calculated to alleviate the condition of the free negro and secure the ultimate emancipation of the slave.

The burden of the discussion fell chiefly upon Mr. Danforth and Rev. Beriah Green, then president of the Oneida Institute at Whitesboro, though it was participated in by William Tracy, Benjamin F. Cooper, Rev. George W. Bethune, and others. It continued two weeks, the

meetings being chiefly held in the First Presbyterian Church, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. The speeches were bitter and intense and caused much excitement in the community.

The years 1833, '34, and '35 were characterized by great excitement throughout the country on the subject of abolition. The efforts of the abolitionists to hold public meetings in advocacy of their views were everywhere met by meetings of their opponents in denunciation of them, and tumults and riots occurred in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and numerous other cities and smaller communities. The mischief which agitation of this topic was elsewhere occasioning had been a matter that was introduced into the Utica council of 1834, when resolutions, before quoted, were passed in deprecation thereof.

On September 3, 1835, a public meeting was held in the court-room of "the citizens of Utica who are opposed to the proceedings of the abolitionists," at which resolutions denouncing such proceedings were adopted. Soon afterward the Utica Anti-Slavery Society issued a call for a State convention to be held at Utica on the 21st of October for the purpose of forming a State Anti-Slavery Society. On the 8th of October another public meeting was held of those citizens "who approve of the sentiments expressed at the meeting held September 3d" and "are opposed to the assembling of a State convention in Utica for the purpose set forth in a call of the Anti-Slavery Society of this place." The common council on October 16th did, however, grant by a vote of seven to four the request of the society to hold the convention in the court-room. The next day a large meeting of citizens convened in the court-room and denounced this action. The meeting adjourned to the 21st of October. Another meeting in behalf of free speech and of the right of the people peacefully to assemble, while disavowing all sympathy with abolitionists, was held in the court-room on the 20th of October. The meeting was a large one, but it was considerably disturbed by intruders, who at times threatened violence, and was prematurely adjourned. Prominent among the opponents of the anti-slavery men were the leading inhabitants of the place without distinction of party —mayors, judges, and in general the older and more stable of the citizens, desirous to preserve the laws and peace of the country, and anxious that Utica should not become the theater of such acts of violence

R. S. Williamson

as had been witnessed elsewhere. The adjourned meeting of October 17th convened at the court-room at 9 o'clock October 21st for the avowed purpose of preventing the meeting of the anti-slavery convention on that day "in a building," as one of the resolutions phrased it, "erected by the voluntary contributions of the citizens for better and different purposes." The gist of the preamble and resolutions adopted by the meeting was that public agitation of the slavery question was mischievous to all concerned, the enslaved and the free alike; that the delegates to the proposed anti-slavery convention could be regarded in no other light than as intruders upon the quiet of a well-ordered community, after they had been repeatedly asked to stay away; and that if disorder and violence should come of their persisting in holding a convention "upon them would rest the whole blame and responsibility."

The chairman of the meeting appointed a committee of twenty-five to go before the convention, report the proceedings of this meeting, and respectfully urge the convention to break up and leave the city forthwith. This was carried out and the committee returned in about an hour and reported that they had found the convention assembled in the Bleecker street church, had read the resolutions before it, and that after a little delay the convention had adjourned. During the delay thus alluded to there were undoubtedly some lively scenes inside of the church. The appearance of the committee was an incentive to whatever rowdy element was present in the church, as well as on the outside, to create a disturbance; there was much noise, some threats of violence, hymn books and other missiles were tossed about, and some personal assaults, in one of which Spencer Kellogg's coat was torn from his back. Meanwhile an immense crowd gathered in the streets. While the committee were still in the church a sudden disturbance occurred on the borders of this crowd, and there was a swaying of the multitude toward Genesee street. This was caused by a lot of roughs who broke through the crowd with the ladder of one of the hook and ladder companies. The ladder was raised against the church and two men sprang up it. Then some one started hurriedly into the church, crowding his way as best he could, and informed the assemblage of the impending danger, and soon Charles A. Mann, then agent of Charles E. Dudley, of Albany, the owner of the building, came upon the porch of the church

and asked the crowd to disperse, telling them that the building was private property. He begged of them to respect it and protect it from violence. The men on the ladder then came down. The excitement was intense and it was remarkable that a destructive riot did not follow. Strangers were denied admittance to all the taverns on the street and to many of the stores, or were indiscriminately hustled out into the rain, which had begun to fall. A cannon was brought out and fired as a signal of triumph, the abolition convention having adjourned. In the assemblage within the church was Gerrit Smith as a spectator. When the necessity of breaking up the convention became apparent he invited the people to go home with him, where they would find a warm welcome. About 400 accepted the invitation and the work of the convention was finished at Peterboro.

The foregoing is a cool and dispassionate account of that event and is based upon what was given in a lecture on the history of the Bleecker street church, by Thomas W. Seward, an eye-witness of the proceedings at the church.

In 1835 a little book was published entitled "The Enemies of the Constitution Discovered," in which is given the other side of the story. In that work the conduct of the committee who went to the church and of the mob on the outside is characterized in the bitterest and most denunciatory terms; and it is stated, inferentially at least, that the mob waited only the word of Mr. Beardsley, chairman of the committee of twenty-five, or some other prominent citizen, to have committed untold violence and probably murder. Altogether it was an occurrence the import of which and its causes it is somewhat difficult to appreciate at this day, when slavery, the odious institution which occasioned many such scenes as well as a subsequent bloody war, has disappeared from the country forever.

The winter of 1835–36 was a severe one, and especially marked by the great amount of snow that fell. A special meeting of the council was held Sunday, January 10th. The mayor informed the council that he called the meeting at the request of several citizens "to adopt such means as might be deemed expedient in consequence of the long-continued storm," which was still prevailing, and the distress apprehended among the poor from the unusual depth of snow. Resolutions were adopted

that the police constables and the street commissioner be directed to call out the city watch and to organize a force sufficient to patrol the streets and ascertain the condition of the poor, afford such relief as may be required, and that they act in concert with the committee recently appointed by the citizens for the same purpose. Other resolutions adopted on the 15th of January provided for the payment of people for cleaning the streets of snow and appropriated $100 to buy wood for the poor.

1836.—The officers of the year were as follows: Mayor, John H. Ostrom; clerk, J. D. Edwards; aldermen, Edward Curran, John A. Russ, Alvin White, Sylvanus Holmes, T. S. Faxton, William Burtch, Joshua M. Church, A. S. Pond, Willard Crafts, Robert McBride, E. S. Barnum, Harry Mason; treasurer, James Dean; attorney, O. B. Matteson; street commissioner, John Riley.

At the beginning of the year the mayor addressed the council and laid especial stress upon the necessity of "a rigid enforcement of the excise laws in relation to tippling shops," also upon the importance of adoping some measures for the relief of the poor.

April 8th the following streets, or the nucleus of them, increased in some instances by subsequent extension, were declared to be public highways: Hamilton, Bright, Philip, Saratoga, Schuyler, Erie, Hope, Burnet, Devereux, Union, Rebecca, Meadow, Lark; Charlotte was extended to Steuben Park. Ballou and Grand streets were opened the same month and Mandeville and Aiken in the following month. It was resolved in May that Columbia street should be graded and graveled from Varick to Whitesboro and State street from Columbia to Genesee. In June Main street was directed to be continued to the east line of the Bowman farm; also Jay, Bleecker, Mary, Blandina, Lansing, Rutger, and South streets; and Seward, Ransom, Backus, and Warren streets were extended from Bleecker to the east line of the Bowman farm New streets designated were Marshall and Webster from Broad to South and Clay streets and Jackson from Broad to the railroad. A few of these streets were never brought into use and some are now known by other names. Parts of Main and Columbia streets were graded and paved.

In July the city watch was suspended as to its duties on account of some alleged shortcoming, and Bildad Merrill, Hugh Williamson, Bar-

ney Keating, and James Dempsey were appointed, Mr. Merrill being chosen captain. In the same month is found the first mention of a watch-house, which was repaired.

On the 24th of June the fire department was asked to recommend a suitable person for the position of chief and R. B. Miller was appointed on the 1st of July. In the same month the engine then located on Division street was removed to the engine-house on Hotel street.

Other proceedings of this council were the following: On the 15th of April are noticed movements relating to the location of the insane asylum here. It was resolved that a committee of one member from each ward confer and correspond with the commissioners of the asylum and adopt such means as should secure its location in this city.

September 23d a committee was appointed to report on the expediency of "paving Genesee street with wooden blocks."

Cars began running on the Utica and Schenectady Railroad and were a source of much curious interest. In August the Clinton House, which occupies the site on which the Mechanics Hall was to be placed, was torn down. A contract for the erection of the new building was given to James McGregor. In November the Oneida Bank, just as it was ready to begin business, was robbed of nearly $110,000.

It is noticeable that an unusual number of streets were opened during the present year. In fact a speculative spirit was rife in the community. Landholders were eager to have laid out into lots and intersected by streets property which they flattered themselves would soon be in request. As evidence of this spirit and of the aspiring views of the citizens in general it may be of interest to here insert some of the doings of this council before the close of their term.

On the 13th of January, 1837, a committee of five was appointed to confer with a committee from Deerfield as to the propriety of annexing a part of that town to the city. There was a report at the next meeting in favor of the project and a public meeting was held in February to consider the matter. The question of annexing part of New York Mills was also under consideration. On the 3d of February it was resolved that the council "will apply to the legislature for charter amendments providing for the election of a supervisor from each ward." This was doubtless a measure to secure more influence in the Board of

Supervisors for the interests of the city as against those of the county. In the winter of 1836–37 there occurred a disturbance and mob akin to that of 1835 and arising from the same cause, but ending in defiance and subversion of law. This incident, now generally forgotten, deserves mention as among the first of such occurrences which less than a score of years later became very common, and ultimately proved too much for the whole strength of the United States government.

A Virginian presented himself one morning at the office of a distinguished advocate of the city with the proper papers for the return of a fugitive slave whom he had traced to Utica, and engaged the services of the advocate. The fugitive was soon discovered by a constable and taken before Judge Hayden, United States commissioner, and the papers together with the law of the United States were duly submitted by the claimant's lawyer. Alvan Stewart appeared in behalf of the fugitive, and presenting to the court a Bible quoted therefrom and commented in his inimitable manner to the edification and amusement of the crowded audience until dinner-time, for which the court adjourned. In the afternoon Mr. Stewart resumed his argument and continued it till dark and tea-time, for which another adjournment was made. The fugitive meanwhile was retained in the office in the custody of the constable. Before the session was resumed a mob suddenly appeared in the street, marched up the stairway, burst into the office, overcame the officer, and carried off the slave, presumably to the station of the underground railway for Canada.

1837.—Officers for the year were as follows: Mayor, Theodore S. Gold; aldermen, Harvey Barnard, Harry Bushnell, Benjamin Cahoon, Apollos Cooper, Edward Curran, Thomas Goodsell, Ephraim Hart, Frederick Hollister, Sylvanus Holmes, Robert McBride, Henry Newland, James C. Delong; treasurer, James Dean; attorney, William J. Bacon; clerk, John S. Ray; surveyor, John Fish; street commissioner, John Riley.

January 12th a resolution was adopted that a new engine be purchased, "which will make two to each ward," and each ward be divided into two fire districts. On the 26th of the same month it was decided that one of these engines should be purchased at a cost of not more than $700, while on the 5th of January a committee was appointed to

form a "bucket company" and fifty buckets were purchased in February. Fears were expressed of disastrous fires, as the water was drawn out of the canal.

April 7th it was resolved that the street on the east side of Chancellor Square between Bleecker and Elizabeth be named Kent street and that on the west side Academy street.

In April of this year a memorial was addressed to the legislature referring to a recent disastrous fire, and on that account in part asking as a means of relief to the city the remission of the tax for the location of the terminus of the canal; and also asking for the location of either the lunatic asylum or State capital in Utica. The fire just mentioned, which occurred March 31, 1837, was the largest one the city had as yet experienced, sweeping away a large portion of the buildings on both sides of Genesee street below Broad. A local paper said of it: "It broke out about 2 A. M. over the watch and jewelry factory of C. V. Brooks, on the east side of Genesee street north of Broad street. It destroyed the whole block on Genesee street down to the square, every building on Broad street as far east as John, and all the buildings on the west side of John to the square at the foot of Genesee with the exception of the brick store of Thomas E. Clark on the corner of Main and John, John E. Hinman's store on John street, and the fireproof building of E. B. Shearman & Co. in the rear of their Genesee street store. The fire crossed to the west side of Genesee, to the store of Stocking & Hunt, and entirely destroyed every other building on that side down to Whitesboro street, with all of the shops and buildings in the rear. From that point the fire extended up Whitesboro street to the house of H. K. Sanger, on the corner of Burchard street, where it was finally checked. The building in which the fire originated was of wood and burned with great rapidity. A stormy wind from the east drove the flames across the street and the flying cinders fell in a continuous shower on the buildings, so that within an hour from the time the fire broke out the whole block on the west side of Genesee street from the North American Hotel to the store of Stocking & Hunt was ignited about the same time, thus rendering it impossible to arrest the fire with any means at the command of the fire department, or of the citizens, until it reached a less compact part of the city."

May 26th a resolution was passed prohibiting profane and indecent language by porters and others at the packet dock and railroad station; and on the 30th of June an ordinance went into effect prohibiting the solicitation of passengers for canal boats, stages, and railroads, and the police were called upon to enforce it.

The mayors had for several years previous to the date under consideration given their salaries of $250 per year to the dispensary. This institution was at this time under direction of one alderman from each ward. In making the donation this year Mayor Gold said that on "account of the great distress" such a course was more than ever desirable. But in spite of the hard times the council appropriated $100 with which to celebrate the 4th of July. The hard times continued with increasing severity and there was much distress, for the prices of all the necessaries of life were higher than ever before. Flour was at one time $10.50 per barrel, with none in the city, and the banks soon suspended specie payment. The newspapers, however, made the most of the fact that Utica escaped the effects of the stringency with less of actual suffering than most cities. In one of them we find the following: "The merchants in this city are proverbially sound in their circumstances, and have managed their business through the whole period during which the speculative mania raged in different sections of the Union with unusual prudence and conservatism." Their credit in New York was reported good and local builders were actively employed. The banks recommenced discounts to some extent in June.[1]

December 8th public gratification was expressed that the military spirit was not extinct, and the following was published: "A few young and enterprising men of the city have organized a corps which they are determined shall compare for appearance and discipline with any in the State." This was the Utica Citizens Corps, now beginning its long and brilliant career, and for which the council purchased the following year fifty stand of arms.

The Syracuse and Utica Railroad was nearing completion and in the spring the Clinton and Utica Macadam Turnpike Company was incorporated, as also was the Young Men's Association; but public improvements as a whole were confined to the construction of a few side-

[1] See chapter on the banks and finances.

walks, the relaying in part of a sewer in Genesee street, and the paving of the lower end of First street; the only other improvement was the extension of Washington street to the river.

The city watch was disbanded on the 22d of September and a new one appointed, Moses T. Meeker being captain; John Wilson, assistant. Mr. Meeker resigned in January, 1838, and Bildad Merrill was appointed in his stead.

On the 3d of November a committee of one from each ward was appointed to superintend "the interest of the city in relation to the enlargement of the Erie Canal."

John Savage, a most distinguished member of the legal profession who now first appears as a citizen of Utica, will be noticed in the chapter on the Bench and Bar.

Among those succeeding about this time to the business of older members of their respective families were George Tracy, bookseller; Henry R. Hart, iron founder; George S. Dana, hardware; Norman C. Newell, paints and brushes; all of whom had influence in public matters as well as in their own. Henry R. Hart, son of Ephraim H. and for some years a partner with him in the management of the iron foundry, was well known for his geniality, his generosity, his ardent participation in all undertakings, local or general, that promised to be profitable or beneficent. Modest and unobtrusive, with refined tastes, he was bold and efficient in the discharge of his duty. He was captain of the Citizens Corps, active in the Mechanics Association, and in the fire department. He died in 1868 aged fifty-seven. George S. Dana, at first with his father, James Dana, and then succeeding him, managed also a factory for the making of locks and had an interest in one for the making of screws. He, too, died comparatively young. N. C. Newell, following in the career of his father, survived much longer than the preceding, transmitting the business to his son.

Among the newly come merchants were Thomas H. Wood and George W. Wood, hardware; J. L. Pierce, Thomas F. Tracy, Rugene Swartwout, dry goods; W. C. Butler, crockery; Frederick W. Guiteau, forwarder and grocer. Mechanics were Selden Collins, watchmaker; John W. Bates, coachmaker; Robert Higham, engineer; Augustus C. Palmer, carpenter; Burton Hawley, livery; George Langford, at first bookkeeper and soon after cashier of the Oneida Bank.

George W. Wood, who was born in Ashley, Mass., August 29, 1809, had been engaged for a short time before coming to Utica in the book publishing business. About 1837 he settled in Utica and formed a partnership with his brother, Thomas H. Wood, for the purpose of dealing in hardware. This partnership was dissolved, when he took the City Furnace with John F. Seymour and engaged in the manufacture of stoves and castings. At the time of Mr. Wood's death Mr. Seymour had retired from the business, Thomas H. Wood having secured his interest. Very soon after coming to Utica Mr. Wood became a teacher in the Bible class of the First Presbyterian Church, a noted class of eight or nine sections under the care and instruction of excellent and capable men. They met once a week to examine and discuss the lessons and make out a set of questions for the class. These were printed and put into the hands of the learners and made the theme of the teaching. It included such teachers as Walter King, Thomas E. Clark, William and Charles Tracy, Judge Hayden, Deacon Mather, Spencer Kellogg, and others. Mr. Wood was not a classical scholar, but like some of the above named had a thorough knowledge of the Bible and was an interesting teacher. He was one of the directors of the Bank of Utica and a trustee of Westminster Church, of which he was a founder, and one of the building committee of the present edifice. His fine, manly form and attractive manners added to his superior business traits and his personal worth made him conspicuous. Mr. Wood died in New York city September 21, 1854. His wife, daughter of Thomas E. Clark, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

Thomas Hosmer Wood, who was some eleven years older than his brother, was born February 18, 1798. He came to Utica a short time before him and was many years his survivor. On the death of George he became the head of the firm of Wood, Roberts & Co., but after some years of prosperous business he retired from active pursuits to the indulgence of his taste in cultivating and adorning his grounds, and to the exercise of it as an amateur and as a patron of the fine arts, for which he had a natural apitude and a marked enthusiasm. It led him to take an active part in the forming of the Art Association and in the exhibition it gave to the community. He did not engage in them simply for the passing pleasure they afforded his towns-people, but more particularly for the

cultivation of a love for the beautiful in the neighborhood around. His earnest efforts in this direction were warmly commended at his death by the association of which he was the president, and their obligations to him for the success of their several exhibitions fully acknowledged. A sincere lover of art in all its branches his especial fondness was for painting, and the pictures which adorned the homes of many citizens in the vicinity are testimonies to his success. His connoisseurship and practical knowledge in the art of architectural designs were beyond that of most men who do not pursue the art as a distinct profession, and some of our public buildings are standing monuments of his judgment and skill in conception. He was a man of eminent integrity and stainless life, fulfilling every duty devolved upon him, and moreover a sincere Christian whose pathway as noiseless as the sun "shone more and more unto the perfect day." He was one of the trustees of the Savings Bank and an elder in the Reformed Church. At the time of his death he was making a tour of the art centers of Europe, though in feeble health, and traveling partly for the benefit of it. He died in Paris, January 14, 1874. His widow still remains here as likewise an adopted daughter.

1838.—Officers of this year were as follows: Mayor, Charles P. Kirkland; aldermen, Samuel Farwell, E. M. Gilbert, Henry Newland, Rufus Peckham, Harry Bushnell, Frederick Hollister, James Dean, Benjamin Cahoon, James McGregor, J. C. De Long, Lewis Lawrence, Edward Curran; treasurer, George J. Hopper; attorney, Hamilton Spencer; clerk, John S. Ray; street commissioner, John Riley.

On the 18th of January $200 were appropriated for firemen who might be injured at fires while on duty. On the 25th of that month a resolution was adopted that "it is expedient to establish a third free school," and requesting the committee on fire department to ascertain whether the fire engines could not be so distributed as to allow such school to be located where the engines then were on Hotel street. In February the committee on fire department was directed to carry out this plan, and it was done in March, and the school established.

On the 20th of June the corner-stone of the Female Academy was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

On the 21st of December a resolution again passed the council that application be made to the legislature for a charter amendment pro-

viding for one supervisor in each ward. A public meeting was held the same month to provide for the relief of the poor of the city. Street improvements were limited to a few new sidewalks and paving part of Hotel street.

The most notable person to become at this time a citizen of the place was Professor Perkins of the Utica Academy. From Otsego County, where he was born May 3, 1812, George R. Perkins went to Clinton in 1831 to take the place of a teacher in the Liberal Institute, and after remaining there seven years removed to this city in 1838 to act as principal of its academy. He had early evinced remarkable aptitude for mathematics, studying under great disadvantages in inadequate schools. During the year before he came to Clinton he was engaged as a surveyor on the Utica and Susquehanna Railroad. In 1840 he began the publication of a series of arithmetics, which have been much used in schools. For many years his calculations, for almanacs were sought for by many publishers. Subsequently he produced text books on algebra, geometry, trigonometry, and surveying, which met with the favor of careful instructors. When the State Normal School was opened in Albany in 1844 he went thither as professor of mathematics, and in 1848 was chosen principal. In 1852 he assumed the superintendence of the Dudley Observatory. In 1862 he was made a Regent of the University and was created LL.D. by Hamilton College. Professor Perkins was not simply a theorist in mathematics; he knew how to apply science to practical life. In the great consolidation of railroads which made the New York Central the accountants were in a hopeless maze over the complicated calculations, when he was invited to bring order out of the confusion, which he promptly and successfully accomplished. With reference both to our railroads and our canals he was thoroughly well informed, and to both he contributed peculiar service. As an instructor he was clear, earnest, and thorough, but especially considerate, and he won the esteem and gratitude of his pupils. As an author he early introduced practical methods, and as he saw his science clearly tried to present it in its simple grace in direct and clear language. In every trust he was conscientious and laborious, and as true to integrity and honor as the right line of his own problems. He was one of the founders of Grace Church and to his death a vestryman and its treas-

urer. He thought much on religious subjects and was deeply interested in the growth of his church. For some time his chief occupation in later years was the care of his real estate investments in Utica, which were considerable. He was esteemed for his attainments and his modesty. He died August 22, 1876; his widow still is a resident.

1839.—Officers for the year: Mayor, John C. Devereux: aldermen, John Butterfield, H. S. Bradley, Edward Curran, Ransom Curtiss, Charles H. Doolittle, Ephraim Hart, Spencer Kellogg, Lewis Lawrence, Thomas McQuade, Rufus Peckham, Gerry Sanger, E. A. Wetmore; treasurer, George J. Hopper; attorney, Joseph Benedict; clerk, John S. Ray; street commissioner, Morris G. Dickinson.

May 24th a company was organized called the "Utica Fire Bucket Company, No. 1," with sixty members. Each member was required to furnish himself with two buckets to be kept at his residence. On the 25th of June the committee on fire department were authorized to sell engine No. 7 and on July 12th were authorized to buy a new engine at not to exceed a cost of more than $800.

Gas was discovered the present summer while excavating near Bagg's Hotel and the mayor was authorized by the council to pay the expense of examination into the subject. Nothing of practical value was developed. Lafayette street was paved from Varick to Whitesboro street and new walks were laid on several streets. The Utica Savings Bank went into operation this year. Local banks reduced their circulation heavily and money was very scarce. The first train passed over the Utica and Syracuse Railroad on the 27th of June.

The directory of 1839 exhibits a somewhat lengthy array of lawyers not previously recorded. Of these Philo Gridley and Alexander S. Johnson will be noticed in the chapter devoted to the legal profession. Joseph Benedict is still in practice in the city and the oldest member of its legal corps. Luther R. Marsh, after a stay of about four years, repaired to New York, where his reputation has been principally gained. Hamilton Spencer, as an associate with his father, Joshua A. Spencer, remained until about 1854, when he removed to Canastota and was for a short time engaged with Charles S. Spencer in the manufacture of optical instruments, and thence to Chicago and Burlington, Ill., there resuming his profession and continuing it until his death in 1891, leaving

Wm. Russell M.D.

behind him a name for familiarity with the principles and rules of the law quite equal to that of his father and for skill little short of his in their exposition and bearing. Wallace McCall, son of Dr. John McCall and at first a partner of Ostrom & Walker, a young man of brilliant promise, died about 1848 ere his laurels were attained. William M. Allen disappeared from the city the same year. Orchard G. Kellogg lived here until 1863. Dexter Gilmore, who finished his studies in 1839, lived until March, 1882, having been for nearly thirty years a justice of the peace, besides acting as clerk of the Board of Supervisors, busying himself in the affairs of the volunteer firemen, and being a leading member of the Odd Fellows. A sketch of Edmund A. Graham will be found in the Biographical Department of this work.

John F. Seymour, son of Henry Seymour, was born at Pompey Hill, Onondaga County, September 21, 1814, and removed with his father's family to Utica in 1820. He was educated at the High School of Charles Bartlett and at Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1835. He studied law at Litchfield, Conn., and in the office of Kirkland & Bacon in Utica, and was admitted to practice in 1839. Becoming a partner of his brother Horatio he for fourteen years conducted a large practice. Horatio did not occupy himself much with law, but was engaged in politics and in various business projects. In many of these projects John, much devoted to his brother, also engaged, and was thus by degrees led away for a time from the close following of his profession, though he resumed it later. In 1853 he was instrumental in obtaining the passage of an act of legislature organizing a company to construct a ship canal at St. Mary's Falls in Michigan. This company succeeded in opening such a canal between Lake Superior and Lake Huron at a cost of $1,000,000. In 1855 this company, consisting of Horatio Seymour, Erastus Corning, Hiram Barney, and others, prosecuted this enterprise still further, and through the agency of John F. Seymour opened the canal from the Mississippi to the great lakes by the way of Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, a work of great importance. In 1853 he was made a director of the New York Central Railroad. Horatio Seymour was chosen governor for the second time in 1862, and made his brother his private secretary and entrusted him with the delicate mission of assuring President Lincoln of the support of New York

in the contest with the South. He was also made State agent for the care of the sick and wounded soldiers. This was a work altogether in harmony with his benevolent and tender nature. Not only in general oversight of military operations, and especially in those that were taken part in by the soldiers of New York, did he render invaluable service, but he visited several battlefields and the hospitals of the neighborhood, and gave his personal attention to the sufferers. No task was too hard or too repulsive for him, and he gave the fullest effect to the liberal provisions made for the soldiers' relief. The same humane spirit led him to make weekly visits to the hospitals and the sick within the limits of this city. The experience he gained made him a most important member of the Board of Charities, which was formed in 1873, wherein he greatly contributed in benefiting the hospital and improving the system adopted for the support of the poor. A little later he was a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital and became the president of the board. Akin to these pursuits was the interest he felt in education, both secular and religious, as manifested in his service as a school commissioner and as teacher and superintendent of Sunday schools. His tastes equally with his heart were warmly exercised in the creation and adornment of that beautiful resting place of the dead, Forest Hill Cemetery. He partook of his brother's taste for local history, as was shown in his valuable addresses at Trenton, July 4, 1876, on Olden Barneveldt, and on many other occasions. He was the most active and efficient promoter of the centennial celebration of the battle of Oriskany as well as of the subsequent monument erected on its field, which will long be identified with his memory. He was one of the founders of the Oneida Historical Society. Mr. Seymour's first wife was a daughter of Arthur Tappan, of New York. He subsequently married Miss Ledyard, of Cazenovia. His death occurred February 22, 1890. Two children, a son and a daughter, survive him.

Hiram Hurlburt, a native of Eaton, Madison County, followed his brother, Burton D., to Utica, studied law with him, and for five years practiced in company with him. He afterward continued alone. An unpretentious man he filled an important rôle. Whatever he did was always well done, and no interest entrusted to his care ever suffered where accuracy, skill, and patience could protect it. For a dozen years

he acted as attorney for the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad in this city and his management of its legal interests gave the most perfect satisfaction. As one of the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, and more especially as its clerk, he did much for the church, performing voluntarily works of the kind that the best members are apt to shirk, but which never suffered at his hands. He died on his sixty-first birthday, September 6, 1880. His widow and one son, Edward Hurlburt, live here.

Physicians now first met with were Jonathan Hurlburt and G. Z. Havens, who both practiced here a few years.

Continued devotion to affairs of his own, united with an active interest in more general matters, secured for Isaac Maynard an ample fortune for himself and with it the willing confidence and esteem of his fellow townsmen. He was born in Somersetshire, England, June 10, 1805, and came to this country and to Utica in the fall of 1836. He formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, John Thorn, in the manufacture of soap and candles, a business which proved very profitable to both of them. In 1861 he acquired an interest in the firm of John S. Kirk & Co., of Chicago, also soap dealers, and met with abundant success. Mr. Maynard was prominently connected with the Utica and Black River Railroad, he and Mr. Thorn being its principal managers after the failure of the first company and the re-organization. He was elected its treasurer in 1861. He was likewise a director in the Utica, Clinton, and Binghamton Railroad and in 1880 became its president. Others of his official relations were with the Utica Water Works Company and the Utica Steam Woolen-Mills. Mr. Maynard was a close business man and his co-operation in public enterprise was relied on. Personally he was affable, amiable, and trustworthy. He was a member of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, but during his later years attended the First Presbyterian. Mr. Maynard was the father of three sons and four daughters, all of them residents of Utica and most of them heads of families.

Other business men of the era were Heman Ferry, of the Bank of Central New York, started in 1838; George Westcott and Ira A. Buton, hatters; Eli Avery, forwarder; William Hackett, confectioner; Thomas L. Kingsley, grocer and afterward dealer in clothing; John Best, carpenter, and his brother, James, painter and subsequently music

teacher; George Pearson, livery-keeper; Joseph S. Fuller, builder; John O. Jones, still in the trade of grocer as he then started.

1840.—The officers for the year were: Mayor, John C. Devereux (elected by the people, the first who, in accordance with a recent act of the legislature, was raised to the office by popular vote); aldermen, Alrick Hubbell, Frederick Hollister, John J. Francis, Horace S. Bradley, George W. Hubbard, Gardiner Tracy, Harry Bushnell, Benjamin Cahoon, Stephen M. Perine, Gerry Sanger, Anthony W. Latour, Simon V. Oley; attorney, Thomas R. Walker; treasurer, George J. Hopper; surveyor, Lorenzo M. Taylor; clerk, Sylvanus Holmes.

The most important of the transactions of the council related to the revision and improvement of the system of common schools, it being determined that there should be eight of them. An appropriation also was made for the creation of a free school for colored children. Another appropriation of $515 was made for the purchase of a public library in accordance with the law of the State directing such appropriation. A new fire engine company was organized, with the name of Osceola No. 9; No. 7 was removed to the engine-house in West Utica.

Alrick Hubbell was made chief of the fire department. The following companies were in existence: Clinton, Hardenbrocke, Fulton, Lafayette, Neptune, Mechanics, Mohawk, Eagle, Osceola, a hook and ladder company, and a bucket company. Pine street was declared a public highway. The number of notaries was limited to eight. Eight thousand dollars was voted for current expenses. The *Oneida Whig* and the Utica *Democrat* were declared to be the papers in which the proceedings of the council should be published.

On the 16th of January was founded the Utica Musical Academy, its object being the promotion of skill and taste in both sacred and secular music. It numbered over eighty performing members, including a superior orchestra. Its rehearsals were private and it gave six public concerts a year. George Dutton was its conductor and Prof. J. Finley Smith, of Hamilton College, its vocal leader. It lasted several years and gave a marked impulse to musical art.

1841.—The officers elected March 2d were: Mayor, Spencer Kellogg; aldermen, Aldrick Hubbell, George W. Hubbard, Jared E. Warner,

Isaiah Tiffany, Augustus Hurlburt, Andrew S. Pond, Robert Hallock, Alfred Churchill, Simon V. Oley, Hugh Crocker, Gardiner Tracy, John J. Francis; treasurer, George J. Hopper; attorney, Jarvis M. Hatch; clerk, Dexter Gilmore; surveyor, Lorenzo M. Taylor.

To the official papers of the preceding year was added the Utica *Observer.* It was resolved April 23d that on the 8th of May the council will meet as a Board of Excise. Before that time a petition was presented to the board signed by Alvan Stewart and 900 others, praying the council not to grant any licenses. Permission was, however, given to applicants to make their appearance; and that licenses were granted may be inferred from the resolution of October 29th to the effect that $55, the amount due for licenses, be given to the Utica Orphan Asylum. Whether this was the full anount received from this source, or only a balance that remained unpaid, I am unable to state.

July 31st at a joint meeting of the council and the commissioners of highways of the town of Deerfield it was determined to rebuild the lower bridge over the Mohawk River at the joint expense of the town of Deerfield and Utica, in accordance with plans submitted, and the contracts were let. The council ordered also that plans be procured for a new bridge over the basin on Broad street. The stand for a hay market was changed from Broad street to Washington, beween the canal and Columbia street, and again changed to Broadway, between the canal and Fayette street, and also the south side of Whitesboro street between Burchard and Division streets. An ordinance was passed forbidding the keeping by any individual of more than twenty-five pounds of gunpowder, or for a longer time than twelve hours, in any other place than in the public powder magazine. Dr. Newland, who had been acting as city physician, was allowed $50 for his services during the year, although he had asked the privilege of doing the work gratuitously. The time of meeting of the council was changed from a weekly to a fortnightly one. A public meeting was called in view of the decease of President William Henry Harrison.

From the report of the treasurer for the year 1841–42, published in the spring of the latter year, it would appear that the gross expenses of the city were $11,734.96 and that the gross receipts were $12,014.09.

The trial of William McLeod was the principal event of public interest. Some notice of it will be found in the biographical sketch of Joshua A. Spencer.

One who entered upon the dry goods business in 1841, was eminently successful therein, and was known for many years as one of the most prominent of the class was John B. Wells. He was born in Colchester, Conn., August 24, 1816. After serving as a book-keeper in Massachusetts he came in 1839 to Utica and entered the store of A. L. & H. Wells, his cousins. Two years later, in the spring of 1841, he formed a partnership with Lewis Bailey, of Utica, for five years. The business was commenced and conducted in Auburn for two years and the remaining three years in Utica. In 1846 the partnership expired and Mr. Wells commenced business on his own account at 88 Genesee street, remaining there ten years. In 1856 he removed to the Marble block, then newly built, and in 1864 to the present location, 79 Genesee street. A year later the firm name was changed to J. B. Wells & Co. and in 1874 to J. B. Wells, Son & Co., the junior members being Edward L. Wells and John S. Capron. When he first occupied his store 79 Genesee street it was but eighty feet deep. It was extended about sixty feet in 1871 and later the store No. 77, formerly occupied by the Boston store, and the store No. 81, formerly occupied by Buckley & Co., were added, making the establishment one of the largest in the city. As a business man Mr. Wells was noted for his energy, perseverance, strict integrity, and close application to affairs. No employee in his establishment worked harder than he, and for twenty-five years at least he did the work of three men. His energy, perseverance, and capacity for work were wonderful. There was no kind of work about his establishment which he would not do and his example exerted a good influence over all his employees. Thrifty as he was no one was more liberal than he or more ready to part with his hard earned wealth. Not that he spent it on himself, but he gave very liberally to every deserving cause. He was treasurer of the Home for the Homeless since the death of George R. Thomas, and gave very largely to that charity as well as to very many others. Mr. Wells's private life was as spotless as his business career was distinguished and successful. Though a lover of economy he was a generous provider for his devoted family.

He had been a member of the First Presbyterian Church since 1843, was deacon about ten years, and for about thirty years past one of the ruling elders. The church found in him a most liberal supporter of its organized work in behalf of education, home and foreign missions, and benevolence for many years, and he had for a long time supported a missionary in the Western field. To the Young Men's Christian Association his gifts amounted to more than those of any other individual. Since 1887 he had been president of its Board of Trustees. His death occurred November 17, 1891. His wife had died before him. His surviving children are one son and three daughters.

CHAPTER VII.

SECOND DECADE OF THE CITY'S HISTORY.

The Washingtonian Temperance Movement — Establishment of a Recorder's Court — Inauguration of an era of Manufactures — Incorporation of the Utica Water Works — Building of the City Hall.

THE following officers were chosen for the year 1842: Mayor, Horatio Seymour; aldermen, Thomas Lennebacker, Hugh Crocker, John J. Francis, Hiram Greenman, Jared E. Warner, Gardiner Tracy, Robert T. Hallock, Amos Scranton, T. Parmelee, David Wager, Comfort Butler, Hampton Clark; treasurer, M. M. Jones; attorney, Wallace McCall; clerk, Huet R. Root; surveyor, Lorenzo M. Taylor; street commissioner, Levi Smith. John H. Ostrom was made chief of the fire department. A State law was enacted on the 7th of April that at the next charter election there should be elected six school commissioners and that two be elected annually thereafter.

The local press claim that in spite of the cry of "hard times" considerable building was going on. There were mentioned a block on the corner of Whitesboro and Genesee streets for the Charles E. Dudley estate and a hotel on Whitesboro street, and a number of other buildings are alluded to in the following month. The fare on the railroad to

Syracuse was fixed at $1, the same as charged by the boats. A new packet line was inaugurated in April and was announced to be largely patronized. The competition at the station and on the docks for passengers was soon at its height and many collisions occurred between runners.

The years 1841, 1842, and 1843 were signalized by a comprehensive and systematic effort in the cause of temperance all over the country. It had for its legend "Moral Suasion" and its canonized patroness was Martha Washington. This movement, known as the Washingtonian, was more generally successful than anything of the kind had been or possibly has been since. In Utica, besides numberless week-day meetings, there were meetings every Sunday afternoon during the temperate months in the old academy yard on John street. The general meeting of the temperance societies was always held in the Bleecker street church.

Lawyers who began business about 1840–42 were Charles H. Doolittle and Samuel B. Garvin (to be noticed in the chapter on the Bench and Bar), William Baker, John G. Crocker, Morven M. Jones, Alexander Seward, Edward S. Brayton, Jason G. Coye, Huet R. Root, William L. Walradt, George Langford, jr.

William Baker, who had been a supervisor and was later the first recorder of the city (1844), made the patent laws a specialty. In that department he was a recognized authority. Courteous in manner and upright in life he commanded general respect. His death occurred November 6, 1871.

John G. Crocker, who lived here from an early age and who was in practice from 1840, did not die until July 8, 1888. He was prominent in legal circles during early and middle life, although for twenty years or more of its latter part his work was mostly in the direction of settling estates and similar office work. He was of a retiring, studious habit, but was a favorite with many, especially of his own profession, by reason of his extensive and varied acquirements, his readiness to impart his information to any who sought it, his sound sense and reliable judgment, and his kindness of heart. He wrote several works of a legal character. He was a Democrat in politics and an intimate friend of Governor Seymour, but never asked for office.

Morven M. Jones, a long time justice of the peace of Utica, was born in Lairdsville, Westmoreland, June 20, 1814, and was the son of Hon. Pomeroy Jones, author of the Annals of Oneida County. He was educated in the common schools and the Clinton Academy. At twenty years of age he came to Utica and entered the law office of Seymour & Root, with whom he studied about seven years. He was admitted to the bar and began practice, a practice which was, however, materially interfered with by other duties and engagements. He was an assistant of his father in the preparation of his Annals, which appeared in 1851, the son writing the whole of the chapter on Utica. In 1861 Mr. Jones organized a company of the Second Heavy Artillery, went into the war as first lieutenant, and was promoted afterward to the post of captain. In 1863 he went to Washington in the employ of the New York State agent in the care of wounded soldiers. While there he was arrested and confined five months in the Old Capitol prison on the charge of illegally procuring soldiers' votes, was tried by a court-martial, and was acquitted. At the close of the war he was made brevet-major of volunteers. In politics Mr. Jones was a Democrat and earnest in advocacy of the principles of his party. Early in his career he was overseer of the poor and treasurer of the city. He was justice of the peace nearly thirty-three years. In January, 1868, Governor Fenton appointed him chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, which position he held four years, and on his return to Utica he resumed his office of justice. He was a trustee of the Odd Fellows Association and for many years an ardent Free Mason, being at the time of his death chaplain of Utica Lodge, No. 47, and likewise commander of Bacon Post, G. A. R. Major Jones was one of the founders of the Oneida Historical Society and was its corresponding secretary and librarian. In his religion he was a Baptist and a prominent member of the Bleecker street and afterward of the Tabernacle Church. In his private career he was esteemed by a wide circle of friends.

Edward S. Brayton, son of George Brayton, of Western, and brother of Milton Brayton, the Utica merchant of 1824, was born early in 1817, was educated in Utica, at Hamilton, and later at Union College, at which latter place he was graduated in 1836. He pursued the study of law with Kirkland & Bacon and was admitted to the bar in 1840. His mar-

riage a few years later to Sarah, the only daughter of Judge Morris S. Miller, determined to a great degree the course and occupation of his life. This consisted largely in managing the property in Utica and elsewhere of the numerous non-resident representatives of the Bleecker, Miller, and Dudley families. Besides his occupation by these cares, and by labor among the fruits and flowers of his garden, much of his time was taken up by the various employments of a public nature that were imposed upon him, for he was prompt to respond to every call and in the performance of every duty was self-sacrificing, helpful, and reliable. Mr. Brayton's life was so full and rich, so identified with all that was good and true in the social, municipal, and religious concerns of Utica, that it seemed almost selfish for any corporation to claim a special bereavement in his loss. To many of them he gave the benefit of his strong practical sense and great executive ability, and at his death they concurred in expressions of their appreciation of his services. These services were rendered to the Second National Bank, both in its organization and during its subsequent history; to the Female Academy for twenty-five years of its career, before and after the dark hour of that institution, when fire had destroyed its costly buildings, but when his hopeful predictions of new and better ones and his active effort to supply them gave courage and confidence to all; to the Cemetery Association by the exercise of his wise counsel, his keen appreciation of all that is beautiful in nature, his skill in landscape gardening, and his years of devotion. By the Reformed Church it was declared that his services were invaluable, his attendance on its ordinances unremitting, his care for its interests watchful and unstinted, and that his name and character for every manly virtue were indelibly impressed upon the hearts of its people. Mr. Brayton married, secondly, Miss Catharine, daughter of John L. Curtenius, who with three daughters survive him. He died June 2, 1887.

Jason G. Coye was a close office lawyer who by industry, judicious investments of his gains, and economy in their expenditure acquired the means to leave at his death a valuable legacy to the Old Ladies' Home and another to Calvary Church. His death occurred March 9, 1872. Another lawyer of unusual gifts, who now made a beginning, was Huet R. Root, brother of P. Sheldon. This beginning was closed by an early death.

Physicians of 1840–42 were Theodore Dimon, who practiced here for a few years and then removed to Auburn; Daniel James, who had before a long experience in Albany; and George W. Gardner, of much longer residence.

About 1840 there came to reside in the city a man whose occupation was chiefly outside of it, though with its citizens he had many interests in common. This was William Walcott, long associated with his brother Benjamin in the management of the New York Mills. Born in Cumberland, R. I., August 9, 1794, he removed to Whitesboro in 1811 and soon afterward engaged in mercantile business, being connected with the Oneida Manufacturing Society, principally as agent for the sale of its goods. At that early age he displayed unusual business talent with great activity and industry. He was for a very long period the general agent and superintendent of this factory. He was closely associated in business with Benjamin S. Walcott in the New York Mills and the two brothers worked hand in hand for over half a century in promoting the industrial and moral interests of that widely known manufacturing center. After coming to Utica he superintended the erection of the Utica Steam Cotton-Mills, which were pronounced by competent judges to be one of the best constructed establishments in the United States. He was one of its first Board of Directors. For a few years before his death he was a director of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad. Later he was treasurer of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, and performed the duties of that arduous and responsible post with singular industry and fidelity. For more than thirty years he was a director of the Bank of Utica and was also a director of the Savings Bank. For many years he was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Whitesboro; on removing to Utica he united with the Reformed Church and was made one of its elders. A worthy and useful citizen and sincere Christian he was greatly respected and beloved. He died November 8, 1859.

Edward H. Broadhead, nephew of Charles C. Broadhead, was a resident engineer on the Erie Canal about four years. He was subsequently a prosperous and leading citizen of Milwaukee.

Rev. Wesley Bailey, a minister of Fayetteville, came here in 1842 at the instigation of Alvan Stewart and others, and set up the *Liberty*

Press as an organ of the Anti-Slavery party, which succeeded to the *Friend of Man*, its previous organ. This paper Mr. Bailey edited until 1848. He afterward united with the Barnburner Democrats in the organization of the Republican party. Finding that there was less reason for the continued advocacy of anti-slavery doctrine he changed the character of his paper, making it a supporter of temperance and calling it the *Teetotaller*. As such he conducted it until about 1860, with the exception only of the year 1857, when he served as State prison inspector, having been elected by the Republicans. In 1860 he removed to Ohio, where he had charge of another paper until near his death. He died in February, 1891. He had two sons, of whom one, E. P. Bailey, is now editor of the Utica *Observer*.

Among the merchants was George C. Tallman, who was born at Taberg in this county, where his father's family were temporarily resident, though their prior and subsequent home was in Brooklyn upon a farm which, from the natural growth of that city, became very valuable. At an early age he entered a dry goods store in New York and soon became head of the firm. Settling afterward in Oneida County he located first in Whitestown and then in Utica. Here he began the wholesale dry goods trade, but was soon dealing in real estate. In this latter his operations were successful and conducted on a large scale. At one time he owned 50,000 acres of land in Iroquois County, Ill., and had property in sixty counties of Western States. In Utica also he owned land, especially a valuable tract in the eastern part. He lived here about twenty years and in 1866 returned to Brooklyn, continuing a like pursuit until his death May 4, 1880. He was a shrewd business man and acquired a large property. One only of his large family, Edward A. Tallman, is left in Utica.

Other merchants were Alfred A. and Richard H. Wells (successors of Thomas G. Perkins), Doolittle & Norris, Peter Wellbon, Owen and Michael Gaffney, Kellogg & Rockwell, all in the dry goods trade; Charles C. Backus and Horace H. Hawley, booksellers and publishers; George Dickinson, druggist; Adrian Kissam, Nathan B. Wilcox, forwarders; William H. Scranton, grocer and afterward clothing merchant; Horace Whitman, David Donaldson, Paul Keiser, grocers, the latter being the founder of the German paper, the *Oneida Demokrat*.

Robert Middleton

Among the mechanics beginning now to live in Utica was Joel C. Bailey, the son of an early settler of Whitestown. After working in blast furnaces in various places in this State and conducting one of his own at Schenectady he came in 1842 to Utica and purchased the Eagle Furnace on Columbia near Cornelia street. There alone and with his son-in-law, Russel Wheeler, he carried on the manufacture of stoves until his retirement in 1856. The woolen-mill known as the Globe Woolen-Mill had failed not long after it had started. Mr. Bailey purchased and re-organized it and became its president, continuing as such until, on his resignation by reason of the arduousness of other cares, he was succeeded by Mr. Faxton, when he was made vice-president. He was likewise interested in the Steam Woolen and the Steam Cotton-Mills. Long a deacon and influential in the Bleeker Street Baptist Church he left behind him a reputation above reproach and an example worthy of imitation. He died February 23, 1882, when upwards of ninety years of age. A notice of Abijah J. Williams will be found in the Biographical Department.

From among the mechanics entering on business about this date and who are now deceased it may be permitted to select one or two to briefly characterize. William Brady was a master mason to whom was due the construction of the stone and brickwork of several public and private buildings of the city, and Azel J. Lathrop was a master builder who had as important a part in the woodwork of these structures. Mr. Lathrop had been bred a carpenter and he continued his shop and his work, but while thus engaged he studied the science of architecture and spared no pains and no expense in perfecting himself in that profession. The buildings erected by him were put up in a substantial and workmanlike manner. His architectural success is best attested by the many handsome buildings of his design, not only in Utica, but in surrounding places. Among those now standing in this city may be mentioned the Marble block, the county clerk's office, the Butterfield House, the Utica Savings Bank, the Gardner block, the Globe Woolen-Mills, the Faxton Hospital, Faxton Hall, the Old Ladies' Home, and several private residences. His long residence here and the amount of work done by him made him the best known architect in this part of the State. Accurate and precise in his plans he omitted nothing in

his specifications. His death, which was sudden, occurred March 16, 1880. His wife was Margaret Arthur and he was the father of eight children.

Another mechanic conspicuous for the public positions he held was Hugh Crocker. Born in New York in 1808 he came to Utica in 1819 and grew with its growth. His original vocation was that of a butcher and this he prosecuted for many years. He was afterward engaged in more miscellaneous business. In 1861 he was chosen sheriff of the county on the Democratic ticket, and ten years later he was elected to the same office on the Union ticket. He returned to the Democratic party and was active and influential in it. About 1866 he became superintendent of the Utica and Black River Railroad and it was in the faithful prosecution of the duties of this office that he lost his life. This was the result of a landslide that occurred in the spring of 1869, a few miles north of Lyons Falls. Having started on a locomotive in advance of the train to inspect the road, then in a dangerous condition, he with his engine was overtaken and crushed. The incidents of his last hours are eloquent in eulogy of his care for the road and his forgetfulness of self.

Other mechanics, since deceased, were John F. Kittle, printer and publisher of the *Observer;* Lemuel Pittman, carpenter; A. J. Bice, John W. Porter, shoemakers; Gordon & Pond, saddlers (Theron T. Pond being the inventor of Pond's extract); Marvin H. Lines, saddler; Joseph Harter, tanner; George Ralph, brewer; William Ralph, tinsmith; David Hull, tinner; Isaac Tapping, maker of regalia; Edward Broadwell, paper hanger; R. N. Loucks, leather dealer; Henry Roberts, butcher.

Several of the inhabitants of Utica who entered on business about 1840–42 are still alive. As the history advances the number of living ones will steadily increase. These, it is evident, cannot all be discoursed upon; lack of space forbids it. To select a few of them only might seem invidious, and therefore I must deny myself even the mention of their names. Names to many would be but "non-conductors and void of interest."

1843 —Officers for the year 1843 were as follows: Mayor, Frederick Hollister; aldermen, Hiram Greenman, Jared E. Warner, Joseph B. Hoyt, N. N. Weaver, William Baker, Ezra S. Barnum, Abraham Hig-

ham, Charles Tracy, John Butterfield, Chauncey Palmer, Gerry Sanger, C. B. Coventry; treasurer, George J. Hopper; attorney, William Allen; clerk, Richard U. Sherman; surveyor, Lorenzo M. Taylor; street commissioner, L. M. Taylor; school commissioners, Spencer Kellogg, Robert T. Hallock, Rudolph Snyder, Hiram Denio, Francis Kernan, James Watson Williams.

During the year 1842–44 the financial indebtedness of the city occupied much of the attention of the council and the people. The *Daily Gazette* in February, 1842, discoursed as follows: "Our city affairs are now in a peculiar condition. Deeply in debt, with a revenue entirely inadequate to allow of a hope that it can ever be met from ordinary means, we need all the ingenuity and financial knowledge that can be possessed by one Board of Aldermen to devise some means of relief." The same journal calls for the election of a new Board of Aldermen with the exception of two. The city debt at that time was less than $5,000, outside of bonds. The following statement was published of the city debt for the ten years succeeding its incorporation: 1833, $1,366.17; 1834, $2,316.54; 1835, $2,500; 1836, $2,292.05; 1837, $3,492.86; 1838, $3,500; 1839, $3,600; 1840, $3,590; 1841, $1,592.-64; 1842, $3,246.87; 1843, $4,458.24.

The council in February resolved that application be made to the legislature to amend the charter so as to authorize the council to raise either an annual tax of $10,000 or by special tax a sum sufficient to extinguish the present indebtedness. On the 23d of the same month a public meeting was held at which it was resolved to submit the matter to a committee of citizens who should report at a subsequent meeting. This committee was composed of E. A. Wetmore, Spencer Kellogg, Hiram Denio, Robert T. Hallock, Thomas Colling, Martin Hart, and Horatio Seymour. The report of the committee recommended application to the legislature for authority to borrow on bonds of the city $3,500 for three years for the payment of liabilities exclusively, and an equal amount of which one-third should be raised in each of the next three years by special tax. (The latter clause of the report was left out upon its final adoption.) The same committee also recommended that future work on roads, streets, and bridges, and the street lighting be let on contract to the lowest bidder; that the number of the

city watch be reduced; and that no future appropriation be made except as authorized by the charter. This report was adopted on the 11th of March and the necessary steps were taken to give it effect. In the treasurer's report for the year ending February, 1843, the entire expenses of the city from the ordinary fund are given as $11,734.96. The fund raised each year had been for several years $8,000.

November 24, 1843, it was announced in the council that application would be made to the legislature for charter amendments authorizing the division of the Third and Fourth wards, the establishment of a Recorder's Court, and the election of one supervisor from each ward. The Recorder's Court was inaugurated in the following year. On the application of the school commissioners the council ordered the raising by tax of the sum of $1,618.50 for the alteration, repairing, and improving of the school-houses, for purchasing apparatus, and for fuel and contingent expenses of the schools.

In September Nicholas Devereux offered to build a hall for city purposes and give to the corporation a perpetual lease of it free of charge on condition that he be allowed to occupy that part of Hotel street between Franklin Square and the canal for part of his building. This proposal met with much opposition from many citizens who desired a park at that point. Very few public improvements were made by the council. It was an era of retrenchment, with much talk of hard times. In July there was held the first large military encampment here. The four Utica companies and others from Rochester, Schenectady, New Haven, and New York took part. General Wool was present to review the troops and $50 was appropriated by the council to the military companies to aid in defraying expenses. The encampment occupied the ground enclosed between the Chenango Canal and Court and Varick streets, there being only a few houses along the line of these two streets.

The *Gazette* of December 7th began an editorial as follows: "Prospects of our City.—Every one conversant with the different portions of Utica must have been struck with surprise at the great amount of building which has been going on during the last year or two." The editor then proceeded to show how this was being greatly overdone; that money left in the hands of real estate owners by the general interruption

of business was being used by them to put up stores and blocks for which there was not and could not soon be a demand. In April of this year the two railroads began running two trains daily each way. The packet boats were still continuing an active opposition, and Captain Greenman put on two new boats this year. In July the number of daily railroad trains was increased to three.

1844.—The charter election of 1844 was an exciting one. The Hollister administration had given satisfaction by its economy and prudence and he was renominated for mayor, but through a coalition of Hunkers, Barnburners, and Abolitionists there was a defeat of the Whigs. The following officers were chosen: Mayor, Ward Hunt; aldermen, B. B. Lansing, Charles H. Doolittle, Abraham Higham, Stephen Comstock, Jared E. Warner, George Tracy, Joseph B. Hoyt, Charles Tracy, George Curtiss, Francis Kernan, Charles S. Wilson, Jere Mather; treasurer, Jarvis M. Hatch; attorney, Huet H. Root; clerk, Joseph B. Cushman; surveyor, Francis F. Curry; street commissioner, Thomas McIncrow.

In April a petition came into the council for the location of a public square between the canal and Genesee and Hotel streets, which was merely referred, and to Mr. Devereux was given a portion of that space for his block as already alluded to. After this matter was settled the local press began agitating the subject of a public square at the head of Washington street. Application was made to the council in August for the necessary action to divide the Fourth ward into two election districts—a measure that was adopted at a later date. Public improvements were limited: an appropriation of $100 was made for the repair of the starch factory road, a sewer was laid in Hopper street, and Mohawk street was graded.

This was the year of the Henry Clay campaign and politics absorbed a large share of public attention. Mass meetings were held, clubs formed, and excitement ran high in Utica as well as elsewhere. The Recorder's Court was instituted by act of legislature. Its jurisdiction covered both civil and criminal cases, civil cases being tried by the recorder alone and criminal cases by him in association with two aldermen. Terms began on the fourth Mondays of January, March, May, August, and November. The first session of this court was held on the 27th of May, 1844, and a little later it was given two rooms in

Washington Hall. William Baker was the first recorder and Dexter Gillmore the first clerk of the court.

1845.—Officers elected in March were: Mayor, E. A. Wetmore; aldermen, Alfred Churchill, Stephen Comstock, Thomas Hopper, Joseph B. Hoyt, Otis Manchester, M. T. Meeker, David E. Morris, Orville Olcott, Gerry Sanger, William Walcott, Charles S. Wilson, Charles H. Doolittle; treasurer, George J. Hopper; attorney, Erastus Clark; clerk, Alexander Coburn; surveyor, Lorenzo M. Taylor; street commissioner, Charles Downer.

At a special meeting of the council of 1844, held January 21st, a communication was received from E. H. Broadhead asking the council to aid him in a petition to the legislature for an act incorporating a company to supply the city with water. The petition was ordered forwarded to Albany and on the 21st of March a resolution was adopted urging the passage of the water bill. At a special meeting February 4, 1844, a resolution was adopted that application be made to the next legislature for authority to collect a tax, with the next general tax, of $1,200 for a culvert over Nail Creek. The treasurer's report for the preceding fiscal year gave total receipts as $12,576.38 and expenses as $12,921.70. On the 16th of May a petition was presented to the council which led a little later to the formation of Oneida Square.

There were many fires during the summer, but no very destructive one; they were believed in many cases to have been of incendiary origin and the mayor offered $150 reward for the apprehension of the culprits. It was supposed by many that the fires, or some of them at least, were started by rivals in the fire companies, which had been proven the case in some other cities. Sidewalks were laid on Kemble, Genesee, Varick, South, Union, and Lansing streets; drains on Columbia and West streets; and parts of Columbia and Jay streets were paved.

A published list of the manufactories of the place is as follows: two grist-mills, five iron works, one oilcloth factory, three tanneries, two breweries, one ashery, two saw-mills, with a total manufactured output for the year of $236,811. The population of the city was 12,190. This list of manufactories is a limited one for so large a place, a fact which doubtless inspired the numerous editorials in the local press in favor of

the establishment of more manufacturing industries. In October appeared a notice of a proposed cotton factory and about $60,000 was subscribed to the stock. The State Fair was held here this year on the ground east and southeast of Oneida Square; it began on the 16th of September.

Lawyers entering on practice during the years 1843–45 were Francis Kernan (see Biographical Department), Eaton J. Richardson, Richard H. Morehouse, Arthur M. Beardsley, Erastus Clark, Alexander Coburn, still resident; George H. Congar, Matthew D. Bagg (most of whose professional life was passed in New York), deceased; Bradley B. Burt, of Oswego; William C. Johnson, of Newburyport; James Dalliba, of Marquette; and Delos Lake, late of San Francisco.

Physicians now first presenting themselves for favor were Erastus Humphrey, soon joined by Frederick Humphrey, the first representatives of the homœopathic school of medicine in Utica, and Thomas Scott, whose stay was not protracted.

Teachers were George Spencer, principal of the Utica Academy, a skilled instructor, firm disciplinarian, and most companionable associate; John G. Webb, employed in the same institution who afterward was a druggist; and Henry J. Turner, a native of France who had been a ship captain, now opened a boarding school where elementary instruction was imparted through the medium of his own vernacular. Peter Clogher, at this time an assistant in one of the public schools, became ere long an important agent in the conduct of the Steam Woolen-Mills.

Of the dealers in dry goods the one I shall specially notice was D. V. W. Golden. He had already served a clerkship in the place, but in 1844 set up for himself in company with Rugene Swartwout. With him and afterward with other partners, or else alone, he continued many years in business, transferring the popular seat of his own kind of trade from the west to the east side of Genesee street, and by his energy and sagacity, his pleasant manners, his skill in providing, and his honesty in dealing winning a large share of the female preference and custom. He died July 13, 1873.

Other dry goods men were Samuel B. Gaston & Co., Samuel Churchill, James and Peter Brady, Harrison & Cone, and John B. Wells, of the firm of Bailey & Wells. Other merchants were Miller & Lansing, drug-

gists and grocers in the old checkered store, of whom John B. Miller, a lawyer by education, became afteward an editor of the *Observer* and U. S. consul at Hamburg; Benjamin F. Ray, partner of J. E. Warner, Walker & Clark, grocers and flour dealers; Richard Lee, grocer; Abraham E. Culver, forwarder.

Urbane Dunning, daguerreotypist, was probably the first of the numerous makers of sun-pictures who have since succeeded him in this profession. Other mechanics were George R. Sheldon and Le Grand Moore, Alexander C. Hart, Homer Townsend, and Isaac Whiffen. Of the latter it may be said that his interest in municipal concerns, his energy, straightforwardness, and integrity were admitted by all. So, too, were patent his fondness for manly sports and the pleasure he drew from fellowship with his brothers of St. George. Less known were his rare but unostentatious benevolence and the social enjoyment which in such associations he was better fitted to impart than to imbibe. Homer Townsend, another Englishman, was likewise an esteemed citizen. A foreman in his younger years of the Osceola Fire Company he was afterward one of the most influential of the Exempt Firemen and the Firemen's Benevolent Association; an earnest and honest worker in his political party; an active member of the Board of Charities; a trustee of the House of the Good Shepherd; progressive and practical in doing every possible good for the public; and withal a wonted resource of the needy and afflicted.

1846.—Officers chosen were as follows: Mayor, E. A. Wetmore; aldermen, Richard S. Jones, David E. Morris, Gilbert A. Foster, Orville Olcott, Moses T. Meeker, Stephen Thorn, Thomas Hopper, George S. Dana, John Bryan, Stephen Comstock, Thomas R. Walker, Alfred Churchill; treasurer, George J. Hopper; attorney, Erastus Clark; clerk, George Murphy; surveyor, L. M. Taylor; street commissioner, Thomas Geary.

The treasurer's report for the fiscal year gave the total receipts as $16,383.35; expenditures, $15,571.79. A license election was held in May and a majority of 505 voted against license; none were granted. The Steam Woolen-Mills, said to be the first in the United States, were started in November. A screw factory under the management of Lewis Lawrence, John J. Francis, and Harvey Barnard was put in opera-

tion about this time which made excellent screws. It was continued a dozen or more years, when it was bought out by a rival company of Providence, R. I., which closed up the work here.

Wise, the aeronaut, made two ascensions from the City Garden on Whitesboro street. This garden, situated on the south side of Whitesboro a little east of Burchard lane, was now a popular place of resort, where shows of various kinds were frequently exhibited.

1847.—Officers chosen for the year were: Mayor, James Watson Williams; aldermen, M. McQuade, R. S. Jones, R. H. Shearman, H. T. Miller, John Dagwell, Stephen Thorn, John Reed, Alfred Churchill, H. Barnard, George Curtiss, Charles S. Wilson, B. F. Brooks; treasurer, George Tracy; attorney, O. G. Kellogg; clerk, James McIver; surveyor, L. M. Taylor; street commissioner, A. H. Thomas; recorder, Aaron Hackley.

The retiring mayor delivered an address in which he congratulated the city on its financial condition and general prosperity. He said that the city debt was very small when compared with those of other similar cities, but the taxation would soon have to be increased to meet current expenses. The treasurer's report gave the total receipts as $15,850.82; expenses, $15.250.62; leaving a balance of $600.20. The preceding administration had been conducted on economical lines, expenditures being limited to necessities. The funded debt now reached almost $8,000; this had been increased by the fact that no license fees had been received in the past year, while there had been some unusual demands on the treasury. It is probable that the loss to the city of about $1,100 in license fees operated at the license election of the next year to throw the majority in favor of license. In March the mayor was asked to call a public meeting to consider the city finances and how to pay the debt. The meeting was held March 23d and it was resolved that $10,000 be raised annually by tax thereafter instead of $8,000; and that besides this a sufficient sum be raised in annual installments of $2,000 to liquidate the city debt; that thereafter the council should submit all expenditures of an extraordinary character to a vote of the people and should borrow no money except in anticipation of the annual tax levy; and that no obligation should be created that was not to be provided for and paid within the same year. These various wise provisions were embodied

in charter amendments and a law passed the legislature giving them effect.

A part of the Schuyler farm in West Utica was bought in September, 1847, by Nicholas Devereux and was soon laid out in lots and offered for sale. This tract, extending from Court street to Walnut and limited by Hicks street on the east and City street on the west, is now pretty thickly covered with residences.

In a local paper of June 30th it was said that "our city is beginning to feel sensibly the influence of the newly awakened spirit of enterprise which has induced the investment of a portion of the capital of her citizens in manufactures, in her present prosperity, and the prospect which is opening for her future advancement in wealth and population." About this time the Steam Woolen-Mills declared a dividend of ten per cent., a fact which, doubtless, quickened the interest in manufactures.

This year saw the beginning of what may be called the plank road era, and before its close a number of those useful highways were either in process of construction or projected. Among them were one between Rome and Utica; one from Utica to Bridgewater; one from Utica to Clinton; one from Rome to Oswego; and one from Utica to Boonville. The building of these roads at that period, when most country roads were bad, exercised a very beneficial influence upon all trade centers. Some of the roads paid good profits while others did not; but they served to tide over a period when there were few railroads and opened up more active communication between important points. Richard U. Shearman in company with E. R. Colston and R. W. Roberts established this year the Utica *Morning Herald* in opposition to the Utica *Daily Gazette*.

1848.—The officers of the year were as follows: Mayor, Joshua A. Spencer; aldermen, Egbert Bagg, Alfred Churchill, Michael McQuade, Richard S. Jones, Henry T. Miller, Robert H. Shearman, George N. Beesley, Abraham Higham, Orville Olcott, Francis Kernan, Richard Lee, Henry H. Fish; treasurer, George Tracy; attorney, R. H. Morehouse; clerk, James McIver; surveyor, L. M. Taylor; street commissioner, Horace Halbert.

March 3d a report was made to the council that the unencumbered property of the city was valued at $29,901; that the unusual expenses

of the previous year were $2,865, one considerable item of which was for the purchase of two new engines and the erection of a hose tower. The total expenses of the city for the year were $17,883.20. This was the first year in which the sum of $10,000 was raised for the ordinary expenses of the city. March 31st the Utica Water Works were incorporated. The stock was to be not less than $30,000 nor more than $100,000. James Watson Williams, Nicholas Devereux, Alfred Munson, Andrew S. Pond, Charles A. Mann, Horatio Seymour, Silas D. Childs, Willard Crafts, and Thomas Hopper were the trustees. A gas company was organized in the latter part of the year. The directors were Nicholas Devereux, Silas D. Childs, J. F. Seymour, H. Spencer, J. W. Williams, George S. Dana, and T. R. Walker.

The improvements of the year consisted of a drain from the canal basin on Catharine street to Genesee, and down Genesee to Main street, and the building of sidewalks in various streets. Sewers were laid in Louisa from Steuben to Leah street, in Leah to Miller, and in Miller to Ballou's Creek, and in Post street.

Candidates for the bar admitted to it in 1846–48 who are now deceased or no longer resident were Jonas P. Harris, Montgomery H. Throop, E. J. Stoddard, James W. Bond, Aras G. Williams, Andrew Melhinch. Messrs. Harris, Stoddard, and Bond had the longest and best known careers in Utica. Mr. Throop has made a reputation elsewhere.

A physician, acknowledged as a devoted and skillful one, was Daniel P. Bissell. He was born in Randolph, N. Y., May 27, 1802, and taken by his parents to Ontario County when a child. He was graduated from the Yale Medical College in 1826 and became a partner of his brother, who was practicing at Moscow, Livingston County, N. Y. In 1842 he was made canal commissioner by the legislature and in 1846 was elected to the same office by the Democratic party, holding the office until January, 1848. In the meantime he had removed to Utica and engaged in the duties of his profession, being for some years in company with Dr. Thomas Goodsell and afterward alone. In 1860 he was sent as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in South Carolina. He was a manager of the State Hospital for the Insane, and among strictly professional holdings was successively president of the Livingston County, the Oneida County, and the State Med-

ical Societies. His life was an active one, and in all positions of trust and honor to which he was elevated he performed his duties faithfully and conscientiously. He was a public spirited citizen, a companionable neighbor, and a kind hearted friend. His standing in his profession was high and its honor he cherished with jealous regard.

Dr. Nicoll H. Dering, who had for twenty-five years carried on a successful business in the city of New York, removed to Rome in 1842 and in 1847 came to this city. His wide experience gave him at once a standing with the profession and caused him to be often summoned in council. His courteous manners, his upright and engaging character, his humanity toward the suffering, and sympathy with every enterprise for the amelioration of his fellows insured him the confidence of the community. For many years a ruling elder in the Brick Church of New York he was elected to the same office in the First Presbyterian Church of Utica. In this office he was active and efficient and was frequently chosen to represent the church in the General Assembly. His first wife and the mother of his children was a daughter of Henry Huntington, of Rome; his second of Henry D. Strong, of New York. He left one son and four daughters.

A dentist of some years' residence was A. H. Colling. A veterinary surgeon fully competent for his work was Arthur S. Copeman. He was a lecturer in the Veterinary College at Boston. In New York city, where he afterward resided, he became wealthy.

A long continued newspaper editor was De Witt C. Grove. He was born in Utica, December 16, 1825. He never attended school after the age of ten, and in his thirteenth year was apprenticed to the printer's trade. Subsequently by his own efforts he gained a sound English and a fair classical education. With the exception of a few months spent in the study of law he was devoted to his trade until 1846, when he in company with Benjamin Welch, jr., became one of the editors and proprietors of the Utica *Democrat*, the organ of the "Barnburners" or radical faction of the Democratic party. When the two factions came together in 1853 the two organs of this city did the same, and Mr. Grove became the principal owner of the *Observer*, the leading Democratic journal of Central New York. The firm was for a few months only Lyon & Grove, when Mr. Grove bought out his partner and controlled

Wm. M. White

the paper. This control he held for thirty years, covering the period of the Civil war and the growth of modern newspapers. In January, 1867, he formed a partnership with E. Prentice Bailey, who had long been his associate, and some eighteen months later this partnership was merged in the corporation of which Mr. Grove was president. He was an intense partisan and a writer of force. As a man of business he was thrifty and careful and his prosperity steady. In 1860, after four years of service as alderman, Mr. Grove was chosen mayor of the city, was re-elected in 1861, and again in 1862 by an increased majority, retiring at the end of his term with the good will and wishes of his constituents. In the meantime in the autumn of 1860 he was nominated for Congress, but was defeated by the candidate of the opposition, Roscoe Conkling, at a time when this opposition was largely ascendant. Mr. Grove was a genial and pleasant gentleman who attached men to him generally and strongly, kind especially to young men, and cordial with all. His wife was Caroline L. Pratt; their children were a son and a daughter.

Timothy O. Grannis had already been for many years a citizen of Utica, having come here with his father, Cyrus Grannis. After a two years' essay in New York as a student of law he returned to this place and served a short time in the office of the county clerk. About 1832 he entered the Bank of Utica as a clerk and from discount clerk became teller. In 1838 the Bank of Central New York was organized and Mr. Grannis was its teller and shortly its cashier. July 1, 1862, the T. O. Grannis & Co. Bank was opened for business. At first under the State charter it soon became a private institution, the successive partners with Mr. Grove being J. Benedict, George Curtiss, and his own son, Charles K. By the latter the bank was continued a short time after the death of his father. In these various positions Mr. Grannis had a long and intimate relation with the business of the city. The only public office he ever held was that of alderman in 1849. He was long connected with Trinity Church and, upon its organization, with Grace Church. He was a good citizen, a good husband, and a good father. His death occurred May 19, 1883. Two sons are living.

Among the merchants that should be recorded as beginning about this time are William Stacy, William Willard, Jerome B. Tyler, in dry goods; Uriel H. Kellogg, in drugs; James H. Read, in groceries.

Samuel W. Chubbuck, a mechanic who came here from Eaton, Madison County, was born at Winchester, Va., December 25, 1799. With small advantages from a school education he possessed an active and acquisitive mind, and studied and thought deeply. He was employed in a furnace, but occupied his leisure in the indulgence of a passion for mechanical invention, in the practice of which he exhibited rare ingenuity. Throughout the vicinity of Eaton he was known as one who was able to make or mend anything that called for skill, from the parts of a gun to a philosophical or chemical apparatus. Among the contrivances one, which is said to have been devised by him, is now universally used and so simple in character that it seems strange it should not have been invented before. This was the binding post of the magnetic battery, which is a projection of its frame work perforated near its extremity for the passage of one of the wires connecting the poles of the battery, being fixed in its place or loosened therefrom by a thumb-screw, a similar post confining the wire of the opposite pole. Before this time connection had been made through the medium of a fluid contained in a vessel into which the wires were introduced. The reputation Mr. Chubbuck had obtained led Mr. Faxton and others concerned in the New York, Buffalo, and Albany Telegraph Company to bring him to Utica. The possibility of the magnetic telegraph he fully believed in, for he had followed the experiments of Professor Morse, as well as the earlier ones of Professor Henry, with the deepest interest. Here he manufactured the first telegraph instruments ever made. The "sounder," since everywhere used, was his invention. The Montreal line, the Washington and Baltimore line, and many others were indebted to him for their instruments. The making of them formed his chief occupation, though his skill in similar work was in frequent request, it being well understood that no one surpassed him in the execution of difficult or delicate jobs. He made half a dozen inventions, either one of which was worth a fortune to the patentee; but he patented nothing. One of these was for a lift-bridge, the design of which was freely given to a builder who went away and patented the invention. He was prodigal of his talents. It was so easy for him to improve on any instrument he was called to make that it did not seem to have occurred to him that his inventions were worth securing by letters patent. In

numismatics Mr. Chubbuck was an expert. He made one of the finest collections of coins in the United States, one which was estimated to be worth at least $6,000. He was an excellent mathematician, and the intricate problems of exact science fitted the peculiar cast of his mind. In the discussion of topics of this character professors and scientists delighted to pass their leisure hours in his presence and always came away edified. His shop, slovenly enough in its appearance, was strewn with books intermixed with all sorts of miscellaneous stuff, but whose use and whose place were familiar to him, and which in his hands wrought results that were perfect. His death occurred January 28, 1875.

Edmund Munson, born in Litchfield County, Conn., May 2, 1805, was brought up by his father in all the details of the milling business, and in 1829 built a flouring-mill with four pairs of French burrstones which were made by himself. In 1835 he came to Utica and engaged with Alfred Munson, his uncle, as superintendent of his mill-furnishing business. Between the spring of 1842 and that of 1847 he was absent at Brownville, still engaged in the construction and management of mills. In the latter year he returned and entered into partnership in mill furnishing with Alexander C. Hart under the firm name of Hart & Munson. This partnership was continued until 1869, when it was exchanged for one with his three sons, and thus continued until his death March 14, 1872. The patents obtained by Mr. Munson were for a turn-table for finishing millstones, an improvement for hanging them, and a portable mill, all of which are of use to the milling interest. Mr. Munson stuck closely to his business and was not largely known outside of it, but unquestionably merited the respect which was generally accorded him.

Another mechanic, at first serving as patternmaker for the casters of stoves, was shortly known as a cutter of portraits in conchiglia. He had learned that he had a talent in this direction which brought him repute. It led him into training for cutting marble, which has since resulted in his becoming one of the leading sculptors of the country. This is E. D. Palmer, author of several much admired pieces.

A miller now engaged in the manufacture of flour was for many years a prominent figure in the politics of Oneida County. This was Charles H. Hopkins, son of Ira D. Hopkins, first conductor of the City Mill.

Mr. Hopkins had strong qualities and was efficient in work for his party. He was the devoted friend of Senator Conkling and his fidelity and zeal were of great value to that gentleman. Upon his recommendation, while a representative, Mr. Hopkins was put into the Utica post-office and held it for some years. Private business he sacrificed to politics, was unwearied in his labors, and enlisted every influence to advance the intense convictions which he cherished. He was positive in his views and aggressive in his hostility as well as in his friendship, and had some enemies while he had many friends. In his church, too, he was zealous and active. He died May 15, 1885, after a tedious illness.

A new comer of this date and who lived some dozen years in Utica, partaking of its social and civil interests, marrying a daughter of one of its older citizens, and who was an instructive companion, was J. Sidney Henshaw. Born in Boston in 1811 he had been twenty years a lieutenant in the navy of the United States and during the latter years of this connection a teacher of mathematics. He had traveled and seen much and had read much in various branches of learning, his chief pleasure being in the pursuit of mental philosophy and other abstruse subjects. In 1847 he went to Europe on the frigate *Macedonian*, then carrying contributions of the United States to starving Ireland, and on his return published a Life of Father Mathew. He wrote articles for the newspapers, published a volume on the duties of American consuls, and at the time of his death was engaged on a work to be entitled "Bible Ethics." His death occurred April 29, 1859. His wife was Jane, daughter of John H. Handy. He had a son and a daughter.

One of the earliest of the now numerous florists of the city was Frederic W. Boyce, whose garden was on Oneida street; though he was not actually the first, William Archer having preceded him and Thomas Annon soon following. William Clark and Thomas McQuade dealt in coal and William P. Battey had a variety of pursuits.

1849.—The following officers were elected this year: Mayor, Thomas R. Walker; aldermen, M. D. Bagg, H. W. Chittenden, Michael McQuade, R. H. Shearman, J. W. Stevens, John Whiting, Timothy O. Grannis, A. A. Jones, J. S. Kirk, Alvin White, Richard U. Shearman, A. J. Williams; treasurer, Lewis Jones; attorney, A. G. Williams; street commissioner, Hugh Williamson; clerk, James McIver; surveyor, L. M. Taylor.

The project of a new city hall was actively agitated this year and a special election to decide as to its erection was ordered by the council for May 14th, but it was postponed to December 17th and again to February 26, 1850. The first proposition was to raise $27,000 in installments during three years. Before the final election it had been arranged that the city pay $24,000 and the county $12,000, and the Board of Supervisors took action accordingly. A bill finally passed Congress appropriating $12,000 for a perpetual lease of one-third of the building for the United States Courts, the supervisors' action having been found illegal or unauthorized. Out of 506 votes 453 favored the measure. Room for the council meetings was taken in the spring in the Mechanics Hall, its late place of assembly having been burned. August 24th a resolution passed the council that the committee on police inquire into the workings of the force, learn its abuses and defects, and report a remedy.

The city water works were completed this year and the council voted to pay the company $1,300 for water to extinguish fires, and also voted $1,500 for fifty hydrants. The gas company was organized in 1848–49 and the laying of pipes in the city was prosecuted through the summer. The principal public improvements were an iron bridge over the canal at Breese street and the construction of various sewers; Kirkland street was opened, a plank road laid in Hopper street, Philip street was graded, and sidewalks were laid on Spring and Eagle streets.

The California gold fever began this year and a few went from this vicinity, and during the following year the number of gold seekers was greatly increased. The number of wards in the city was now increased to six, the Fifth and Sixth being formed from the southern portions of the Third and Fourth. The privilege, more than once asked, of electing one supervisor from each ward was now granted. The population of 1840 was reported as 12,783; that of 1845, 12,190; that of 1850 was found to be 17,556 — showing a marked increase, due unquestionably to new manufacturing enterprises proposed or actually begun, two large woolen factories having been put in operation and an extensive cotton factory being ready to receive its machinery.

1850. — The principal officers elected were: Mayor, Thomas R. Walker; aldermen, M. McQuade, H. C. Pond, John C. Hoyt, John W.

Stevens, James S. Lynch, Russel Wheeler, Alvin White, Richard Lee, Egbert Bagg, William Clark, Benjamin S. Platt, Nicholas A. White; treasurer, Uriel H. Kellogg; clerk, James McIver; surveyor, L. M. Taylor; street commissioner, Horace Halbert; attorney, Morris M. Mitchell. The last five officers had up to this time been appointed by the council. The amended charter now went into operation. The number of watchmen was increased from two in each ward to three, and the street names were placed on the corners where they intersect.

Sewers were laid in Lafayette, State, Burchard, Warren, Carnahan, Bridge, Whitesboro, and Washington streets. South and Johnson streets were extended. The increase of new buildings on Genesee street was noticed in the newspapers. April 8th an act of the legislature was passed to provide for the erection of a city hall. By its terms the city was authorized to borrow $24,000 for site and building. The commissioners were J. Watson Williams, E. A. Wetmore, John J. Francis, Thomas Hopper, E. A. Graham, and John Dagwell.

1851.—Officers elected: Mayor, John E. Hinman; aldermen, Hubbard C. Pond, Charles H. Sayre, John W. Stevens, John C. Hoyt, Russel Wheeler, Isaac Tapping, Richard Lee, Luke Wilkins, William Clark, Charles Millar, Nicholas A. White, Benjamin S. Platt; treasurer, U. H. Kellogg; attorney, William A. Spencer; surveyor, William B. Taylor; street commissioner, H. Halbert; clerk, James W. Bond.

There was at this time complaint of insufficient school accommodations. There were 4,000 children between the ages of five and sixteen years and accommodations for only 1,500. In the charter election a vote was taken for and against "new school-houses." The result showed 784 votes for and 146 against the measure. This led to the prompt addition to the school facilities. In the clerk's report, besides the $10,000 ordinary tax, the expenses of the city were as follows:

Special tax for water for 1850,	$1,300.00
" " for two school-houses, 1850,	2,666.66
" " for one-third of $16,000 for four school-houses and lots,	5,333.33
Last year's deficiency,	525.25
Interest,	147.78
Common school purposes,	3,000.00
Second installment city hall,	3,000.00
Special tax for hose and hydrants,	1,600.00
Total,	$17,573.02

The First Presbyterian Church was destroyed by fire on the 13th of January. This was about the first of a series of fires, most of which were incendiary, which led to the disbandment of all the fire companies early in April and a re-organization of the department. Two arrests were made and convictions followed, and both persons were sentenced to be hanged; one was executed on the 21st of November. The incendiary fires grew in part out of rivalry and bitterness among the volunteer fire companies, but still more from an eagerness for the excitement of a fire that was sought chiefly by hangers-on who delighted to run with the engines, but were not firemen. On the 16th of April, 1851, a committee which had been appointed to submit a plan of re-organizing the fire department made their report, which resulted in the prompt re-organization of the department, as related in a later chapter devoted to the fire and police departments.

The question of a new city hall was settled during the year and commissioners were appointed by the legislature to report a site, etc. Two sites were discussed, one on the corner of Pearl and Genesee streets and one called the Thorn and Maynard lot on Genesee street. A special election was held October 2d, when 417 votes were cast for the Pearl street corner and 173 for the other, resulting in the selection of the former. The court-house and jail were also built this year. There was much discussion over the location, but the academy lot was finally selected as the place for the court-house. The jail was erected on Mohawk near the corner of Eagle street.

Rutger street was opened from Third to Webster, South street from Third to the Minden turnpike (now Albany street), and Bleecker street was paved from Genesee to John. There was much public discussion of the project of building a railroad to Binghamton and a public meeting was held January 4th. Jenny Lind sang in the Bleecker street church and 1,033 tickets were sold at $5 each.

About 1850 there sprang into existence four or five local insurance companies conducted on the stock and mutual principle. Four of them, the Utica, the Ætna, the Globe, and the American, were under control of Utica directors and one, the Farmers, chiefly of citizens of Deerfield. They were not durable. The Central City Savings Institution was now incorporated and opened in the Ontario Branch Bank building.

Of the eighteen or twenty deceased or non-resident lawyers who began practice during the era of 1849–51 those who remained the longest were Roscoe Conkling, William A. Spencer, J. Wyman Jones, N. Curtiss White, and Grove W. Bagg. Mr. Conkling will be noticed in the chapter on the Bench and Bar. Mr. Spencer, Mr. Jones, and Mr. White, after living here a few years, removed the one to St. Paul and the others to New York. Mr. White has more recently returned, as did also Mr. Bagg, who was away a few years.

Among the doctors the longest to remain here were Drs. D. G. Thomas, William Russell, Isaac J. Hunt, and Herbert Hastings. Dr. Daniel G. Thomas, who removed from Whitesboro in 1848 to enter into partnership with Dr. Charles B. Coventry, had already been some years in practice. A native of Dutchess County he removed in his childhood to Columbia, Herkimer County, studied medicine with Drs. Peck and Clark, of Whitesboro, attending lectures at Fairfield and subsequently in Philadelphia, and began his professional work at Norwich in this county. Thence he removed to New Hartford and from there to Whitesboro, where he was quite busily engaged. With Dr. Coventry he continued until 1860, taking afterward his own son into connection with him. As a physician he was skillful and his practice was large both in Utica and its vicinity. He was a leading member of the Oneida County Medical Society and held in turn every office of honor and trust in that organization. He was a contributor to the literature of his profession, and was several times sent as a delagate of the society to the American Medical Association. Brought up in the Society of Friends he remained in that connection until 1848, when he became a communicant of the Protesant Episcopal Church and was both vestryman and warden, as well as delegate to the diocesan conventions. His death occurred March 26, 1880, in his seventy-fifth year.

A sketch of Dr. Russell will be found in the Biographical Department of this work.

A successful dentist, but recently withdrawn from the city and business, was Dr. L. W. Rogers. D. S. Heffron became superintendent of schools and so remained until his removal to Chicago. Rev. William A. Matson now assumed the editorship of the *Gospel Messenger*, previously edited by Rev. Dr. W. A. Rudd, and Ellis H. Roberts that of the *Oneida Herald*.

Among the dry goods dealers were Willard & Sheffield, successors of Alfred Wells; Alexander Rae, who came here from Vienna as county clerk and at the expiration of his office entered into trade, an active politician, an open-hearted, companionable, and fair-minded man, cut off by an early and sudden death; Seward & Thurber were booksellers; William H. Dutton succeeded his father, George Dutton, as an organist and dealer in musical instruments.

Charles E.Barnard, son of Harvey Barnard, was born on the spot where was situated the store of his father, and where the sale of paper hangings was conducted by him and his brothers. Remarkable for his energetic devotion to his own affairs, for his interest in those of a public nature, and his zealous discharge of every service assigned him he revealed himself as one of Utica's most respected and honored citizens. He occupied a seat in the common council for two successive seasons and in 1876 was mayor of the city, performing its duties with scrupulous and fearless fidelity. Before that time, in the days of the volunteer fire department, he was one of its most stirring members and after its disbandment was as much valued as one of the exempt firemen. He was a trustee of the Cemetery Association, a member of the Citizens Corps, and a participant in two or more Masonic bodies. He died May 4, 1888, leaving one son and one daughter, whose mother, the wife of Mr. Barnard, was the daughter of Lewis Lawrence.

Associated in business with the above were his two brothers, Harvey and Horace Barnard. Of Harvey it may justly be said that punctuality and fidelity were the rule of his action. He was an active member of several civic associations and took a keen interest in municipal affairs. The only office in the gift of the city which he ever held was that of supervisor of his ward, refusing afterward all offers of public station. He was, however, a member of the old Columbian Artillery and then of the Citizens Corps, one of the chartered associates of the Tiger Hose, one of the body of Free Masons, and was elected eminent commander. Less active in temperament, and less forward than either of his brothers in matters of general concern, Horace was light hearted and genial, of warm impulses and generous nature. He, too, was a Mason. His death occurred November 2, 1873; he left a wife and two daughters. Harvey died nearly ten years later, April 2, 1883. His young wife he had

laid in Forest Hill Cemetery the summer before, where he had placed a beautiful monument to her memory.

Edward Evans, the tinner and brazier quartered on lower Genesee street, whose former associate had been T. J. Newland, now received into partnership Thomas W. Chatfield, a new comer from England. Mr. Chatfield was the inventor of hot air furnaces, ventilators, and refrigerators that have been in general use. He died November 9, 1881, leaving a family behind him.

William France, plumber and gasfitter, found employment from the recent introduction of gas, as did Dwight E. Ray, superintendent of the gas company.

About this time there came from Paris Hill with his family Jesse Thompson, the father of four sons who have since been stirring participants in the business concerns of the city. Mr. Thompson opened an office and dealt chiefly in loans and exchanges. He did not long survive his removal, having ere this already passed the more active stage of his career.

The Utica Museum, so long under the charge of Comfort Butler, now fell to V. W. Roth. Others of this date were I. J. Knapp, grocer; Timothy Cronin, carpenter; John R. Jones, wagonmaker, sheriff of the county in 1850; Thomas Lennebacher, upholsterer.

CHAPTER VIII.

THIRD DECADE OF THE CITY'S HISTORY.

The Black River Railroad Project — Extensive charter Amendments — A Period of severe financial Stringency — Failure of local Banks — A Citizens' political Movement — Beginning of the War Period.

THE principal officers for the year 1852 were: Mayor, John E. Hinman; aldermen, Charles H. Sayre, M. McQuade, John C. Hoyt, Truman K. Church, Isaac Tapping, William H. Ferry, Luke Wilkins, Richard Lee, Charles Millar, David Perkins, Benjamin S. Platt, Paul

Keiser; treasurer, John W. Fuller; attorney, M. M. Mitchell; surveyor, William B. Taylor; street commissioner, Christian Costleman; clerk, James W. Bond. On the 9th of January a resolution was adopted in the council declaring that the condition of the poor demanded a public work-house and a hospital without delay. Some progress was reported in the matter, but nothing was really accomplished during the year. On the same date it was resolved that the sum of $10,000 was wholly inadequate for city expenses and that a petition be made to the legislature for an amendment to section ninety of the charter so as to read "not exceeding $15,000." This was promptly tabled; but it is an indication of the growth and financial needs of the city. In the same line was an attempt on March 12th to petition the legislature for a charter amendment providing that in addition to the $10,000 authorized to be raised the amount necessary for street lighting be raised by a tax on personal property. This was not carried out. On the 23d of January a resolution was adopted that a special election be held on the 11th of February to vote upon the raising of $2,000 for expenses incident upon holding the State Fair in the city.

On the 12th of May a petition signed by ministers and others was presented to the council requesting them to stop milk selling after 9 A. M. on Sundays. A long and facetious reply was adopted, one sentence of which was as follows: "Consistence would seem to require that these reformers should have extended their scheme of moral reformation so as to prohibit smoking, drinking, riding, walking for pleasure, reading novels, laughing, sneezing, snoozing, sighing, dreaming, posting books, absence from church on Sunday, any and every of which are more tangible violations of a Christian observance of Sunday than the purchase of an article of diet always necessary and frequently indispensable."

June 4th a report was made by the paving committee stating that a part of Genesee, Fayette, and Bleecker streets were in a deplorable condition, and that there was no money with which to repave them. They recommended a petition to the legislature for authority to raise money for this purpose by special tax.

May 22d a public meeting was held in relation to the reception of Louis Kossuth. He came on the 1st of June and was given a warm

welcome. In the evening a large assemblage gathered at the museum and W. J. Bacon made a brief address. He was followed in an eloquent speech by the Hungarian patriot. Gen. Winfield Scott, the Whig presidential candidate of the year, paid the city a visit on the 16th of October. On the 18th of August a fire destroyed the Lewis Lawrence planing-mill on Seneca street; loss $30,000.

The Utica Scientific Association was inaugurated in August, 1850, under the name of the Amicable Library. Its plan was subsequently enlarged and a more suitable name adopted. Its object was stated as "the promotion and encouragement of scientific knowledge." Several prominent physicians and others were in the list of officers of 1852. A small scientific library and a small collection of specimens, mineralogical and geological, etc., were gathered. The association was short lived.

The business of glass-staining was first introduced about this time. Its founder was Charles P. Davis, an Englishman.

1853.—The officers of the year were as follows: Mayor, Charles H. Doolittle; aldermen, M. McQuade, H. C. Bond, Truman K. Church, Franklin J. Clark, William H. Ferry, James S. Lynch, Richard Lee, Paul Brentnall, David Perkins, Griffiths G. Roberts, Paul Keiser, Peter Clogher; treasurer, John W. Fuller; attorney, Samuel J. Barrows; surveyor, Egbert Bagg; street commissioner, Christian Costleman; clerk, Andrew H. Green.

The city went Democratic strongly at the charter election. Charles H. Doolittle was elected mayor, and the Whigs elected only one supervisor, two aldermen, four assessors, one constable, and one collector. The outgoing mayor congratulated the city on its general quiet and freedom from rowdyism, and trusted that the time had come when the people elected to office would no longer lend their countenance in any sense to such acts. The incoming mayor called attention among other things to the fire department, which he hoped might be made more efficient; reported the city debt at the beginning of the fiscal year as $4,323.34 and other outstanding accounts as about $500; balance owing on the court-house, $666.66; $15,000 yet to be raised in three annual installments for the court-house; amount to be applied to school-houses for the year, $5,333.39; contingent expenses of schools, $3,000; water, $1,300; lighting, $2,500; general expenses, $10,000. The whole

Yours Sincerely
A. G. Hutchinson

Atlantic Publishing & Engraving Co N.Y.

amount collected by general tax, $29,337; from county tax for schools, $5,500; State school fund, $5,000; from licenses, $1,938.24; carriage licenses, $500; left over from fund to build the Miller bridge, $297,55; from local tax, $12,000. A committee was appointed to inquire into the state of the city finances and their report was chiefly remarkable for its bitter denunciation of the "street commissioner and his drunken satellites" who had squandered a good deal of money; it demanded better methods, particularly in that department.

Brick sewers and many plank drains were laid. Bleecker street was extended to the east line of the Bowman farm; Schuyler street from Warren to the Chenango Canal; Walker street from Kimball to Genesee; and Jay and Elizabeth were opened from Hubbell, Mary from Albany street eastward, and Blandina from Mohawk to Albany.

There were two incendiary fires in March, and two men were arrested and committed for trial. It developed through the evidence that there was a regular gang of conspirators who had been in the habit of setting fires at such intervals and such places as would enable them to escape detection. They would meet in saloons and on street corners and coolly discuss where and when the next fire should occur and the prospect it would offer for fun. A remarkable state of affairs which attracted attention throughout the State! Circumstances like these concurring with similar ones some two years previous led doubtless to the placing of the firemen on a paid basis as before noted.

The year was signalized by the beginning of the agitation which finally resulted in the building of the Utica and Black River Railroad. A large meeting was held at Bagg's Hotel on the 25th of January and another on the 28th, when the organization was effected. Many prominent citizens were in the Board of Directors, and the city by consent of the legislature took $250,000 of the stock, which was eventually lost except as it may have been a source of benefit to the growth and prosperity of the city. An act of the legislature passed May 27th gave the council the power to make this appropriation.

A charter amendment of this year authorized the raising of $12,000 instead of $10,000, as theretofore, for general expenses. The city at this time was mentioned publicly as being practically free from debt. Under the head of improvements the following is from a paper of the

day: "Any one who will take the trouble to note the different improvements of the present time going on in our quiet little city will, we apprehend, be no little astonished as well as gratified at their extent, variety, and importance."

The corner-stone of the city hall was laid September 27th with proper ceremonies. Buildings in process of erection were the city hall, Kellogg & Ferry's warehouse, steam planing-mill, and many dwellings.

1854.—The officers were: Mayor, John E. Hinman; aldermen, H. C. Pond, Franklin J. Clark, James S. Lynch, Paul Brentnall, G. G Roberts, Peter Clogher, M. McQuade, Truman K. Church, Cordon Hackett, Richard H. Francis, John B. Owens, William White; attorney, Alexander Coburn; treasurer, Lansing Thurber; surveyor, John M. Barnes; street commissioner, Jefferson Allen; clerk, James G. French.

The city went Democratic, John E. Hinman being elected mayor. The Whigs elected their treasurer, attorney, surveyor, and overseer of the poor. In Mayor Hinman's inaugural he recommended greater facilities for extinguishing fires and a better water supply; also the appointment of a secret night watch by the mayor when deemed necessary and the erection of a city hospital and work-house. On the 21st of July a committee appointed for that purpose reported in favor of building a city hospital and work-house near the corner of Mohawk and South streets; by a special election on August 17th 135 votes were cast, 100 of which were in favor of the plan.

Several brick sewers were laid in the course of the year. By amendment of the charter the bounds of the city were enlarged on the west by the width of one great lot, about seventy feet, and on the south to the extent of upwards of a mile; there were to be six wards; two aldermen were to be elected annually from each ward; the recorder was to be elected once in five years; a Board of Excise was to be elected annually, having the powers before exercised by the council, and at an election previous to theirs; two daily papers were to be designated annually by the council in which the proceedings should be published.

There were a few cases of cholera in the city, but not sufficient to excite much public alarm. In December the completion of the Utica and Black River Railroad as far as Boonville was observed by a public celebration at that place, to which and the excursion thither a large number of people were invited and many attended.

Not more than two of the seven or eight lawyers who were admitted during the era embraced in the years 1851–54 remained long enough to identify themselves with the place. William B. Dana made himself a reputation elsewhere, less, however, as a lawyer than as an editor. Of the like number of physicians more than one-half practiced for some time, maintaining a position of credit. The first of the profession in Utica who made of surgery his nearly whole occupation was Dr. Samuel G. Wolcott, who was born at Hanover, Mass., in 1820. Mr. Wolcott's early education was obtained at Phillips Academy, Andover. He afterward entered Trinity College, Hartford, and was graduated in 1847. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Winslow Lewis, of Boston, and at the same time was a student in the Medical Department of Harvard, where he was graduated in 1850. He settled in Utica in the fall of 1850, directing his attention to surgery and afterward making it a specialty, and doing a large share of the surgical business of the city and county. He was one of the corps of auxiliary surgeons appointed during the Civil war and rendered valuable aid in the field and hospital. He was afterward appointed examining surgeon for pensions. He was a prominent member of the Oneida County Medical Society; also a member of the State Medical Society and one of the censors for the middle district of New York; a permanent member of the American Medical Society; a member of Grace Church and for years a member of its vestry; a director of the Utica Savings Bank and interested in several of our manufacturing associations. He showed also a scientific taste and zeal in horticulture; his conservatory contained one of the best collections of ferns and orchids in the State. He was a man of quiet manners, with good natural capacities, and was cultivated in many directions. He married, in 1854, a daughter of Thomas H. Hubbard, of Utica; by her he had four children, all of whom are now living. His wife died in 1867 and he married afterward a daughter of William C. Pierrepont, of Pierrepont Manor, Jefferson County, N. Y., who survives him. He died June 3, 1883.

Dr. Horace B. Day was born in West Schuyler, Herkimer County, N. Y., in January, 1819. He graduated at the Albany Medical College in 1844 and soon afterward began practice in Herkimer County. He practiced in Utica about nineteen years, devoting his best powers to his

profession, and showing qualities that warranted a fair degree of success. He was an influential member of the city and county societies and an honored member of the Masonic fraternity. He was killed August 24, 1870, while entering the cars at Fitzwilliam Station, N. H. A resolution of the Utica Medical Society says: "In his professional intercourse he was governed by high and honorable motives. . . . He was an unceasing enemy of charlatanry." He was thrice married and left two sons.

Another practitioner of medicine coming at this time was Dr. Lauren F. Rose, who was born in Schuyler, Herkimer County, N. Y., was graduated at the Albany Medical College in 1851, and at once began practice in this city. Naturally benevolent of heart the appeal of suffering humanity was sure to meet his response. When on the 16th of July, 1857, the alarm of fire at the State Hospital thrilled this community he repaired to the burning building and rendered such assistance as he could. While engaged in the work of rescue on the second floor the one above fell and caught him in its ruins. He lingered a few days in much suffering and then died. He was about thirty years of age and left a wife and one son. Short as was his residence here he had already gained the esteem of all who knew him and a creditable rank as a physician of attainments.

Other physicians were William H. Bailey, now of Albany; J. C. Raymond, now of Oakland, Cal.; Benjamin F. Flower, deceased; and William H. Watson, noticed elsewhere.

The starting of the new manufacturing industries brought hither from the East William C. and Samuel Churchill to act as agents, the former for the Steam Woolen and the latter for the Globe Woolen, and gave a cashiership to Ephraim Chamberlain in the Steam Cotton-Mills as noticed more fully hereafter.

Edward T. Manning was a dealer in dry goods conspicuous among his associates in the trade. Born in Wicklow County, Ireland, in February, 1821, he came to this country in 1850, when he chose Utica for his home. He began as peddler of dry goods, employed for awhile by O. & M. Gaffney, but soon set up an establishment of his own and in time expanded it to one of the largest in the city. He built the block which for some time bore his name to accommodate his increased busi-

ness. Hugh Glenn became partner with him April 1, 1879, and contributed a large capital and experience. A year later (November, 1880) Mr. Manning retired from the firm and engaged in real estate and insurance with Henry Hopson. Mr. Manning was zealous and pronounced in his convictions and impulsive in his nature, though amiable, generous, and courteous. He was popular as a citizen, a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and a Democrat in politics. He died February 23, 1883, leaving a wife and an adopted daughter. A brother of Mr. Manning was interested with him in his mercantile concerns; another was employed by him.

Rynier V. and Charles A. Yates were the sons of Abraham P. Yates, who came here in his declining years from Johnstown, Montgomery County. The sons became active business characters. R. V., the eldest, was among the first in the city to enter upon the profitable work of selling ready-made clothing. In this he was engaged until he won a competency, when he removed to New York. He afterward returned, resumed his business, and continued it until the close of his life, adding to his wealth and performing his duties with fidelity and honor. He died February 8, 1879, leaving a wife, since dead, two sons, and two daughters. Charles A. Yates, who was some nine years younger than his brother, his birth dating from the 27th of October, 1820, began business later. He, too, was a dealer in ready-made clothing, prosecuting it with unflagging devotion and securing it by rich pecuniary results. He occupied the middle store of the Marble block on Genesee street opposite Broad, and for his residence he built the handsome house now occupied by I. A. Williams. A quiet, unassuming man, of refined tastes and feeling, he was estimable in character and honest in dealing. His death occurred July 5, 1872. He was twice married. His children no longer reside here.

About 1820 there came to Oneida County from Thetford, Vt., Noah White and family and in 1828 to Utica. He was a potter by trade. Not long after his settlement he and his son, Nicholas A. White, formed a business connection with Samuel H. Addington, who owned the pottery where the present West Utica pottery now stands. Mr. Addington furnished the real estate, machinery, etc., and the Whites conducted the business. Soon afterward Messrs. White & Son bought out Mr. Add-

ington and for nearly fifty years N. A. White had important connection with those works. The latter in 1851 represented his ward in the common council; in 1858 his town in the Board of Supervisors; and in 1873 his district in the Assembly. He took great interest in Utica and its prosperity; was thoroughly respected and showed himself to be kind and friendly with all whom he met. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church and an Odd Fellow; a director of the Utica Mechanics Association; and in politics first a Whig and later a Republican. His death occurred August 9, 1886. His widow and five children survive him.

A clergyman who, as respects our history, is of more interest for his agricultural successes than as respects his faithful exercise of the ministerial function was Rev. Chauncey Enoch Goodrich. He was born in a suburb of Troy, N. Y., September 19, 1801; was graduated at Union College and at Princeton Seminary; spent nearly two years as assistant in the Oneida Institute; and was set over a church. Five successive pastorates in different parts of Central New York he filled before he gave up the charge of a parish and betook himself to Utica. Here he acted for nineteen years as chaplain of the State Hospital. This did not, however, engage his whole attention; he was occupied besides in trial methods of vegetable and fruit raising and in attempts to acclimate the growths of milder regions. Many of these attempts, carefully conducted and with the utmost nicety of science, were successful. When the potato disease first threatened that priceless crop he addressed himself to its cure, and getting acquainted, as he thought, with its pathology he sought the remedy;—conceiving that the disease was the result of exhaustion of the energy of the plant consequent on the continual propagation from the tuber without fresh reproduction from the seed, or from newer and hardier plants, he procured a few potatoes from Chile, its native habitat, and with these he commenced experiments for a renewal of the vegetable from the seed, and also sought renewal of the seed from South American tubers. Year after year for sixteen years he patiently pursued his experiments and investigations. His communications to agricultural journals and societies and to scientific magazines exceed 130, while he gathered a large amount of material on vegetable physiology and pathology which he had not strength to put

into form for the public. He perfected several varieties of the esculent that are universally known as good eating. The Garnet Chile was estimated many years ago to have saved $2,000,000 to the country, and had he chosen to make money out of it he might have accumulated wealth. His motive, however, was philanthropic, not mercenary. His sales did not cover his expenses, and, supplemented as they were by premiums from the State Agricultural Society, they left him, as shown by a careful examination of his accounts, a balance of but $50. While no mercenary motives actuated Mr. Goodrich in his efforts to save the most important of esculents, neither was it the mere love of science that moved him. Paramount to his affection for it was his love of man and through him his love of God. Clergymen were his companions and Christian assemblies his resort. He never left home except on secular or ecclesiastical business, indulged in no recreation or amusements, and was stern in maintaining what he considered the proprieties and separateness from the world of the Christian life. His death occurred May 11, 1864. His wife was a daughter of William G. Tracy, of Whitesboro. Of their four daughters one only survives.

George Lawson, a native of Lancashire, England, had settled in Utica as early as 1832, gaining his livelihood as a tanner. After remaining some years he went to Rome to live. Returning about 1853 he became superintendent of the city water works and was thus employed until a short time before his death, June 8, 1876. "Mr. Lawson was a man of marked mental and moral characteristics. He was eminently honest, truthful, and pure, and always had the courage of his convictions. He was a Puritan of the strongest type, an ardent lover of free institutions, a stern hater of all tyranny and oppression, and a strong anti-slavery man. The ruggedness which some, perhaps, might deem the sternness of belief never affected the true kindness of his nature and the benignity of his manners."

Another Englishman whose good works entitle him to remembrance was Thomas Maynard, brother of Isaac Maynard, before noticed. He had a residence in Utica from 1841 to about 1859, when he removed to Cleveland, Ohio. He was engaged in various branches of business, the most extensive one being in connection with the Utica Lock Company. Mr. Maynard was actively associated with the Sunday schools and for

many years superintendent of the First Presbyterian Church Sunday School. He was also diligent in mission Sunday schools in the remote parts of the city and in Deerfield Corners. He delighted to address a juvenile audience, and his hearty good nature, his direct appeals to the feelings of his little parishioners, made his voice clear and eloquent. He collected and had printed hymns for his own and their use, calculated to encourage the young heart and ear. His collection reached its fourth edition and numbered nearly 200 pages. Mr. Maynard's death occurred at Cleveland, January 31, 1860.

John Munn had been a clerk in the branch of the United States Bank which had a brief existence in the place. Afterward moving southward he established himself in Mississippi. He now settled here anew with a southern wife and a growing family. He soon erected the house that stands on the east of the line of Rutger Place and lived on his means without ostensible occupation. Mingling freely with all classes of people he identified himself with them and with such concerns as they had in common, and from his engaging and friendly manners, his intelligence, his generosity and upright life, secured their esteem and regard. Ere long his affection was tried by the exciting scenes and events of the war with the South. His patriotism stood firm and he was as ready as were others to encourage our departing soldiers on their way to the battlefield, despite the fact that his tears revealed the bitterness of his heart, and how moved he was by the anticipation of the woe soon to come upon those among whom he had so lately made his home. Mr. Munn died in the city of New York.

Dr. Joseph Sieboth for thirty-six years was a teacher of vocal and in strumental music, and thus had close relations with many families and with full two generations of pupils. He was a recognized authority and unquestioned leader in the science and art of music and did much for its development in taste and practice. In 1871 Hamilton College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Music. He was a thorough student himself and aimed at a sound basis and close discipline in his pupils. He was the composer of a large number of pieces, mostly of church service, with organ accompaniment. He was organist in Trinity Church and served there twenty-one years. For two years of this period he was also organist of the Reformed Dutch Church, and this position he

retained with great acceptance for many years and until his death. He responded to every call of charity for musical aid and organized and sustained many associations for musical culture. He was married in early manhood in Germany, where he had been reared and educated, and left a widow, two daughters, and one son.

In the directory of 1854 there first appears the name of Edward Kunkely, artist, and as such he remained until his death September 14, 1878. As an artist he was best esteemed for his skill in India ink work upon photographs and for the decoration of porcelain ware. His fondness for music and his zeal in behalf of associations among the Germans for musical culture and other purposes were more widely known and rendered him popular among these his countrymen. His obsequies were observed by the Mendelssohn Club, of which he was one of the founders, the Maënnerchor, the Liederkranz, the Leseverein, the Germania Industrial Association, and the Oriental Lodge of F. A. M., in whose rites he was buried.

As editors of this date there should be mentioned the brilliant Samuel Williams, of the *Morning Herald* and afterward of San Francisco; the enterprising and popular James McIver, of the *Evening Telegraph.*

James S. Lynch, long conversant with the financial affairs of the city, was a native of New York and was born April 3, 1823. Coming to Utica in 1839 he remained here with the exception of about nine years until his death April 3, 1889. Most of this time he found employment in the Ontario Bank either as clerk or teller, and in the later years of the bank's existence was its cashier. On the organization of the Utica and Black River Railroad he was its treasurer. In 1850 and again in 1853 he was a member of the council and in 1856 was a Fremont presidential elector. After the closing up of the affairs of the bank he devoted himself to search-making and the examination of legal titles, as shown by the records of the county, and in this business he was a decided expert. His wife was a daughter of Alexander B. Johnson. Mrs. Lynch, one son, and three daughters still survive him.

Additional merchants and mechanics were William H. Ferry, some time teller in the Oneida Bank and then one of the clothing firm of Rockwell & Ferry; John W. Fuller, the brave and capable general of the United States volunteers from Ohio; and Anthony A. Jones, Lewis

Jones, Milo Pratt, Daniel Mitchell, Philip Thomas, John B. Wasmer, and D. & T. M. Owens.

1855.—The officers for this year were: Mayor, Henry H. Fish; treasurer, Miles C. Comstock; surveyor, Henry Baker; street commissioner, Jefferson Allen; attorney, Charles A. Butler; aldermen, M. McQuade, Solomon McKennan, Truman K. Church, Henry Fowler, Cordon Hackett, Ephraim Chamberlain, Richard H. Francis, Philip Thomas, John B. Owens, Lansing Thurber, William White, John B. Wasmer; clerk, James G. French; supervisors, James McQuade, Llewelyn D. Howell, John Griffiths, R. U. Shearman, G. G. Roberts, William Harrington.

The population in 1855 was 22,183. The city was growing fast and was also getting into debt again. The debt was reported on the 13th of March as $11,271.41, and a resolution passed the council on the 13th of July that the city borrow on its bonds a sum sufficient to pay the debt, payable in three equal annual installments on the 1st of December, 1855, 1856, and 1857. The ordinary and extraordinary taxes this year amounted to $49,826 and the citizens began to grumble, leading a little later to much excitement over what was to be done to reduce expenses and secure a more prudent administration. A resolution was adopted October 25th to the effect that there should be appropriated $4,000 for highways and bridges, chiefly because two had been washed away, and $2,500 for more hose and equipments for the fire department, in order to secure reasonable protection during the coming winter, "making $6,500 beyond any sums now authorized to be expended by the common council." A special election to vote on this proposition was appointed for October 23d. The majority against the proposition was overwhelming, only forty-one voting for it and 400 against it. This indicates the uneasy state of feeling over the finances of the city, the result of which soon appeared. At about the same time a communication was published, signed by forty citizens of the Fifth ward, complaining of their lack of protection from fire and demanding action for their benefit.

In council on the 9th of November the mayor invited the taxpayers to meet at the court-house on the 13th to consider the state of the city treasury and the propriety of disbanding the present fire department. The meeting was held on the 20th after one postponement. Hiram

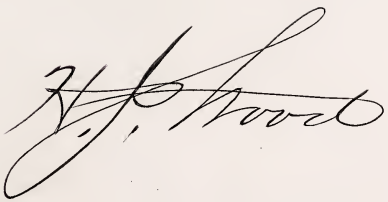
Denio presided. Mayor Fish stated the objects of the meeting and detailed at length his views of the situation—how the taxes were imposed and what they were or should be expended for. He claimed that the opinion had generally obtained that taxes were unreasonably high, and that they were squandered in reckless expenditures. The taxes for all purposes amounted to about $50,000, but without consideration "the seeming conclusion has been reached that the whole burden had been induced by the weakness or wickedness of your public servants." He then alluded to the unauthorized debt of about $18,000 contracted within the last few years without any authority of law and in violation of the charter. The then present condition showed an excess of liability over resources of $153, and he stated that if the city government continued through its year as then organized, and any reasonable provision was made for extinguishing fires, they must provide for the following:

Salaries, fuel, etc., fire department,	$1,000
2,000 feet of hose,	2,500
Salaries of city officers to end of year,	1,140
Watch,	900
Incidentals,	500
Excess of liability,	153
To which add Genesee street improvement,	1,000
Treasurer's fees $800 to	1,000
Total,	$8,193

And there was nothing in that list for two bridges recently washed away nor for roadways damaged by the same agency. A long discussion followed. Some thought the charter only was at fault for the state of affairs, and various suggestions were made for overcoming the difficulty. Finally a motion was made that the mayor and council make a statement of the amount necessary to go through the year and that an election be ordered to vote whether the amount should not be raised to pay the shortage. Another motion followed that a committee of five be appointed to consider the whole matter and report at a future meeting. The meeting to hear the report was not held until January 16, 1856, but it may as well be disposed of here. The report showed the total indebtedness of the city, including the Black River Railroad bonds, to be $304,047.60. The city had paid up to December 21st out of the $12,000 general tax $11,275.83, and they estimated that $6,328 would

be needed to take the city through the fiscal year. The report continued that if the suggestions of the committee were carried out in the future they believed the annual ordinary expenses would not be more than $16,000. The tax levy of 1855 was $49,225.90, and the great increase in the few preceding years was caused by the establishment and support of free schools and building the city hall and the City Hospital. There was no immediate prospect of lower taxes. To meet the present emergency they recommended the passage of a law authorizing the city to borrow not more than $6,300 and add it to the next annual tax levy. The committee then took up the question of charter amendments (thus, as it was afterward charged, exceeding their authority) and made a number of radical recommendations. They would make the mayor the chief executive officer and separate his duties from those of the council, and give him the appointing of the principal subordinate officers as had then recently been done in neighboring cities, Syracuse being mentioned; they would have but one official paper, thus saving expense; would make the treasurer's salary $600 in lieu of all fees; the charter was also defective in power to open and lay out streets; they said the city now owns four fire engines, one ladder wagon, ten ladders, seven carts, a little over 3,000 feet of hose, with three companies of twenty two men and sixty-seven men with the hook and ladder and hose companies, a total of 133 men; recommended the establishment of a hose depot with a superintendent; the city was then in one great school district, and therefore drew no more of the State fund than would a district of thirty scholars, and recommended its division. The committee were Charles A. Mann, T. E. Clark, T. S. Faxton, Joseph Benedict, Thomas Hopper.

An adjournment was taken to the next Monday, January 21st, when another public meeting was held and the various propositions voted upon—and nearly all of them favorably. Thus: To raise $6,300 and $1,000 for a hose depot at once; the mayor to have the appointment of the street commissioner, surveyor, watch, and police constables; to abolish the office of marshal; to have only one official paper; making the treasurer's salary $600; appropriating $4,000 for the City Hospital; granting more power in the opening of streets; and dividing the city into school districts of 100 scholars each. All of these changes and other minor ones were soon embodied in charter amendments.



The pavement on Genesee street was extended to Oneida Square. Officers' salaries for the year made: Mayor, $250; clerk, $600; marshal, $500; street commissioner, $500. The Maine liquor law went into operation in July and at first was generally observed, but after a little time was often violated and many arrests followed. Part of the offenders were convicted and part discharged. A call for a mass meeting signed by about 150, to be held July 23d, was issued, "to make an expression on the subject of the thorough execution of the law." The meeting was held and resolutions adopted to the end in view, but it probably resulted in nothing, as such meetings commonly do.

1856.—Officers were: Mayor, Alrick Hubbell; treasurer, Ira A. Button; surveyor, Harvey Park; clerk, James G. French; street commissioner, Christian Costleman; attorney, Charles A. Butler; aldermen, M. McQuade, Truman K. Church, Daniel B. Johnson, Alvin White, Peter Cunningham, De Witt C. Grove; supervisors, James McQuade, E. E. Roberts, William H. Ferry, R. U. Shearman, William Clark, D. Van Valkenburgh. Alrick Hubbell was elected mayor by the Whigs and Republicans as were also a majority of the aldermen and one-half of the supervisors.

On the 14th of January fire destroyed five stores on Genesee street, beginning in No. 56, where the Marble block now stands. The loss was $77,000 with $57,000 insurance. Some of the public prints were most bitter in their denunciation of the inefficiency of the fire department. The *Gazette* said the trouble arose from a stopped hydrant. On the 25th of March fire in the Devereux block did about $10,000 damage and on the 28th, in the council, a motion was adopted that a committee of three examine into the practicability of abandoning the present organization of the fire department. Early in the year extensive changes were made in the ordinances, especially in relation to fire apparatus and its care, street begging, sale of liquors to minors, etc.

April 4th the city was authorized by the legislature to borrow on its bond $6,500 to pay the floating debt and raise the amount by tax, and amendments to the charter were polled in compliance with a suggestion made by a citizens' meeting called to consider the debt. The most important of these amendments was a provision in regard to the treasurer and the city funds. His salary was reduced to $600 and he was re-

quired to deposit the city moneys in such bank as would pay the highest interest to the city and give security approved by the council. The amount of the general fund was raised from $12,000 to $16,000. August 8th a special committee on fire matters reported in favor of an engine-house and 500 feet of hose for Corn Hill and a new hook and ladder truck; these were purchased and in September 2,000 feet of hose were bought. A new hook and ladder-house was built the latter part of the year out of the old vegetable market on Bleecker street. Improvements effected by this council consisted in laying down a few sewers in various streets and in the extension of Hobart street from Kemble to Elm.

There was more complaint of the acts of the street commissioner. An inventory of property in his hands was asked by the council, and he was peremptorily ordered to contract for no more work without knowledge and consent of the council. Ordinary and extraordinary taxes for the year were $56,547.16, including street lighting.

1857.—Officers: Mayor, Alrick Hubbell; treasurer, James McDonough; clerk, David Perkins; surveyor, Harvey Park, jr.; street commissioner, William Stanford; attorney, Edward R. Bates; aldermen, John Cantwell, Thomas F. Lynch, John H. Prentiss, jr., Lansing Thurber, John Myers, John B. Wasmer, Henry Ney, and William B. Taylor from the Seventh ward; supervisors, Harvey Barnard, jr., Amos H. Thomas, Hawley E. Heath, John B. Owens, William Clarke, Roderick J. Comstock, Richard U. Sherman. The Whigs and Republicans elected all the city officers except the marshal. In his address Mayor Hubbell expressed regret that the council had been forced to overrun their funds as allowed by the charter. He stated that the salaries of the fire department were $2,725 and thought that this item should be saved. It was said that the fire apparatus was out of order. This was a natural result of the almost entire cessation of fires and alarms after the adoption of the paying system and the consequent diminution of vigilance and practice.

Whoever has watched the yearly details of the city finances has noticed the regularity with which the expenditures exceeded the income. No matter how much the latter was increased from time to time; in hope of preventing such a discreditable result it occurred all the same.

An annual deficit seems to be a law of municipalities as much beyond the control of citizens and legislatures as the laws of nature. Time and and time again as the urgent debt appears the penitent council appeal for relief; the citizens scold, but wipe out the debt and increase the general fund beyond the utmost limit of expenditure yet reached. All in vain. In the earlier days remonstrances alone were tried. In the charter revision of 1849 a new section was inserted prohibiting the common council from incurring any debt not payable within their year and out of its income, and this section remains in the charter to this day.

In 1856, as we have just seen, on the occasion of funding a larger debt than usual and increasing still more the general fund, the citizens' meeting imposed provisions to reduce the treasurer's salary and save the interest on the city funds for the city, which were incorporated in the charter simultaneously with the enactment of the relief measures, but too late for operation in that fiscal year. At the first meeting of the new council in 1857, when the resolution was offered for ascertaining the bank entitled to the city deposits under the charter amendment of 1856, it was on motion laid on the table. At the next meeting, when the resolution was called up, it was announced that the amendment of 1856 was no longer in force, a bill repealing it and restoring the old law having been passed and signed that day. This restored the treasurer's salary to $800 and left the city deposits entirely to the discretion of the common council without a word about interest. Of course there was then no alternative but to follow the existing law.

As soon as the transaction became known it created intense excitement. A citizens' meeting opposed to these proceedings was immediately called at the city hall. Before the hour specified—by a cheap device which had of late become familiar in political caucuses—the room was packed with the partisans of the speedy legislation and the organization of the meeting captured. A general row ensued until the lights were extinguished, after the historic method in New York city. A resolution was adopted in the dark for an adjourned meeting, which was soon after held in Mechanics Hall, hired for the purpose and guarded by paid policemen. At this meeting the mayor presided, assisted by every living resident ex-mayor as vice-presidents. It was forcibly addressed by most prominent citizens of all parties, a resolution for the

restoration of the repealed section unanimously adopted, and a committee appointed to attend to it. The section was restored by the legislature of 1858 and still remains in the charter. The bank which had been prominent in retaining the city funds under the old system failed in the summer of 1857, but the city deposit was removed before the failure was made known.

James street was extended from Steuben to Elm; Leah street to Oneida Square; an iron bridge built at John street; and a few brick sewers were laid. The tax levy for all purposes was $55,241.55. Certain amendments were made in the city charter, of which the most notable one was one forming a Seventh ward.

This was the year of hard times, the worst the country had known since the crash of 1837. The Ontario Bank and the Central City Savings Institution failed through the crisis, and there was much distress, though Utica seems to have escaped better than many places as to business failures. The common council appointed a committee to take measures for the relief of the poor and the Association for the Relief of the Poor was aided; a public meeting was held for this purpose in November and a good deal was done to minister to the needy. The Central City Savings Institution depositors became uneasy and it was reported that the bank was insolvent; but the books were examined and in October it was declared to be solvent, and it went on for a short time.

The main building of the State Asylum burned in the day time on July 14th, causing a loss of near $200,000. Patients were all successfully removed to groves near by and were guarded by the Citizens Corps. There were 470 in the building. Most of them returned to the building before night. Dr. L. F. Rose was so badly burned that he died and a fireman, William Cessford, was killed. On the 18th of the same month a stone barn at the asylum was burned, being set on fire by a patient who was allowed liberty about the place. He was placed under arrest and held for the grand jury, and ultimately sent to State prison for life.

Citizens freshly arriving during the years 1854–57, or newly establishing themselves in business, were as follows: Of two physicians who now came one had been educated here and practiced elsewhere, but now returned to eke out many further years of an active and useful life.

This was Dr. Isaac H. Douglass. Born in New York city, November 26, 1808, he passed his boyhood in New Hartford and in the schools of Utica, studied medicine with Dr. Pomeroy, of the latter place, and in the medical school at Fairfield, and then went to Bucyrus, Ohio, to practice it. There he prosecuted for many years a successful career. About 1857, after a short stay in New Hartford, he set up in this city. Here his success was equally marked. He was informed in his art, judicious, discreet, and faithful in its exercise. With keen and tender sympathies his presence at the bedside was ever a benediction; of so gentle and loving a nature he inspired the confidence and the love of others; his patients were his friends and with them he was the beloved physician. His tastes were refined and his associations the best. All things beautiful in nature and in art attracted him. His daily life was simple, unobtrusive, and sincere. A Presbyterian during the most of his career he returned in later life to the Episcopal fold, in which his infancy had been nurtured. He died March 13, 1884, leaving one daughter now resident.

Dr. Jacob Hunt was born in Hillsdale, Columbia County, in 1810, but came with his parents to Westmoreland, N. Y., four years afterward. He obtained an education at the Clinton Academy and at Cazenovia Seminary. When he reached his twenty-first year he began the study of medicine and was graduated at the Medical College of Fairfield in 1836. He opened practice at Lowell, N. Y., remaining until 1853, when he settled in Utica. In the treatment of fevers he achieved remarkable success. He was a member of the State as well as the County Medical Society. He was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was deeply interested in its welfare, having been five times a delegate to the General Conference; he was in sympathy likewise with the cause of temperance and other reforms. Both of the successive wives of Dr. Hunt were of Utica. The last, a daughter of Henry Snyder, is still resident.

Miss Caroline Brown appeared in 1857 as the first female physician of the place.

Rev. H. N. Dryer filled with credit for thirty years a responsible position in the service of the State Hospital at Utica, and as a citizen of the place maintained the public regard as well for the excellence of his

private character as for the useful part he bore in its charitable and religious concerns. Born at West Stockbridge, Mass., October 30, 1805, he had already run a varied career and filled many positions before coming to the city. About 1856 he found employment in the State Hospital as its steward and until his death performed its exacting duties. Acting under the control of the superintendent he was really in many respects the executive officer of the board; was responsible for the purchase of supplies as well as for their safe keeping and economical use; hired all employees and was accountable for the faithful discharge of their duties; spent as much time as he could spare with the male patients and looked to their comfort and well being. Outside of his special duties he preached at times as a temporary ministerial supply, served as secretary of the County Bible Society, took an active interest in the welfare of his own Christian denomination, and was much relied on in religious and moral undertakings. At his death in 1887 he left a widow and two children.

With respect to Dr. Charles B. Foster, who was long associated with his father, Gilbert A. Foster, in the practice of dentistry, it may be remarked that he stood high in his profession, showing competence in more than one of its departments; that he had many excellent social and personal qualities; and that he was prominent in Masonic, musical, and other associations.

John T. Clark, who had a brief residence here, was well known throughout this and other States as an able engineer. Of New York he was State engineer in 1854–55 and was long connected in various capacities with many of its public works. He was acknowledged to be a man of ability and stubborn integrity. His death took place November 10, 1862, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

Another short term resident was Col. Edward Jewett, retired half-pay officer of the U. S. army. He took no part in the public affairs of the town, but from his pleasant social qualities, his intelligence, and the enthusiasm he manifested in the study of geology, conchology, and other branches of natural science, in which he had made large collections, he drew about him quite a circle of admiring friends and did much to diffuse a taste for the studies with which he was himself enamored. He removed to California and died there.

Edward Chapman, born in Kettering, England, September 13, 1802, was already well known in the city as an expert accountant. When Butterfield, Faxton, and others formed the telegraph company Mr. Chapman was employed by them, first as clerk and then as secretary and treasurer of the company. He opened the first set of books for a telegraph company anywhere in the world. He served the company here until the combination resulting in the Western Union Telegraph Company, whose center of operations was at Rochester, when he removed thither. Later, when the headquarters were taken to New York, he followed, living in Brooklyn and holding an important position in the auditing department of the company. His death took place in Kalamazoo, August 9, 1886. He lived a very useful and honorable life, was a very religious man, and was one of the pillars of the Broad street (now the Tabernacle) church.

John G. Marklove had learned the art of organ building in Gloucester, England, his native city. Immigrating to America in 1850 he first located in New York and came thence to this city. After being a short time in the service of Mr. Andrews he opened a factory for himself. He thoroughly understood the art of organ making in every detail and made improvements in the delicate mechanism of the instrument which were immediately recognized as standard and adopted by manufacturers. Specimens of his skill may be seen and heard in the Reformed, Calvary, and St. Francis de Sales Churches in this city as well as in many other places. Devoted to music he never lost an opportunity to promote it; he was a charter member of the Utica Academy of Music and of the Mendelssohn Club. Rather retiring in disposition he sought not acquaintances, but was deeply attached to those whom he made friends. He was a member of Oriental Lodge F. and A. M., the St. George's Society, and Trinity Church, of which he was for many years vestryman. He was drowned while bathing at Scarboro, Me., August 21, 1891. He left a son and a daughter.

Hawley E. Heath, who since 1848 had been connected with the clothing business of the brothers Rice, carried it on next with Nettleton, Heath & Co., and on his retirement transmitted it to his sons. Somewhat active in local politics he was for three years supervisor of his ward. He was one of the founders of St. George's Church. He died October 22, 1844, leaving a widow and two sons.

A. L. Woodruff, who had been a denizen of the place since the cholera season of 1832 and had served as a clerk in different establishments, set up about 1854 as a commission merchant and wool dealer. This after a few years he exchanged for wholesale dealing in wines and liquors. Affable and friendly he was deemed also a man of integrity. At his death, September 25, 1888, he left a widow and one son, and four married daughters.

1858.—Officers for this year were: Mayor, Roscoe Conkling; treasurer, Ira A. Button; surveyor, Harvey Park, jr.; street commissioner, William Stanford; attorney, Josiah K. Brown; clerk, David Perkins; aldermen, Michael McQuade, Charles H. Hopkins, William H. Ferry, Samuel Y. Lane, Patrick Devlin, De Witt C. Grove, Henry Ney; supervisors, William R. Hopkins, David Wager, Hawley E. Heath, Daniel Morgan, John J. Conaughty, Nicholas A. White, Thomas Lennebacker.

There was great interest in politics at large with heavy Republican victories—the precursor of the storm that was to come in 1860. Roscoe Conkling was elected mayor by 364 majority and nearly all the other city officers were Republican. The fire ordinances were amended early this year, the principal provisions being the appointment of seven wardens, one from each ward, to hold office at the pleasure of the council; the appointment of firemen after their approval by the chief engineer, and the appointment of foremen and their assistants, after approval by the council and recommendation by the chief and wardens. Hose companies Nos 2, 4, 5, and 7 were ordered attached to the engines of the same numbers and all compensation to firemen abolished.

The local tax for the year was $70,646.20. Public improvements were very much curtailed and the administration seems to have been conducted on an economical plan. Chenango avenue was opened to the southerly line of the city. About $500 was expended for fire purposes on Corn Hill; paving and sewers were almost wholly neglected. The first Atlantic cable was laid this year and the event was properly celebrated in Utica.

1859. — Officers: Mayor, Roscoe Conkling; treasurer, Ira A. Button; clerk, James McDonough; surveyor, Harvey Park, jr.; street commissioner, Jacob Ehresman; attorney, Josiah K. Brown; aldermen, John Cantwell, William N. Weaver, George H. Wiley, Burton Hawley,

John Myers, John B. Wasmer, William B. Taylor; supervisors, John H. Douglass, Silas C. Greenman, Hawley E. Heath, Daniel Morgan, John D. Regan, James Merriman, Thomas Lennebacker. Before the completion of the year 1859 Mr. Conkling resigned the office of mayor, and on the 2d of December Charles S. Wilson was appointed by the council to fill his place. Mr. Wilson found an unsatisfactory state of the finances with a floating debt of several thousand dollars, and published a communication on city extravagance, censuring the council for its action leading to such a condition of affairs. This led to the appointment, January 14th, of a committee to revise the charter, which was subsequently reported and adopted in 1862. It resulted also in a call for a public meeting "with a view to reduction in taxation, observance of legal restrictions on the annual expenditures, the separation of the charter election from general politics, and the nomination of the best men for office." This meeting was held February 14, 1860, and Theodore Faxton presided. A committee of seven was appointed to report the names of committees of three from each ward whose duty it should be to nominate city officers to be supported at the ensuing election. The committees did their work and the nominations were made on the simple plan of selecting suitable men for ward officers from citizens of each ward who belonged to the political party prevailing in such ward, thus giving Hobson's choice to the hide-bound partisan, that or nothing. These nominations did not, however, prevent the Republicans and Democrats from making their regular nominations, taking necessarily in the wards the candidates named by the citizens' committees, who were nearly, if not all, elected. In the city officers, it being impossible to divide the candidates as had been done in the wards, the unconquerable party distrust prevailed, and notwithstanding the citizens' nominee for mayor was a Republican, eminently adapted in character and by public service for the position, the Republicans nominated Calvin Hall and a full city ticket, and the Democrats also nominated their full city ticket. The election resulted as follows:

1860.—Officers: Mayor, Calvin Hall; treasurer, Charles H. Sprague; marshal, J. Augustus Allen; attorney, Lewis H. Babcock; aldermen, William M. Everts, Evan E. Roberts, John Griffiths, Benjamin F. Shaw, Patrick Devlin, James Merriman, Homer Townsend; those holding over

were John Cantwell, William N. Weaver, George H. Wiley, Burton Hawley, John Myers, John B. Wasmer, William B. Taylor (five of the elected aldermen were also on the Citizens' ticket); supervisors, A. Churchill, Silas C. Greenman, W. D. Hamlin, Luke Wilkins, John D. Regan, Paul Keiser, Thomas Lennebacker; of these four were on the Citizens' ticket. The political complexion of the officers was five Democratic aldermen and three supervisors. The Citizens' city ticket received only ninety-four votes.

On the 20th of March the council took the necessary steps to secure legislation enabling the city to raise money to pay the floating debt. The result of this was an act which was passed by the legislature providing for raising $12,000 with which to wipe out the debt, payable in three installments beginning with 1862. May 11th the resignation of Mayor Hall was presented to the council and accepted. De Witt C. Grove and Charles S. Wilson were named as candidates for the office, but the vote was a tie. Mr. Grove was placed in the office at a meeting of the council held a few days later, May 26th. In June he delivered his inaugural report and the amount of the tax levy was stated to be $117,706.

On the 11th of May a resolution was adopted to open Hobart street from its then termination to Genesee street; the expense to the city was estimated at $2,000. Commissioners were appointed in the matter and considerable difficulty seems to have been encountered. At least the engineer was censured for negligence in not making a map of the proposed improvement and in September was removed from office for that cause. Harvey J. Park, jr., was placed in his stead. After the appointment of two other commissions the street was finally opened in 1861. In May a resolution was adopted accepting land from the Utica Steam Woolen Company for a new street to connect Edward with the intersection of Hamilton and Columbia streets.

On the 7th of September the common council ordered a brick sewer eighteen inches in diameter in Charlotte street from Elizabeth street to Steuben Park and thence to Hopper street. The census of the year 1860 resulted as follows: First ward, 1,421; Second ward, 2,734; Third ward, 3,388; Fourth ward, 3,719; Fifth ward, 3,101; Sixth ward, 4,841; Seventh ward, 3,427; showing a total of 22,631,

an increase of 462 over the year 1855. Following is the tax list for the year:

Ordinary tax,	$16,000.00
Schools,	16,500.00
Water,	1,300.00
City hall bonds,	6,000.00
On bonds and interest Black River Railroad,	20,660.88
Interest city hall bonds,	1,128.70
Interest on city bonds, ordinary,	388.37
Lighting,	5,500.00
Total,	$67,477.95

In May, 1860, the corner-stone of the Orphan Asylum was laid, ground was broken for a school-house on Court street, and Grace Church was opened for religious services. Among the new coming lawyers of 1858–60 was one whose residence was short-lived, for he passed away on the 1st of August, 1863. This was George E. Quin, brother-in-law of the brothers Kernan. He came here from Chemung County to become a partner with the latter, the firm being Kernan, Quin & Kernan. He was an excellent man, of noble impulses, and genial and cheerful temper. He died in his forty-fifth year and in the communion of the Catholic Church, leaving a widow and three sons.

Two new physicians were Walter B. Coventry and C. Judson Hill. Dr. Coventry was a son of Charles B. Coventry and a grandson of Alexander Coventry. Soon after beginning his practice he was attached as surgeon to the Twenty-sixth Regiment, and in the performance of these duties his health became so shattered that he did not long survive. He acted also as a State agent for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. He died at Marquette, Mich., not long after the close of the war. His medical associates united in commending his professional skill and his high personal worth.

Dr. Hill had likewise experience as an army surgeon, and that in more than one regiment. Returning therefrom he resumed practice and remained steadfastly engaged in it, and with much acceptance to a large clientage and maintaining the common respect until near the close of his life, interrupted only by occasional turns of ill health. Having lost his first wife he had but recently married a second when he was himself taken away by a long-standing infirmity. His death occurred in February, 1891. He left one son.

A leading merchant of the place was Daniel Crouse. He was of German ancestry, his father having come from Palatine, in Saxony, and was born in Mindenville, Montgomery County, April 29, 1805. At the age of twenty-two he started in mercantile business at Canastota, Madison County, with his brother John, a connection which lasted until 1853, after which the trade was his own. This trade was extensive and his position an influential one. He was the founder and president of the Canastota Bank and at one time a candidate for Congress from the Madison and Oswego district. In 1860 he established a wholesale grocery house in Utica, of which his son, D. N. Crouse, had for a time the management, and removed here himself about two years later, joining with him successively two others of his sons. With great industry, great capacity for work, and abundant capital Mr. Crouse ere long built up what has been and still is one of the foremost houses of the kind in the city. He took an active and intelligent interest in municipal affairs, was a director in the Second National Bank, and conspicuously a business man. He was a Democrat, but not a partisan, and without desire for office or public station. In the Civil war his sympathies and his energies were fully enlisted on the side of the Union. In 1871 Governor Hoffman designated him with General McClellan and others to test devices for using steam on the canals. Mr. Crouse was a member of the Reformed Church and illustrated his faith by a spotless life and liberal charity. His death occurred September 28, 1877. His wife and three sons survive him.

Edward D. Buckingham, born at Saybrook, Conn., February 22, 1818, was early apprenticed to the trade of cabinetmaking. His trade acquired he spent the little money he had saved in an effort to improve by an academical training the education which he realized had been defective, and afterward by private study rectified in a measure his early deficiencies. His trade he practiced in different places in Connecticut and afterward in Waterville in this county. At the latter village he put in operation a manufactory of pianos, and had already gained a reputation for the goodness of his instruments when the stringency of the disastrous year 1857 brought his works to a close, leaving him a debt which he subsequently cancelled. He removed to Utica, soon after bought up the stock of William H. Dutton, and opened a store for the sale of

Engd by F. G. Kerman N.Y.

H. D. Pixley

musical wares and objects of art. This store, conducted with Andrew J. Ketchum and later with other partners, went on with increasing attractiveness and success until it became the foremost of its kind in the county. By the liberal manner in which it was managed much has been accomplished to improve the taste of our people both in music and in art. It was a gathering place of musicians, and some of Utica's best amateur concerts were given within its galleries—galleries where choice specimens of painting and engraving were on exhibition, free to visitors whether coming with intention to purchase or from motives of curiosity alone. In movements affecting the welfare of the city Mr. Buckingham took an active interest and contributed liberally. It was largely through his efforts, as it is said, that when he was a member of the Board of Aldermen fountains were provided for the parks of the city. Genial, benevolent, business-like, and thoroughly honest Mr. Buckingham on his sudden taking off in May, 1891, was sincerely mourned. He left a family of five daughters, of whom three are married.

In the career of Henry Lux we have a noteworthy illustration of the rise of an humble individual through his own efforts to a position of importance and usefulness. Born in Alsace, November 26, 1827, he came to this country with several brothers and sisters when he was seventeen years of age. He was successively chore-boy with several families in the city, fireman on the Central, and stationary engineer in a lumber factory, when he entered the employment of W. Hallock, a butcher. In 1855 he began business for himself and by strict devotion to its requirements, wherein he was aided by two sons, he succeeded in building up the largest meat trade in the city, having the greater share of the custom of the leading hotels and the prominent families. Of jovial disposition and obliging temper he had always a pleasant word for every one, and his friends were many. He was active in municipal affairs and attentive to the city's prosperity. In 1867, 1869, and 1871 he was a member of the common council. In 1874, on the formation of the police and fire commission, he was appointed commissioner and did much toward establishing the system the city now possesses. In the month before his death to the satisfaction of all he was re-appointed on this commission. Mr. Lux was a vestryman of St. Luke's Church, a

Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of several German societies. He died May 21, 1891.

Calvin Hall, son of an early settler of Deerfield of the same name, had lived in that place nearly all his life. In 1859 he was elected sheriff of the county, very soon afterward moved into Utica, and in the spring of 1860 was chosen its mayor. By reason of ill health he resigned on the 20th of May and died a little later.

John Henry Douglass was a native of Utica, though he passed a portion of his youth in Cincinnati, where his parents then lived. Soon after their return he became an orphan. Stephen M. Perine, an early undertaker of Utica, was his uncle, and Douglass assisted him when not in school; was a clerk under Postmasters Tiffany and Lyon and a general favorite. When Mr. Perine went to New York he sold his business to John H. Van Ness and Mr. Douglass, and the firm existed thirteen years, after which the business was conducted by Mr. Douglass until his death. He had for some years the charge of the burial of patients who died at the State Hospital, but his happy adaptation to the performance of funeral rites brought him ere long the favor of all classes of our citizens, and he was greatly esteemed for the efficiency, the tenderness, and delicacy with which he performed his tasks. He was one of the charter members of Tiger Hose and was foreman several years. He was a member of the Citizens Corps from his youth and commanded it four years. He represented the First ward twelve years in the Board of Supervisors, beginning with 1859; was an efficient member of the board as well as of the Masonic fraternity and several civil organizations. His widow survives. They had three children. Mr. Douglass died March 13, 1884.

William Dunn and William Lent were for twenty-seven years associated in the useful, laborious, though comparatively humble employment of carrying baggage to and from the railroads. Both had lived long in the city, both were popular and respected, and from their personal characters and the faithfulness with which they ministered to the indispensable needs of the community they together constituted one of its important *institutions*.

Thomas B. Devereux, son of Nicholas, was a coal merchant; Peter Vidvard an importer of wines and liquors; Enos Wood a machinist; and George W. Lewis an enterprising dealer in shoes.

1861.—An abolition convention was advertised for January 14–15, 1861, at which such celebrities as Susan B. Anthony, E. Cady Stanton, Samuel J. May, Beriah Green, and others were noticed as speakers. A special meeting of the council was called to decide upon the advisability of allowing the convention to be held. It was resolved not to allow it and the meeting was not held.

At the charter election De Witt C. Grove was elected mayor; treasurer, William P. Carpenter; marshal, David Hess; attorney, Arthur B. Johnson; aldermen, John Cantwell, William N. Weaver, John Best, Adrian Kissam, Patrick McGough, John M. Hahn, Elijah J. Herbage; supervisors, John H. Douglass, S C. Greenman, Owen Eynon, George Pearson, John D. Regan, Paul Keiser, Thomas Buchanan, jr; clerk, Peter Cunningham; street commissioner, Jacob Ehresman; surveyor, Harvey Park, jr.

In his inaugural Mayor Grove expressed himself very forcibly upon the importance of keeping expenses within the amount authorized and the necessity of great economy in order to do so; said a new watch-house would have to be provided; and expressed himself as pleased with the provisions of the new charter. Salaries were left the same as the previous year, viz.: Treasurer, clerk, and marshal each $600; street commissioner $500; janitor $325.

Again the restriction of expenditure to income by the act of 1849 was unavailing, and a debt of $12,000, for which there were no resources, must be paid or the city hall and other city property might be sold on execution, to say nothing of the distress of those who had eagerly trusted the city. This time the iron-clad proviso which still remains in the charter was imposed by the citizens. It is as follows:

Sec. 3 of Chapter 24, Laws of 1861. In case any alderman of the said city shall vote for any appropriation or for the expenditure of any moneys not authorized by the charter of said city or by some law, or in violation of any of the provisions of law, every such alderman shall be liable to a penalty of $100, to be sued for and recovered in any court with costs, by and in the name of any citizen of said city. And in case the common council of said city shall contract any debts after the first Tuesday of March in any year and before the first Tuesday of March thereafter, which shall remain unpaid for one month after the last mentioned day for want of sufficient funds in the treasury to pay the same, or in case the common council shall authorize any expenditure for any purpose in such year, exceeding the amount which the said council are authorized by law to raise for such purpose, the aldermen voting for the contracting any such

debt or to authorize any such expenditure shall be personally liable to each and every party entitled to payment; the city of Utica shall not be liable to pay the same, nor shall the common council credit or pay any debt so contracted or expenditure so made.

But laws are of little value so long as there are any who choose to disobey them and none who have the principle or pluck to enforce them. This remarkably strict law, though often referred to by those about to violate it, remains a dead letter thus far, its penalties not inflicted either on the actual debtors or the cognizant creditors, who risk its violation, trusting to the long enduring mercy of the taxpayers It deserves a place in this history as a striking example of "how not to do it" in thirty years.

The council adopted a resolution July 12th that thereafter all petitions for local improvements must have on them names of property owners representing a majority of property in value. Further proceedings of this board were a resolution to extend Blandina street from its termination to Albany street, one to lay down an 18-inch sewer on a portion of First street, and one to appoint a committee to report a plan for a watch-house.

The cloud which was to envelop the country in civil war could now be seen "no bigger than a man's hand." A meeting was called for February 1st of all "who believe a real and substantial difficulty exists in the administration of the Federal government." The call received 400 or 500 signatures. Lincoln had been elected after one of the most enthusiastic campaigns ever known in America, and the mutterings of secession came up from the South. The meeting was held and Ward Hunt presided. Speeches were made upon the attitude of national affairs by John F. Seymour, C. H. Doolittle, Hiram Denio, Ward Hunt, Roscoe Conkling, E. H. Roberts, and others, and a series of resolutions in support of the government was adopted. President Lincoln was expected to arrive in Utica on the 18th of February and a meeting was held to make arrangements for his reception. Alrick Hubbell presided, and thirty four persons were named as a general committee of reception. The President arrived at 11:30, and standing on the rear platform of the train made a very few remarks and was addressed by Mr. Hunt. A great crowd was in attendance.

With the firing upon Fort Sumter the city became filled with martial enthusiasm, and when the President issued his call for 75,000 volunteers

no city responded more promptly or enthusiastically than this. Capt. William Christian at once began the organization of a volunteer battalion of four companies, which number was eventually increased, and enlistments were rapidly made. This finally became the Twenty-sixth Regiment. On the 17th of April the Citizens Corps tendered its services to the government and announced its readiness to march at forty-eight hours' notice. The armories of the different companies in the city were scenes of the greatest activity; the city was ablaze with flags, drums beat, and everywhere that spirit of patriotism which was soon to be tried on many a bloody field prevailed.

Recruiting was active under the July call of the President during the fall months. Fourteen men left on September 6th and seventeen on the 9th, part going to each of the Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth Regiments. The *Herald* of September 17th said that no place could offer better opportunities for enlistments, "and the streets present as much of a military appearance as they did when the fall of Sumter excited two regiments to go forth almost at a moment's notice." Lieut. L. R. Sherwood of the Twenty-sixth Regiment opened a recruiting office in the armory on the 26th of July for three years' men and offered the bounty of $100. October 9th a local paper said that Utica was doing more in proportion to population to fill the ranks of the army than any other city or town in the State. Eighteen recruiting offices existed and nearly 400 men were enrolled in the ten days. A great Union meeting was held October 10th with Daniel S. Dickinson as orator. On the 15th of October a meeting was held to encourage organization and enlistments in the Fourth Oneida County Regiment. W. J. Bacon presided. Nine companies of the Third Oneida Regiment were mustered at Boonville before October 18th. Captain Bates's Empire Battery left for Elmira on October 22d, 150 strong, and was destined ere long to see hard service.

A citizen of Utica who bore a somewhat conspicuous part in the military and other relations of the State was James McQuade. He was the eldest son of Michael McQuade and was born April 27, 1829. After attending the public schools and obtaining a classical education at Montreal he began the study of law. The law not being congenial to him he entered the Bank of Utica as clerk and then as an officer. In

1851 he went to Albany as assistant clerk of the Assembly under Gen. R. U. Shearman. Next he was in turn engaged in the coffee and spice business, and had charge of the books of the Gulf Brewery. He represented the First ward in the Board of Supervisors in 1855–56. He was a member of Fulton Fire Company, No. 3, and also of the Exempt Firemen's Association. He was chosen president of the Firemen's Benevolent Association in 1861 and again in 1866. In 1859 he was elected member of Assembly by the Republicans and served his constituents acceptably. He took an early and active interest in military affairs and was a member of the old Columbian Artillery. About the year 1847 he joined the Citizens Corps and became one of its foremost members; he was captain of the corps for three years just previous to the Civil war, and on the day following the firing on Fort Sumter he offered his own services and those of his entire company to the government for two years; they became a part of the Fourteenth Regiment, of which he was elected colonel. The regiment passed the winter of that year near Washington and in the spring of 1862 it was ordered to advance. It bore an honorable part in the seven days' fighting from June 27th to July 3d, and when at Malvern Hill Colonel McQuade particularly distinguished himself, acting as brigadier-commander through nearly the whole engagement. For gallantry and bravery he was recommended for promotion to brigadier-general. He was taken ill and carried in an ambulance to the field of Chancellorsville, and there mounted his horse and commanded his regiment through the fight. When the battle was over he fell exhausted and was confined to his tent for two weeks. The regiment returned to Utica, May 21, 1863. Colonel McQuade was not a rigid disciplinarian, but was gallant and brave on all occasions and greatly endeared to his men. Soon after the close of the war he was breveted brigadier-general on the recommendation of nearly all of the New York State congressmen. He was one of the founders of the Loyal Legion and one of the earliest members of the G. A. R., and he organized the George Washington Post in New York city. In 1879 he was elected department commander of that order. His military duties over he opened a pension office in Utica. In 1866 he was elected mayor of the city by the Republicans and in the same year was appointed postmaster, but served only a few months.

In 1867 he was one of the Democratic presidential electors and the following year was appointed inspector-general on the staff of Governor Hoffman. In 1870 he was again chosen mayor of Utica, this time by the Democrats, and in 1882 was a prominent candidate for lieutenant-governor. Other positions which he filled were the following: President of the Jefferson Car Company; quarantine commissioner of the port of New York; and one of the managers of the State Hospital, being chairman of the auditing committee and secretary of the board. In 1882 he was a prominent candidate for lieutenant-governor. Mr. McQuade died March 25, 1885, leaving a son and two daughters.

Thomas M. Davies, one of three sons of the veteran jeweler, Thomas Davies, was born in Utica and learned his father's trade with him. Until a few years before his death he was a member of the firm of Davies & Sons, afterward B. F. & T. M. Davies. He was an early member of the Citizens Corps and a charter member of Tiger Hose Company. Joining the Fourteenth Regiment with Captain McQuade's company he was commissioned first lieutenant, his later promotions following those of his senior officers until he rose to the rank of colonel. He was a faithful, brave, and noble soldier. Returning to Utica at the close of the war he was chosen captain of the re-organized corps and labored hard to establish the company on a firm basis. A few years before his death he was made inspector of the Old Fort Schuyler distillery in the revenue department and held the position until his decease. In 1877 Colonel Davies was appointed a member of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners and served in that position faithfully; he held the office until a few weeks before his death. Early in life he married a daughter of Colonel Norton, an old resident of the city. He was a man of fixed, firm opinions and felt contempt for mean, small men and things. He was generous to a fault and did not know the meaning of fear. He was devoted to his friends, who were numerous in the city of his birth. His death took place May 14, 1882, at the age of forty-nine.

Another Utica soldier memorable for his bravery and breveted by the United States government was Egbert Bagg. He was the son of Moses Bagg and was born February 2, 1820. His academical education was obtained here and his collegiate at Geneva (now Hobart) Col-

lege. Before entering college and after leaving it he gained a practical acquaintance with engineering by service in the work of the Erie Canal enlargement. He completed a course of law study, but never engaged in practice. After a few months' service in the machine shops of the New York Cotton-Mills to learn the rudiments of the business he entered into partnership with William Roberts, the foreman of the shop, and began machine making in Utica. Bagg & Roberts made some needed machinery for the factories then finding a place in the city. Ere long they encountered a reverse entailing much pecuniary loss. Mr. Bagg now gave himself to surveying, and in 1853–54 he was the surveyor of the city. In 1855 he went to Fort Dodge, Iowa, and remained until 1861. In 1862 he entered the military service as quartermaster with the rank of first lieutenant in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment New York State Volunteers, which was then organizing. He soon displayed such admirable soldierly qualities that he rose rapidly from grade to grade, and in August, 1864, was made major. As an officer he was strict in discipline, but admired by his men, was enduring, fearless, and even reckless in his exposure of himself. He was engaged in thirteen fights, nine of which were pitched battles, and had command of the regiment in several engagements. It was at the attack on Fort Fisher that he especially distinguished himself, and there he received a wound of the shoulder from which he was permanently crippled. For gallant and meritorious service in this battle he received from the United States government a brevet as lieutenant-colonel. Slowly rallying from his wound he resumed his employment as a surveyor, was the official surveyor of the city during the years 1866 to 1869, also in 1878, and was both surveyor and superintendent of Forest Hill Cemetery. He did it good work, both by his taste and care in the management of the grounds, but still more by the plotting of a large part of the lots then in demand and by the preparation of maps, which were at that time greatly needed. His death took place November 18, 1885, while on a voyage to Europe. His wife, a daughter of Montgomery Hunt, still survives, as does also one son.

When the war broke out Joseph S. Lowery was working for his brother in a store at Boonville; he was one of the first to respond when it was proposed to raise the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment in

Oneida County. When Mr. Lowery left Rome with his regiment it was with the rank of second sergeant. He at once became a favorite, and in the winter of 1862 was commissioned second lieutenant of Company E. In the campaign that followed Mr. Lowery's soldierly qualities were severely tested, but he never failed in the duty assigned him. When the proper time came he was promoted to the captaincy of Company A, and in that position participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and other minor engagements. At Spottsylvania, while in command of a skirmish line, he advanced in the face of a destructive fire and took shelter under the enemy's breastworks, where his men were forced to remain until nightfall, which covered their retreat. For his bravery in this event he was publicly complimented in general orders and breveted major. At Cold Harbor Colonel Lowery was severely wounded and borne to the rear, waving his hat and cheering on his comrades. His chance of recovery from the wound was as one in a thousand, and he was carried many miles on a stretcher to White House Landing, whence he was taken to Washington, where he remained in the hospital three months. He finally recovered and was breveted colonel "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." Returning home he became associated with his brothers in starting a knitting-mill on Pine street. This was destroyed by fire and was not rebuilt. He subsequently united with James A. Lowery in the cotton commission business, which was successful, and remained so until his death. As a military man Colonel Lowery left an enviable record. He was a member of Post McQuade, G. A. R., and also of the Veteran Legion. In politics a Democrat he was twice elected school commissioner and was otherwise conspicuous in his party. He was a director of the City National Bank, a trustee of the Soldiers Monument Association, and of the Citizens Corps, in all of which organizations he took an active interest. He died on the 19th of October, 1891, leaving a widow and two children.

Henry Hastings Curran was the son of Edward Curran and was born September 27, 1841. He entered Hamilton College from the Utica Free Academy and signalized his undergraduate course by obtaining a succession of college laurels in classical and *belles-lettres* studies. Besides the reputation of marked ability he bore, too, the respect and

affection of all for those qualities of mind and heart which constitute the true man and the gentleman. The war for the Union broke out in the midst of his junior year. Immediately on the President's call for 75,000 men he and some of his companions began by daily drill in arms to prepare themselves for their country's service. They went further; they enlisted and organized a company of recruits and transferred them to New York, where promises had been made them of their incorporation into one or other of certain regiments then being formed. But being deceived by false promises, and kept long in waiting while their men were dropping off or being decoyed out of their ranks, and incurring heavy expense, they became discouraged and separated. Profiting by his sad experience, yet not chilled in patriotic ardor, Mr. Curran returned to college and finished his course. Immediately on its completion in 1862, when enlistments nearer home were in progress and under auspices more favorable, he again raised a company and was made its captain. It formed a part of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment of New York State Volunteers, which was commanded by Col. Kennar Garrard, a West Point graduate who had seen some years of service. It was assigned to the Third Brigade of General Sykes's division of the Fifth Army Corps. In this corps Captain Curran served with such fidelity and persistent endurance, such bravery and soldierly sagacity, that he was rapidly promoted to higher positions. As unassuming and generous as he was brave his soldiers loved him like a brother, while his superiors accorded him unqualified respect and trust. He was in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness. At this latter contest, while he was at the head of his men, he was shot through the heart and instantly killed May 4, 1864. He was then acting as lieutenant-colonel, although holding the commission of major. His appointment as lieutenant-colonel, dated the 4th of the preceding April, reached his family after his fall. At the reception given his regiment in July of the succeeding year on their return from the war no more affecting feature was witnessed than the horse of Colonel Curran, with that of Colonel Jenkins, led by grooms in the civic and military procession which marked the occasion. A more lasting and appropriate honor was paid to his memory by the founding of a prize medal to be annually awarded to the best classical scholar in the junior class of Ham-

ilton College, thus linking his name with a competition in which he had himself gained distinction.

A classmate of the foregoing was Charles L. Buckingham, eminent like him for scholarship, having taken more prizes than any other member of the class, including the Clark prize, and who became a part of the same regiment. He was the son of Daniel P. Buckingham, clerk of the county and a recent comer to Utica. The son entered the One Hundred and Forty-sixth as second lieutenant. He was wounded at the Wilderness and while at home recovering from his injury was promoted to first lieutenant. He rejoined his comrades and was only eight days in their midst when he was killed while on picket duty. Beloved by a large circle of friends his loss was widely mourned.

"Willie" Bacon was another brave youth who was summoned from his college studies by the first notes of war. He was the son of Hon. William J. Bacon and was born in February, 1842. He entered Hamilton College in 1859 and was quietly pursuing his alloted tasks when the guns of Sumter aroused the patriotism slumbering in so many hearts. He at once presented to his parents his earnest plea to be permitted to enroll himself in any capacity among the defenders of his country. This leave was obtained and he was enlisted as a private in Company A of the Fourteenth Regiment. With it he went to Washington in 1861. A month later, by invitation of Colonel Christian, of the Twenty-sixth, he was transferred to that regiment and in August, in consequent of the retirement of some of its officers, he was commissioned its adjutant. Ere long he was engaged in the trying service which fell to its lot. He was wounded at the second fight at Manassas and was over a month at home, but returned before his convalescence was complete. In the meantime he had passed from the light hearted and impulsive boy to the maturity of early manhood, and his second return to duty was with a sober and thoughtful view of the condition of the country and of his own responsibilities and risks. Overtaking his comrades he shared with them the exhausting marches through Virginia to the Rappahannock. When, on the 13th of December, 1862, they were engaged in the fierce assault upon the entrenched position at Fredericksburg he was conspicuous for his manly bravery and an example to his soldiers. While gallantly leading them onward he fell

mortally wounded and survived but three days longer. Modest, generous, and fearless he was universally admired and never was a word lisped to his discredit.

Another victim of the battle of Fredericksburg was Lieut. N. Garrow Throop, of noble and generous impulses and an efficient officer. He raised the first company for Colonel Zook's regiment (the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh), saw much active service, was badly wounded at Antietam, but returned to duty to meet his death-stroke in the desperate assault on Fredericksburg. He was a nephew of Hon. Ward Hunt.

Catharinus B. Mervine, who died at City Point, Va., August 17, 1864, was the son of Rear-Admiral William Mervine, for many years a sojourner in Utica. Admiral Mervine entered the navy in 1809 and was nearly sixty years in service, twenty-five years at sea, four on shore, and thirty unemployed. From the War of 1812 to that of 1861 he had been on numerous cruises and borne a part in many naval undertakings. Wounded at Black Rock, guarding in Charleston Harbor against the nullification disturbances of 1832, capturing in the Mexican War a brig which had two American vessels under her guns, planting the American flag on the fort at Monterey in 1848, and in 1861, while in command of the Gulf Blockading Squadron, planning the attack which was so heroically carried out by his subordinate—these are among the events of his more active life. When off duty his home was here, where his untarnished record, his social attractiveness, and courtly, old-school manners secured him universal regard. He lived to see the war at an end, though unfitted by his age to take a conspicuous part in it, and died September 25, 1868. His son ("Cass" as he was familiarly called) joined the army in 1861 as a private in the Citizens Corps (Company A of the Fourteenth Regiment), was made sergeant-major when the regiment was organized, and later was appointed adjutant. He served on the staff with General McQuade while he was brigade commander in General Porter's division. After the seven days' battles before Richmond he was appointed assistant adjutant-general to General Griffin by reason of his good conduct in those battles, and at the time of his death he held the same rank in the First Division of the Fifth Corps. He possessed sterling qualities as a man and a soldier.

The above are but a few, a very few, of the brave men who imperilled

W. Jerome Sheen

their lives in our behalf. The whole number is large of those who went from Utica and were enrolled in the regiments of Oneida County and elsewhere. To catalogue more of them, to tell of their heroic deeds and of the hardships they encountered, would be to compile a military history of a large portion of the State rather than a record of the annals of the city. It would be to give to the career of the soldiers a prominence disproportionate to those of many worthy civilians whom our limited space forbids us even to mention.

CHAPTER IX.

FOURTH DECADE OF THE CITY'S HISTORY.

The War record Continued — A new Armory built on the site of the Market — List of business Houses of 1863 — The Draft in Utica — Burning of the Female Academy and the Free Academy — Close of the War — Growth and Prosperity in the dawn of Peace — Efforts toward the Establishment of a Police and Fire Commission — Building of the new County Clerk's Office.

THE officers elected at the charter election of 1862 were as follows: Mayor, D. C. Grove; clerk, Thomas McIncrow; treasurer, William P. Carpenter; attorney, William J. Stanford; supervisors, John H. Douglass, W. Baker, H. H. Roberts, George Pearson, G. G. Roberts, Paul Keiser, T. Buchanan, jr.; aldermen, William A. Everts, Thomas Van Embergh, John Griffiths, Benjamin F. Shaw, Patrick Devlin, James Merriman, Homer Townsend; surveyor, Harvey Park, jr.; street commissioner, Jacob Ehresman. The mayor in addressing the old board complimented them on their harmony and measures of economy during the year. In his inaugural he said there was no floating debt on the city and the treasury was free from every embarrassment. Balance in the treasury was $4,000 and there was about $1,000 yet to be collected. He spoke of the new police force provided for by the new charter and the need of a watch-house. The city debt he said was $162,000, including $250,000 Utica and Black River Railroad bonds, which was $10,000 less than in 1858.

In the council on March 21st the salaries of the new police force were fixed at $40 for the chief and assistants per month and $35 for the members. The same meeting appointed the following as the first paid policemen as distinguished from "watchmen": Lawrence Sullivan, H. Scholtes, David Hess, John Nenninger, James H. Frear, Patrick Waldon, George W. Keating, John Johnson, James McVey, W. W. Long, Thomas Dolan, Jacob Seaman. David Hess was chosen as chief and James H. Frear assistant. On the 31st of March the council adopted rules and regulations for the new police.

A brick circular sewer was ordered in May in Washington street from Fayette to the seminary buildings; a stone sewer was ordered in Tibbits, Eagle, Howard avenue, and Leah street at a cost of about $5,000. This was the principal improvement for several years. The policy of the city government this year was one of continued economy and very little improvement was made. The *Herald* said the council of this year was earning a reputation as economists. August 15th the council was petitioned for privilege to build a horse railroad between Utica and New Hartford and Utica and New York Mills. The petition was subsequently granted and the road built in 1863. Late in 1859 a petition was presented to the council signed by a large number of citizens asking a grant to the State of the Market lot and land on Bleecker street for a site on which to build an armory for the Forty-fifth Regiment, on condition that the basement should be reserved for a watch-house. On the 3d of February, 1860, a resolution was adopted to execute a deed of the property to the State without the watch-house provision, the State refusing to accept it with that provision. The necessary steps were taken and the State erected the building at a cost of $6,000. The armory was finished in 1862. On the 10th of February the Sixth ward was by resolution divided into two election districts. The committee appointed to revise the charter reported their work as embracing three kinds: First, the consolidation of the original charter and its amendments into one homogeneous whole; second, the supply of apparent deficiencies. Of these changes the most important, and all that call for especial mention here, were an entire change in the police department by abolishing the night watch and marshal, dispensing with the work done by constables as far as it related to the city, and the substi-

tution of a paid police. The term of office of assessor was made two years instead of one, and the selection of mayor was placed in the hands of the council. The various changes made by this committee, and particularly the general consolidation and simplifying of the provisions, was perhaps the most important work done on the charter down to that time. The new charter was adopted in February, 1862.

After a period of comparative quiet in relation to war matters the governors of loyal States recommended to the President the call for 300,000 volunteers (issued July 6th) and news of McClellan's battles before Richmond again excited the public pulse. In those battles a large number of Uticans were killed or wounded, among them Colonel McQuade, Captain Harrer (who died from loss of a leg), and Lieut. George W. Griffiths and E. H. Lloyd. The total loss of the Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth Regiments in the series of battles was 226 killed, wounded, and missing. No sooner was the call for more volunteers promulgated than measures were adopted here to fill the quota. A meeting was held "in support of the government" on July 14th after the issue of a call which was numerously signed by leading men. The meeting was a large one and was addressed by the mayor, Horatio Seymour, W. J. Bacon, Francis Kernan, E. H. Roberts, H. Denio, and C. H. Doolittle. A subscription list was circulated to raise a fund to pay a bounty to volunteers and over $7,000 were subscribed, which amount was largely increased within a few days. The State also provided for the payment of $50 bounty, which, with a like amount offered by citizens and the national bounty of $100, made $200 that the volunteers were offered. The county bounty was provided for at a supervisors' meeting of August 15th. The city was again filled with enthusiasm and by July 15th four companies were well under way. On the 24th of July Colonel McQuade came home after fifteen months' service and was given a royal reception, and in the same month Capt. Thomas H. Bates, of the Empire Battery, which had been almost wiped out of existence at the front and had lost its guns, came home to recruit for it so as to again place it on a strong footing. The quota of the city of Utica on each call for 300,000 men was 325. Under the first call Oneida County enlisted about 1,300 more men than her quota called for. Early in August the first company of the Fourth Oneida Regiment was mustered with Alvin

White as captain; George W. Brigham, first lieutenant; Isaac H. Dann, second lieutenant; and on the 9th of that month Captain Daggett mustered a company as B. The draft that was anticipated caused no apprehension in Oneida County. By the 15th of August so active were the efforts made to recruit that the fourth regiment from the county was filled and left for Washington on the 22d after a splendid demonstration in its honor. The draft was ordered for September 1st, and preparations were carried on almost to the last day, undoubtedly stimulating enlistments, but the enrollment was not completed in time and the draft was necessarily postponed. As the enrollment advanced it was learned that the quota for the county under the two calls was 3,254, of which Utica had to furnish 1,354.

During the month of September in anticipation of the draft recruiting was very active and the fifth regiment from the county (afterward the One Hundred and Forty-sixth) was rapidly filled up. It encamped at Rome and on the 11th of October left for the front under command of Col. Kenner Garrard. On the 22d of August the military committee asked the mayor to urge merchants to close their stores at 4 o'clock every day but Saturdays in order to give them and their employees opportunity to aid in recruiting. The mayor complied in a proclamation and the movement began on the 25th of August. The war fever was at its greatest height and meetings were held almost every night, and before September 17th the First, Fourth, and Seventh wards had filled their quotas. On the 8th of November an order was promulgated from Albany to hold the draft until further orders, and the county bounty was ordered by the supervisors to be paid until the draft took place or the quota was full. The date of the draft had already been postponed to November 10th. The outcome was that the persistent work of citizens filled the quota and the draft was averted.

In September and October the need of more small currency began to be seriously felt, and on the 20th of November a meeting of merchants was called to devise some means of relief. Many business men had already issued shinplasters upon their own credit, but it was felt that this was a doubtful means of relief. At the meeting a committee was appointed to report a plan of relief. Their report was that it was advisable to ask the council to authorize the issue by the city of fractional

currency. The application was made to the council and at the next meeting the matter was brought up. Mayor Grove opposed such action as being illegal and was supported by a few of the aldermen; but a resolution to issue $20,000 in fractional notes was adopted. Better councils prevailed, however, before the succeeding meeting and the measure was stifled by a failure of the council to appoint a committee of issue. The increase of the United States fractional currency soon rendered such a course on the part of the city unnecessary, although many other cities had adopted it. On the 5th of December the same council asked the district attorney to prosecute all persons who should issue shinplasters after January 1, 1863.

Thomas H. Bates, captain of the Empire Battery, who has been alluded to as having returned home to recruit his depleted battery, left the city on the 9th of October with volunteers and his battery became Company A in the First New York Artillery; but his old battery (what was left of it) was held by the War Department in the organizations to which they had been assigned in June. He returned again in December to fill up his battery.

The history of this decade may properly be closed with the following list of men who were in business in Utica in 1863—thirty-one years after its incorporation as a city. It is inserted chiefly for its value as a reference:

Academies and schools, James Lumbard, Utica Academy, Utica Female Academy, John Williams. Collecting agents, William H. Pratt (insurance and real estate), T. P. Ballou, E. G. Brown, William P. Carpenter, M. M. Ellis, Hoyt & Butler, Hutchinson & Brown, John J. Francis, George S. Porter, L. M. & W. B. Taylor, Milton H. Thompson, Walker & Wood, Charles S. Wilson (passenger), S. G. Burke, S. T. Peckham. Agricultural implements, Peter Auld, Dana & Co., O'Neil & Co., James H. Read, Wheeler & Bailey. Architects and builders, M. F. Cummings, A. J. Lathrop, C. Palmer. Auctioneers, B. F. Brooks, G. B. Gray.

Bakers and confectioners, Charles Dupre, C. Hackett, I. Heidel, Alexander Horsburg, William Humphreys, William B. Lyman, D. Owens & Son, Thomas M. Owens, Frederick Reith, Luke Wilkins. Banks, Bank of Utica, Oneida Bank, Oneida County Bank, Utica City Bank, T. O. Grannis & Co., Central City Savings Institution, Savings Bank of Utica. Billiards, H. Griffin, Albert Spencer. Blacksmiths and wheelwrights, Benjamin Bowen, Clark Carpenter, Nathan Christian, Haley & Hughes, William Haynes, Henry Healy, John T. Jones, William H. Rose, ——— Seisselmeir, Griffiths Thomas, William Thomas, Patrick Walker, Matthew Welch. Blank book manufacturers, B. S. Merrell, W. J. Roberts. Boat builders, David Schwab, W. & I. Thomas. Boiler makers,

Wood & Mann. Bonnet bleachers, Daniel Bradley, James P. Gilmore. Book-binders, B. S. Merrell, Watkin J. Roberts. Booksellers and stationers, Davis & Gilbert, Nathan Hollister, Warren O. McClure & Co., William A. McDonough, A. E. Yale & Co., J. French, Thomas W. Seward, I. Tiffany. Boots and shoes, Sylvester Barringer, A. J. Bice & Son, T.W. Bolles, Thomas Breeze, Hugh Callanen, John Cantwell, H. D. Coram, William R. Denison, Jacob Gottry, Hamlin & Myer, James Henry, C. Hurley, John D. Jones, William W. Jones, P. Laney, Lewis & Co., Thomas Nutt, A. S. & G.W. Oatley, William Owens, John G. Phelps, John W. Porter, Christian Sautter, Michael Shields, D. L. Vanderheyden, Francis Wiesmantel, Samuel Wilkins. Boot-claspmaker, L. J. Worden. Boot crimper, John P. Gibbs. Boot-lastmaker, Ebenezer Jones. Bowling saloon, Peter Agne. Brass founders, S. W. Chubbuck, William Dent, James Garrigan, William Higgs, George Potter. Brewers, F. Bauer, Gulf Brewery, Charles Bierbauer, Joseph Denk, Henry H. Haworth, C. Hutton, John Hutton, Midlam & Co., George Ralph & Son, M. Remmer. Brokers, Simeon Loucks, S. T. Peckham. Brushmaker, N. C. Newell. Burr-millstones, Hart & Munson. Butchers and meat markets, John G. Brand, Frederick Breitenstein, William H. Clark, Scholey & Collins, John P. Grupp, Otto E. C. Guelich, J. Hallock, George Hamlin, Thomas Horton, John L. Hughes, William S. Jackson, Edward Jones, Martin Laetanmier, Henry Lux, Edward Norton, Westcott & Overocker, John Platter, Williams & Roberts, H. Roberts & Son, John Siegrist, Jacob Spath, William Stanford, Isaac Whiffen, J. U. Whiffen.

Cabinetmakers and furniture dealers, Crawford & Co., J. A. Davies, Matthias Fritz, Theodore E. Hibbard, Peter Hensel, John B. Hornung, De Long & Lennebacker, Nelbach, Wiegand & Co., Christian Weiss, William Weiser. Capmaker, Mrs. Mary Hesse. Carpenters and builders, H. T. Bolles, William P. Case, Timothy Cronin, Walter Embley, Joseph James, A. J. Lathrop, William Metcalf, Winchenbach & Mentz, Frank Miller, Henry F. Millar, Lemuel Pitman, Edmund Richards, John A. Russ, John Schwab, Richard Weaver, Jacob Wratten. Carpets, oilcloths, etc., D. V. W. Golden, P. Welbon. Carriage, coach, and sleigh builders, John W. Bates, Clark Carpenter, T. Davis, William D. Hamlin, John J. Holmes, H. McKay, John Paul, Erastus Pitts, D. L. Russell, H. Thomas, Turner Brothers, William B. Walling. Carriage, coach, and saddlery hardware, Henry Sanders. Chain pump manufacturer, W. P. Newton. China, glass, and earthenware, George Dubois, N. Hopkins, Sherwood & Hopson, N. White & Son. Cigar dealers and tobacconists, C. A. Davenport, G. A. Embley, Joseph Joerrison, Mooney & Howe, Zechariah Morris, Isaiah C. Parker, Walter B. Pierce, Stephen Sherwood, Warnick & Brown, J. D. Waters. Clothiers and tailors, Mrs. Joseph Babcock, Bond & Scranton, Edward Briggs, John Crook, Davies & Jones, John Evans, Thomas James, P. V. Kellogg & Co., T. L. Kingsley & Son, Manchester & Penny, Meacham & Farwell, Thomas D. Lewis, Lyon & Williams, Mary Makepeace, J. M. Rice & Co., Matthew J. Shanly, H. J. Wood & Co., Henry I. Woodhull, C. A. Yates. Clothing (second-hand), Samuel Blitz, E. Griffiths, James Mullen, Patrick Smith. Coal dealers, T.B. Devereux, Fowler & Gilmore, Thomas McQuade & Son, Leonard Moore, J. S. & M. Peckham, William Pittman, D. Timerman. Coffee roasters and spice factors, J. Griffiths & Co. Commission merchants, B. F. Brooks, I. D. Everson, C. W. Hutchinson, James Rockwell, Thorn, Shaw & Co., A. L. Woodruff. Confectioners, Charles Dupre,

Cordon Hackett, I. Heidel, I. Myers, D. Owens & Son, T. M. Owens, Luke Wilkins. Coopers, Michael Clark, Patrick Corbally. Cotton goods manufacturers, C. Hurlburt, J. A. Shearman, Steam Cotton-Mills. Cutlers, J. Louis, George Shapland.

Daguerreotypes, photographs, and ambrotypes, William J. Baker, H. J. Harwood, Walter C. North, John V. Parker, S. S. Rounds, J. B. Smith. Dentists, Theodore H. Bradish, Alfred A. Colling, G. T. De Roe, T. D. Evans, G. A. Foster & Son, E. W. McQuivey, A. N. Priest, L. W. Rogers, Swartwout & Brockway. Distiller and rectifier, Isaac J. Knapp. Druggists, W. E. P. Baylis, William Blaikie, T. K. Butler, Comstock, Dickinson & Co., J. A. Hall & Co., T. Manahan, J. D. Kellner, T. C. B. Knowlson, Lalor Brothers, J. B. Marchisi, Warner & Ray. Dry goods dealers, Owen Baxter, J. & P. S. Brady, Cohen, Edloff, Caminsky & Co., James Dutton, Falkner's, Owen Gaffney, D. V. W. Golden, E. T. Manning & Co., Lanigan, McCall & McMorrow, John Mulholland, Putnam & Kincaid, Maria Smith, Stewart & Leo, J. B. Wells, Welbon & Tyler, Wilcox & Smith, W. Williams & Co. Dyers and scourers, John Brown, Jules Doux, Andrew McLean.

Electro plater, C. Froeligh. Embrocation, B. Cline. Engines (portable), Wood & Mann. Engineers (civil), Harvey Park, jr., William B. Taylor. Engravers, L. F. Hannas, Sereno Woodhull. Expresses, American Express Company, William Dunn (city (baggage), Utica and Binghamton Express Company, H. yates (American Express Company).

Fancy goods, T. & A. Cash, Owen Gaffney, Mrs. A. King, William M. Storrs & Co. Fish and oyster dealers, John Beston, Edward Leach, Miller & Son, Rowe & Son, Thomas R. Thomas. Flour and grain dealers, A. E. Culver & Co., Dows & Adams, Everson & Hayes, G W. Head, Hopkins & Lane, Hunt & White, Hurd & Co., A. Kissam & Son, J. W. Mather & Co., W. M. Owen, W. H. Royse, W. C. Wilcox, Thomas S. Young. Flour-mills, Utica city mills, Hopkins & Lane. Forwarding and transportation merchants, A. E. Culver & Co., A. Kissam & Son, Thornshaw & Co., J. N. Swits. Fruit dealers, John Beston, Edward Leach, Miller & Son, M. M. Northrup, Rowe & Son, Nelson M. Shepard, Charles Spratt, T. R. Thomas. Fur manufacturer, Anton Albrecht.

Gents' furnishing goods, E. H. Fish, Robinson & Ball, William Smith. Glass manufacturers, E. G. Brown, C. P. Davis. Glove manufacturer, G. A. Clark. Groceries and provision dealers, S. Abby, Paul Agne, Lawrence Bailey, T. G. Beckworth, William Blaikie, William Breen, Benjamin F. Bullock, D. Burton, M. E. Burrill, T. K. Butler, William Carey, Edwin D. Clark, Michael Clark, Lorenzo Conrad, Patrick Corbally, Charles Crippen, Crook & Paradise, Daniel Crouse, Son & Co., J. C. Curry, Patrick Devlin, Dickinson, Comstock & Co., Alfred B. Dobson, Miss Eliza A. Dunwell, J. G. & P. Egert, John W. Evans, Robert J. Evans, Charles Fass, Joseph Faas, Walter E. Field, M. Freidman, George Fulmer, Theodore H. Gordon, George Haenl, John M. Hahn, J. A. Hall & Co., Joseph J. Hall, William Haworth, George W. Head, M. W. Hull, F. W. Hurlburt, John Keenan, James Kivlin, T. C. B. Knowlson, Evan Jones, Silas W. Jones, Joseph Leuthauser, Thomas Lumbard, Mrs. Rosina Magee, J. W. Mather & Co., Asaph D. Mather, Daniel McCormick, Patrick McGough, James Merriman, Christopher H. Mooney, William O'Reily, Thomas Owens, Owens & Griffiths, J. Parker

& Sons, David Perry, R. W. Phillips, Pierce & Howell, Joseph Raedeck, James H. Read, D. E. Richards, J. Richards, Roberts & Owens, A. Rowley, N. M. Shepard, James K. Smith, Trumbull Smith, William B. Smith, George Soley, John Soley, John Spanton, Anton Sprattler, A. L. Staring, John W. Stevens, William C. Swertfager, Ira Tallman, Horace Whitman, James Wood. Guns, pistols, etc., Morgan James, G. H. Ferris, E. Remington & Sons.

Hair-dressers, Batchelor & Brothers, Joseph Carr, G. Cornelius, John Diefenbecker, W. W. Denike, Peter Freeman, George Hartman, Hiram W. Gilbert, Jacob Graff, F. C. Lippin, Reuben R. Lippins, Michael O'Donnell. Hardware and cutlery, Dana & Co., Thomas Foster, M. T. Meeker, Owen O'Neil & Co., J. E. Roberts & Co., James Sayre & Son. Harness, saddles, and trunks, John Biederman, W. H. Duval, William Joyce, Le Grand Moore, F. Pigeon, L. T. Smith. Hats, caps, and furs, Anton Albrecht, Charles Barnum, I. A. Button, J. F. Crump, Hammond & Hill, E. W. Jarrett, John Latimore, Vedder & Brower, George Westcott, J. D. Williams. Hide and leather dealers, Edward Curran's Sons, Joseph Harter & Son. Hosiery, W. H. Stewart, S. S. & J. S. Lowery. Hotels, American, Burdick & Martin; A. Churchill, Bagg's; A. Brendle, Central Hotel; J. L. Davis, Cottage; H. T. Rowe, Clinton; L. Larcher, Dudley House; Mrs. Huntington, Fayette House; George Bryant, Fifth Ward House; Franklin House, J. M. Buell; Fuller House, H. W. Fuller; German Hotel, Charles Wolff; Liberty Street House, Mansion House, P. F. Martin; Northern Hotel, H. W. McDonald; Oneida House, H. A. Pegg; Plank Road House, Thomas Wickens; Potter & Cavana, Sherwood House, D. L. Keys; West Utica, C. Nestle & Son.

Ice dealers, Mumford & James, Thomas A. Quin. Iron fences, railings, doors, etc., L. Dean & Co., C. Palmer. Iron founders, J. H. Chapman, Hart & Dagwell, G. C. Miller, Cyrus Palmer, J. S. & M. Peckham, Wheeler & Bailey.

Knitting-mill, S. S. & J. S. Lowery.

Ladies' furnishing goods, Mrs. H. Callanen, G. S. Davis, J. S. Fredericks, Patrick Gaffney, Mrs. A. King, W. H. Stewart, D. Thomas. Lager beer saloons, Peter Agne, Christian Binder, Anthony Brendle, Francis Herbrand, John Hemmberger, Herman Korff, Jos. Leuthauser, Jos. Meinong, Michael Remmer, Geo. Richard, Anton Siegenberger, John Spindler, John Thelen, Warner Zimmerman. Lamp manufacturers, John Carton, A. Leach, I. A. Williams. Lawyers, G. W. Adams, W. R. Anthony, W. J. Bacon, W. & R. C. Baker, Sam. J. Barrows, Arthur M. Beardsley, Ezra M. Birdseye, J. W. Bond, A. A. Boyce, Brayton & Seward, Erastus Clark, A. Coburn, John D. Collins, W. H. Comstock, Geo. H. Conger, Roscoe Conkling, Benj. F. Cooper, Henry Cooper, J. G. Coye, Crafts & Brown, J. G. Crocker, Sylvester Dering, Peter Davies, Doolittle & Babcock, Edmonds & Miller, James G. French, N. Floyd, Dexter Gillmore, Edmund A. Graham, H. A. Grant, jr., Henry Green, Philo Gridley, Hamilton & Melhinch, Hoyt & Butler, Hunt & Waterman, Hiram Hurlburt, Jay Hyde, Arthur B. Johnson, O. G. Kellogg, Kernan, Quin & Kernan, James F. Mann, Matteson & Benedict, A. J. & I. C. McIntosh, J. W. McQuade, Morris S. Miller, R. H. Morehouse, Wallace M. Mott, Eaton J. Richardson, P. Sheldon Root, Richard Schroeppel, Horatio Seymour, John F. Seymour, George J. Sicard, George W. Smith, Spriggs & McIncrow, W. J. Stanford, Eugene Stearns, David C. Stoddard, E. J. Stoddard, John R. Timan, Montgomery H. Throop, Isaac Trippe,

Thomas R. Walker, Edmund A. Wetmore, White & Lalor, Joel Willard, E. W. Williams, J. Watson Williams. Leather and findings, Edward Curran's Sons, J. Harter & Son, Loucks & Searls. Leather beltings, C. W. Hutchinson, J. A. Williams & Co. Lime and cement, William Brady, T. B. Devereux, Hart & Munson. Lithographer, B. S. Merrell. Livery stables, Moses Barney, J. Butterfield & Son, William Codner, David Cruikshanks, Charles Green, B. Hawley & Son, George S. Makepeace, J. C. & W. H. Mapes, George Pearson, Levi Rich, Charles Rice. Locksmiths and bell hangers, G. Eidepenz, William Hanusch, William Higgs, Joseph Louis, George Potter. Looking glasses and picture frames, J. A. Davies, N. Hollister, Solomon McQuivey, Alfred Walker & Co., John Wright. Lumber dealers, T. P. Ballou, George Beckworth, Downer & Kellogg, Owen Eynon, Jonathan Goodier, Hiram P. Huxford, Lewis Lawrence, James H. Read.

Machine cards, C. W. Hutchinson, A. J. Williams & Co. Machinists, Philo S. Curtis, William Dent, Hart & Munson, George Potter, C. T. Smith. Manufacturers' supplies, C. W. Hutchinson, A. J. Williams & Co. Manure, G. T. Hollingworth. Marble workers, Rufus C. Dodge, Lewis L. Lewis, Quick & Hughes. Mattresses, G. A. Clark, Lennebacher & Delong. Milliners and millinery goods, H. Barnard's Sons, Mrs. S. L. Brownell, Mrs. M. J. Cameron, Miss H. Chapman, Mrs. M. C. Dieckow, Miss Sophronia Garripy, Jones & Harrington, Miss R. Lumbard, John Mulholland, Mrs. O'Hara, Miss L. W. Parker, Miss J. A. Reynolds, Miss M. A. Reynolds, Miss A. Sanford, Spertzell & Davis, Mrs. C. Warmoll. Music and musical instruments, George A. Andrews, Buckingham & Ketchum, N. Hollister, William A. McDonough, James A. Rich.

Naturalist, J. P. Davis. News and periodical depots, George N. Beesley, Nathan Hollister, William A. McDonough, J. French. Nurserymen, seedsmen, and florists, William Archer, Frederick W. Boyce, A. G. Howard.

Oculist and aurist, C. J. Fox. Oil refiners, Stuber Brothers. Organ builders, George A. Andrews, John G. Marklove.

Painters (house and sign), George Bullock, Thomas Goult, C. F. Powers, John Tunbridge, R. R. Wiseman. Painters (portrait), M. E. D. Brown, Charles H. Judson, Edward Kunkely, A. Walker & Co. Paints, oils, and glass, W. E. P. Baylis, T. K. Butler, Comstock Dickinson & Co., J. A. Hall & Co., N. C. Newell, T. C. B. Knowlson, Warner & Ray. Paper hangers, H. Barnard's Sons, N. C. Newell, Wesley J. Segar. Physicians, M. M. Bagg, Daniel P. Bissell, Caroline Brown, Burke & McOwen, C. B. & W. B. Coventry, Horace B. Day, J. H. Douglass, B. F. Flower, C. J. Fox, G. C. Fuller, C. J. Hill, Ira D. Hopkins, jr., Isaac J. Hunt, Jacob Hunt, F. W. Klages, John McCall, J. C. McKenzie, P. McCraith, William Morris, H. A. Oaks, J. A. Paine, Charles F. Powers, J. Rathbun, J. C. Raymond, James Reese, J. Robinson, William Russell, Thomas Spears, A. T. Spencer, D. G. Thomas, J. Ward, George Washburn, William H. Watson, L. B. Wells, H. L. Williams, Mrs. O. C. A. Wood, S. G. Wolcott. Pianoforte dealers, Buckingham & Ketchum, Williams & Eaton. Planemaker, John Reed. Planing-mills, Downer & Kellogg, Hiram P. Huxford, Lewis Lawrence. Plumbers, coppersmiths, and gasfitters, John Carton, P. J. Curley, James Garrigan, Edward Martin, Sherwood & Hopson, Charles Millar, R. P. Williams. Pottery, N. White & Son. Printers (book and job), Childs & Williams, Curtis & White, T. J. Griffiths, DeWitt C.

Grove, Paul Keiser, T. R. McQuade, Ellis H. Roberts, Evan E. Roberts, R. W. Roberts, J. W. Segar. Pumpmaker, W. P. Newton.

Restaurants, P. C. Ballou, Henry Banker, John Beston, P. Cassidy, E. Gebhardt, Hugh Hamill, Herman Korff, W. W. Long, Edmund Laughlin, Patrick Neegan, John Montgomery, M. O'Brien, Michael Rabenstein, J. Siegrist, John Shott, D. Snyder, E. E. Williams.

Sash, blind, and doormakers, Downer & Kellogg, Hiram P. Huxford, Lewis Lawrence. Saw manufacturers, B. Partello, Simpson & Lennebacker. Sewing machines, Buckingham & Ketchum, W. S. Taylor. Shirt manufacturers, E. H. Fish, S. F. Merry, Robinson & Ball. Silver platers, William Dent, Charles Froeligh, Henry Sanders, W. D. Smith. Silverware manufacturers, Charles C. Shaver. Skein manufacturer, J. H. Chapman. Soap and candle factory, Tavender, Heath & Co., Thorn & Maynard. Stained glass, Charles P. Davis. Starch factory, C. W. Hutchinson. Stoves, ranges, and furnaces, W. W. Bennett, John Carton, T. W. Chatfield, Owen O'Neil & Co., J. S. & M. Peckham, Wheeler & Bailey, J. E. Roberts & Co.

Tailors, G. Laimbeer, John Weikert. Tanners and curriers, Harter, David Jones, Thorn & Maynard. Taxidermist, J. P. Davis. Teachers (music), James Best, Joseph Sieboth, Charles Sutorious, W. Williams. Telegraphic instrument maker, S. W. Chubbuck. Tinsmiths and stove dealers, Batchelor & Wicks, Henry Beckwith, W. W. Bennett, Joseph Briggs, W. A. Cameron, John Carton, T. W. Chatfield, J. Donahoe, Henry Hastings, William E. Henry, N. Hopkins, Loak & Osborne, Charles Millar, Owen O'Neil & Co., J. S. & M. Peckham, J. E. Roberts & Co., Wheeler & Bailey, George Willis. Turners (wood), H. C. Beare, E. B. Paine.

Umbrellamaker, Philip Gardner. Undertakers, W. B. Monroe, Van Ness & Douglass. Upholsterers, G. A. Clark, J. A. Davies, John H. Keating, Lennebacker & De Long.

Variety stores, G. A. Clark, Eliza Conway, J. Corbally, H. L. Hurlburt, Mrs. A. King, Charles Kirkland, Lyman Mumford, William Storrs & Co. Veterinary surgeon, A. S. Copeman.

Watches, jewelry, etc., Selden Collins, B. F. & T. M. Davies, F. Darrigrand, A. Leach, Frank W. Marchisi, Marsh & Son, W. S. Taylor, Charles C. Shaver. Wheelwrights, John M. Dyme, Joseph Dixon, Cadwell Richards. Wig and toupee makers, Batchelor Brothers, Reuben R. Lippins. Window glass, E. G. Brown, N. C. Newell. Window shades, J. W. Segar, A. Walker & Co. Wines and liquors, Breen & Co., John Buswell, Peter Cunningham, T. H. Gordon, Isaac J. Knapp, C. M. Mitchell, D. Mitchell, P. Vidvard & Co. Wood moulding, E. B. Paine & Son. Wooden and willowware, G. A. Clark, William M. Storrs & Co. Wool dealers, James Rockwell & Co. Woolen goods manufactures, Globe Woolen Company, Kernan & Helm, Utica Steam Woolen Company.

Yankee notions, T. & A. Cash, W. Williams & Co.

1863.—On the 1st of March a finance committee previously appointed reported on the condition of the city finances. There was no floating debt and every claim against the city in the year had been promptly paid. There was a balance on hand from the $12,000 raised

to pay the floating debt (before mentioned) of $1,275.83. All the tax of 1862 was collected except $449.13, a result that had never before been reached. The receipts from various sources, besides the $16,000 authorized annually, were $7,183.94, and there was a good balance on hand. The city hall debt was extinguished, and the whole city debt was $250,000 railroad bonds and $4,000 of the bonds for the money raised to pay the floating debt.

The charter election went strongly Democratic, owing somewhat to the effect of the war and the repeated calls for troops and threatened draft on the lower classes. The mayor chosen was Charles S. Wilson; treasurer, Thomas M. McQuade; attorney, Ichabod C. McIntosh; clerk, Thomas McIncrow; surveyor, Harvey Park, jr.; street commissioner, Benjamin F. Woodworth; aldermen, N. Curtiss White, William N. Weaver, Theodore S. Sayre, William H. Clark, Patrick McGough, John M. Hahn, William Howarth; supervisors, John H. Douglass, William Baker, Sylvester Dering, George Pearson, Peter Cunningham, Peter Clogher, Joseph Benedict.

In his inaugural Mayor Wilson counseled continued economy, the amount authorized being, as he thought, very small on which to run the city government. He spoke of there being eleven brick schoolhouses, forty-four female and seven male teachers, which made the department a costly one. He complimented the new police force. In July the mayor complained to the council of their extravagance and a resolution was adopted asking from the finance committee a statement of expenses and appropriations to that time. The report was made and showed that there had been audited $7,989.29, an increase over the preceding year of $2,950.19. Of this increase $1,046.38 was charged against the police department and $1,134.10 to the fire department.

On August 14th a resolution was adopted appropriating $1,000 for paving Genesee street, providing the citizens raised $2,000 more. Nothing appears to have come at this time of this action. City matters outside of military affairs were still neglected. The paving of Charlotte street and also of Rutger, the former having already been twice advertised, was re-advertised for the third time in September and the work was finally done. The first track of the street railroad was laid in the summer and the first cars began running September 14th. The

State Fair opened September 15th and brought a large attendance. On the 1st of February all recruiting for volunteers in State organizations was ordered stopped, the quotas being filled.

In June, 1863, an extension was made of the tract bought by Nicholas Devereux in 1847 by the purchase of a part of the Hamilton farm extending southward to the Thorn farm. It was laid out by L. M. Taylor and its lots were offered for sale. Reaching from Walnut street on the north to Thorn street on the south, and from the Chenango Canal on the east to York street on the west, it now has upon it a large number of buildings, chiefly residences.

On the 5th of May a meeting was held at the city hall to make arrangements for the reception of the Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth Regiments. The regiments were received on the 20th with an ovation. The Fourteenth was quartered in the city hall and the Twenty-sixth in the court-room, both being fed at the armory.

A meeting was held at Bagg's Hotel on the 19th of May to make arrangements to entertain the Loyal League Convention. Theodore S. Faxton presided. The convention met here May 26th and drew an immense crowd, said to be the largest political gathering ever held in Utica.

Enrollment for a conscription was made in June and July. In the latter part of June recruiting was active, six offices being open, under the last call of the President for volunteers. On the 23d of June the Forty-fifth Militia Regiment in Utica was ordered to prepare immediately for active service. This caused a good deal of excitement. A later message from the governor explained that he wanted only volunteers and not the regiment perforce; and that if Colonel Willard could not bring his regiment, as volunteers, himself would be taken as captain with one company. At an assembly of the regiment June 23d only forty or fifty volunteered. June 30th Provost-Marshal Richardson was ordered to make all necessary preparations for a draft. For the week ending July 18th there were forty-four enlistments in Utica and they continued active down to the date of the draft. Trouble was anticipated at the draft and extra police were sworn in for the possible emergency. The city's quota was 594 and the county's 1,667. Recruiting was further stimulated in July by the offer by the general govern-

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Willis E. Ford.

ment to soldiers re-enlisting $402, which made, with the State bounty then offered of $150, $552, of which $177 was to be paid upon re-enlistment. The enrollment in the county was completed early in July and numbered in the county 9,842 and in the city 2,170. These figures were subsequently reduced to 8,960 and 2,102 respectively.

At Gettysburg on July 1, 2, and 3 the troops from this county suffered severely, but the victory and the threatened invasion of the North gave new inspiration and stimulated enlistments; twenty-seven enlisted in Utica in the week ending July 4th.

Under the last call of the President for 300,000 volunteers the draft was ordered for August 25th. August 20th forty-two soldiers of the Invalid Corps arrived to preserve order during the draft, and on the 21st one hundred members of the Fourteenth Heavy Artillery came for a like purpose. The draft began at Mechanics Hall on the morning of the 25th and continued several days until completed, the draft for the city occurring on the 28th. A blind man, Albert West, of the city, was deputized to do the drawing and several of the most prominent citizens, including the mayor, were present to see that the drawing was honestly conducted. Provost-Marshal Richardson presided. The box was placed in an open window where it could be seen from the street, and in the gloom of a rainy day the assembled crowd saw the first ticket taken from the box, for the town of Annsville, the towns being taken in alphabetical order. John Putnam was the first name drawn. When the town of Deerfield was reached the crowd was greatly augmented and as the names of the unfortunates came forth there were wild demonstrations of joy, ridicule, hand-shaking, etc. About one-fifth of the whole number were drawn the first day. When the city was reached business was largely suspended, and the assemblage outside of the building was the merriest of all. The names of the city conscripts were all drawn by 1 o'clock. Rosettes appeared on the coats of the unlucky ones and in the evening a parade of their number was organized. There was general quiet, and at the first opportunity substitutes began to be furnished in some cases, but in more the commutation of $300 was paid. Examinations of the drafted men were begun within a few days and continued through September and a part of October.

On the 3d of September a special meeting of the Board of Supervis-

ors was called to take steps to raise money "to mitigate the severities of the draft." Committees were appointed and reported; but the discussions need not be followed, as nothing was done. The proposition was to raise money to pay commutation of drafted men. A fund was also raised by the Democrats of the Seventh ward with which to pay the commutation of residents of that ward who were drafted and who belonged to the Democratic party.

Another call was issued for 300,000 volunteers by the President on October 17, 1863, to be followed by a draft in case the quotas were not filled, and an increased bounty was offered to stimulate enlistments. The State election went strongly Republican, and there was a determination on the part of those in power to throw into the field an army so overwhelming in numbers that the Rebellion would be speedily crushed. On the 9th of November there were four recruiting offices in the city, and on the 16th recruiting agents appointed by the governor took the field, eight of them being located in Utica. Under active proceedings by the Board of Supervisors provision was made for the payment of $300 bounty to each volunteer (as detailed in the chapter on military affairs) and enlistments again were active.

1864.—A call was made for 500,000 men on the 1st of February, 1864, and this was followed by another for 200,000 on the 14th of March. A public meeting was held on the 19th of February. This was occasioned by previous discussion of the necessity of more than $16,000 for city expenses, the need of a hose depot, and a new bridge at the foot of Genesee street. Nothing of importance was done except the passage of a resolution to purchase two engines at a cost of about $8,000. Another public meeting occurred March 16th to consider application to the legislature for authority to raise money for improvements in the fire department. Two engines were needed, 1,500 feet of hose, a watch-house, hydrants, and the Charlotte street paving (all costing $10,950). There was about $5,500 on hand. The question of buying a steamer was also discussed. Mr. Doolittle offered a resolution that application to the legislature be made for authority to raise $10,000 for the purposes named. This was followed by the offer of a resolution by Peter Clogher that $12,000 be added to Mr. Doolittle's resolution with which to pay city bonds issued to relieve citizens from the draft of

1862. The warmest kind of a discussion followed, and on the final vote the chairman declared both resolutions carried. De Witt C. Grove was in the chair. A motion to adjourn was adopted; and then Mr. Doolittle asked the taxpayers to remain, and a large number did so and adopted his original resolution, and a committee of ten was appointed to carry out its provisions.

Officers: Mayor, Theodore S. Faxton; treasurer, Thomas McQuade; attorney, Ichabod C. McIntosh; clerk, David Perkins; surveyor, Harvey Park, jr.; street commissioner, David Hughes; aldermen, Holland Yates T. F. Butterfield, C. C. Kellogg, Thomas B. Howell, Patrick Devlin, James Merriman, Homer Townsend; supervisors, John H. Douglass, William Baker, H. H. Roberts, David Donaldson, George Young, Peter Clogher, Thomas Buchanan, jr.

A special election on the question of the soldier's franchise was held on March 8th; the majority in favor of granting it was 1,106 in the city.

A committee was sent to New York in April to investigate regarding steam fire engines, resulting in the introduction of the first steamer in May. News of the Wilderness battles excited the city early in May and it was reported that out of over 500 who went into the fight of May 7th in the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment only about 200 were left unhurt.

May 20th a committee was appointed in the council to procure plans for a watch-house. The bloody battle of Cold Harbor in June of this year showed a list of many wounded soldiers from Utica and vicinity, and the complaint came that they were not being well cared for. On the 18th a resolution passed the council that the City Hospital be rented at $600 for the care of the Oneida wounded who should be brought home. It was rented for one year. On the 28th of that month a popular festival was held at the city hall as a means of raising funds for soldiers' families, and about $1,000 were realized. On the 18th of July came another call for volunteers of 500,000, with a draft for all deficiency on the 5th of September.

September 24th a public celebration was held over the great victories of Sheridan and a spirit of hopefulness prevailed. During the fall the excitement of a great presidential campaign filled the public mind and

very little work of a public nature was done in the last half of the year. Charlotte street from Elizabeth to Bleecker was ordered paved, and there was considerable paving and sidewalk construction around and near Steuben Park. The city fund of the year for all purposes was $72,087.92.

On the 18th of December, just as the labor of filling the former quota was over, call for another 300,000 volunteers came and discouraged many who were not upheld by supreme faith in the Union cause; but the task of recruiting for it was promptly begun and with the eventual success that had before crowned the efforts of patriotic Oneida County.

1865.—The year opened with military matters still uppermost. The two calls for volunteers made during the two preceding six months were not yet wholly filled, and the possibilities of a draft with the energetic labor necessary to avert it commanded the attention of the public. The quota of the city under both of the calls alluded to was filled without a draft, and early in the year it was clearly comprehended that the Rebellion was in its last throes. In February the city was the scene of the greatest snow blockade since 1835. A statement of city finances made February 25th showed a reduction in the expenses of most of the city departments.

April 3d news was received of the fall of Richmond, and on the 9th, at 10:30 A. M., news of Lee's surrender reached the city. A cannon was brought out on Bagg's Square, bells were rung, bonfires were started, the fire department came out, the sleeping people were aroused, a procession formed and marched to the mayor's residence, and general excitement prevailed. A public meeting was called for the 14th to consider what action should be taken regarding a general celebration and it was determined to hold one on the 20th. But before that date, and on the 15th, news was received of the assassination of President Lincoln, and the celebration was abandoned. The remains of the martyr President passed through the city on the 26th. On the 19th the funeral was observed here.

By an amendment of the charter, passed by the legislature May 1st, the county tax assessed in Utica was made payable at option to the city treasurer for thirty days after completion of the tax lists, without any commission for collection, thus saving the taxpayers much money and inconvenience.

At the charter election there were chosen the following officers: Mayor, John Butterfield; aldermen, William A. Everts, William N. Weaver, John Griffiths, Julius A. Hall, James H. Read, J. B. Wasmer, Lewis H. Babcock; treasurer, Thomas M. McQuade; attorney, E. B. Hastings; street commissioner, Clark Burnham; surveyor, Harvey Park, jr.; clerk, Thomas McIncrow.

March 17th the greatest freshet known occurred and continued several days, flooding cellars, destroying bridges and other property, stopping railroads, stages, telegraphs, etc. Water was two feet deep at the corner of Whitesboro and Genesee. March 24th a special meeting of the council was held. A committee was appointed to take necessary steps to secure legal authority to raise $10,000 by special tax for city purposes — to pay debts not represented by bonds, freshet damages, make repairs, etc.

June 19th the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment returned on Sunday. Tables were erected at the depot for refreshments, cannon were fired, and Home, Sweet Home, was played by the city band. They were formally received by Roscoe Conkling, to whose address reply was made by General Daggett; the regiment passed on to Syracuse to be mustered out. The Fourth of July was celebrated with unprecedented display. There were fireworks in Chancellor Square and a speech by Francis Kernan. July 22d the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment was welcomed, tables were spread in Chancellor Square, and an address was spoken by Judge Bacon. August 1st the Ninety-seventh Regiment returned, the old regiments acting as escort; refreshments were served in Chancellor Square and an address was delivered by Rev. S. H. Coxe, D.D. November 30th a citizens' meeting has held to hear the report of the committee previously appointed on railroads. They reported in favor of a subscription of the city for $500,000 of the stock of the Utica, Chenango, and Susquehanna Valley Railroad. The police took possession of the new watch-house on December 2d.

Many incendiary fires had occurred during the past twelve months, destroying important buildings as the Female Academy on the 27th of March and the Free Academy on the 13th of May. A reward of $1,000 was offered for the conviction of the offenders. This amount was paid, $800 to Charles Latham and $200 to Mrs. M. A. Everson.

1866.—At the council meeting of January 12th a report was offered by a committee previously appointed to examine as to what charter amendments were necessary to enable the council to carry on the city government and to appropriate the money received from the State for reimbursement of bounties paid. Amendments proposed were to increase the fund for general expenses from $16,000 to $25,000; to raise $15,000 for the fire department, of which $7,250 was for two new steamers and $6,000 for 3,000 feet of hose. Also to appropriate the $68,400 received from the State, first, to pay outstanding bonds of the city ($48,500 and interest) and to pay commutation or relief bonds outstanding ($11,700 and interest), and balance to be used as the council might direct. These amendments and appropriations were adopted and the legislature was requested to enact them.

A special election was held March 7th on the question of bonding in aid of the Utica, Chenango, and Susquehanna Valley Railroad, resulting 1,055 in favor and 339 against. The city was accordingly bonded for $500,000 and about $200,000 was subscribed to the stock by citizens. Work was begun in June.

Officers elected at the charter election: Mayor, James McQuade; clerk, Thomas S. McIncrow; aldermen, Holland Yates, Joseph Faas, T. S. Sayre, Thomas B. Howell, John Johnson, James Merriman, Homer Townsend; surveyor, Egbert Bagg.

The new mayor said in the past year the receipts were $34,022.12 and the expenditures $33,878.45, while the average for the preceding three years was $28,807.32. This state of things presented a great financial problem. A part of Cooper street was closed in September in order to give the Steam Cotton-Mills a site for their new mill.

On the 31st of August President Andrew Johnson, his cabinet, and General Grant passed through Utica. They were given a reception on Bagg's Square and an address was delivered by Charles H. Doolittle, to which the President replied. On the 17th of September a company of Southern Unionists visited the city and were given a generous welcome by a large committee and citizens generally, which took the form of a meeting at the city hall. The city received a strong impetus in growth and activity in building at this time, probably on account of the plenitude of money disbursed for the war and the general feeling of pros-

perity engendered by the reign of peace. The Butterfield House and the new Free Academy building were begun. (See 1868.) Railroad operations were also active; the extension of the Black River road, the opening of the Utica and Whitesboro street school in June, and the Utica and Clinton road in September being features of this era of advancement. There was some fear of cholera which worked for the good of the community through careful sanitary precautions. Incendiary fires prevailed and led during this and the succeeding year to the reorganization and strengthening of the fire department.

1867.—In January a bill was pending in the legislature providing for the organization of a police commission to have control of the police of Utica and Rome. The act creating the Utica Police Commission was passed April 17, 1866, and on the 23d of April, 1867, a special election was held for police commissioners, resulting in the selection of Hawley E. Heath and Joseph Shearman, who received the highest number of votes, and William N. Weaver and William W. Long, who received the next highest number. These two highest of each party were to constitute the board by the law. There was some political feeling engendered over this election, and a meeting of "those who will not be made subservient to any such interest as that which has controlled the nominations so far" was held just before the election; but the feeling soon disappeared. This re-organization of the police force was the outcome of agitation which had been continued through most of the year; but it was a movement for the better undoubtedly. Commissions were devised originally to save important interests from the absolute control of political parties in common councils and for a time worked fairly well, but as soon as they naturally became composed of or adopted the methods of graduated aldermen, as in the Tweed era, the remedy proved worse than the evil.

As a result of the charter election there were chosen: Mayor, Charles S. Wilson; clerk, Thomas S. McIncrow; treasurer, Le Roy Midlam; attorney, Thomas E. Kinney; aldermen, W. A. Evarts, Jacob Ehresman, Charles C. Kellogg, Isaac J. Hunt, John Myers, Henry Lux, John Howarth. The mayor said in his inaugural that he could not congratulate the council on the state of the finances. The total receipts for the year were $129,783.14; total expenditures, $127,887.92.

On the 14th of June a contract was made with James Benton for the erection of a hose depot for $5,725. In the same month appeared the subject of a better paving of Genesee street, a subject that was not to be finally disposed of for several years. On the 18th of July the council empowered a committee to contract for the Nicholson pavement in front of the city hall and the clerk's office. This pavement was put down, but was serviceable for only a few years.

A public meeting was held on February 5th to take action for the relief of the South through the Southern Relief Commission of New York. Committees were appointed, and during the spring a considerable sum was raised in the city and county and forwarded. This year Theodore S. Faxton built Faxton Hall in West Utica (Union Hall), chiefly for the use of the workingmen of that district. It cost $15,000. It was dedicated December 31st. The Utica, Chenango, and Susquehanna Valley road was opened to Waterville on the 14th of November with an excursion there and a dinner from the Watervillians.

1868.—On the 11th of January a petition to the legislature was presented to the council by the committee on charter amendments, accompanied by an act for the repeal of the recently passed police act. The petition set forth that the force under the new regulations cost much more than under the old, and that after paying the force out of the regular fund of $25,000 other departments of the city government must suffer; that the city was uniformly peaceable and quiet and did not need a large and costly force under control of a police commission. The petition was signed by all of the aldermen but one, and by the mayor. But nothing was done further in the matter during the year. A communication from the commissioners was published denying that the force was very much more costly than before, etc. A resolution to divide the Fifth and Seventh wards was carried in the council pending the requisite legislation. As an evidence of the growth and prosperity of the city a statement was published of the money that had been expended in the several wards during the year 1867 for building, as follows: First ward, $134,500; Second, $52,300; Third, $795,600; Fourth, $538,300; Fifth, $147,500; Sixth, $65,400; Seventh, $222,450. Total, $1,956,050. This led to a large increase in the assessed valuation of the city by the county supervisors.

Officers for 1868: Mayor, J. Thomas Spriggs; clerk, Thomas McIncrow; aldermen, Holland Yates, William N. Weaver, T. S. Sayre, George Pearson, John Johnson, James Merriman, Philip Edmunds, John Howarth; treasurer, Samuel Y. Lane; attorney, Thomas E. Kinney. The city finances were stated by the incoming mayor as in about the same condition that they had been, some $15,000 behind. Steps were taken to remedy this trouble in the usual manner, and an act to borrow $25,000 was obtained from the legislature.

The need of better water supply had become a pressing one and in April an agreement was reached between the city and the company by which the latter was to lay twelve miles of new mains and build a reservoir of about 50,000,000 gallons capacity, and the city should pay the company $10,000 annually for an adequate supply. The new reservoir was commenced in June. In July action was taken by which parts of Water, First, and Second streets were abandoned for the use of the Central Railroad as a depot site. Eagle street was extended to East street. The sewer systems were considerably extended.

The entirely unexpected nomination of Horatio Seymour for President by the Democratic National Convention in New York city, over which he had been presiding for many days, caused the greatest excitement throughout the city. In addition to the customary salute of cannon the city hall bell rang a joyous and protracted peal and many volunteers pulled the rope. It was the first time that the distinguished honor of candidacy for the highest office had fallen upon a citizen of Utica.

1869.—The new Free Academy was dedicated on the 31st of January, President Brown, of Hamilton College, and James Watson Williams delivering the addresses. The Butterfield House was finished and opened with considerable ceremony on the 10th of June. The principal fire of this year was the burning of two stores at 44 Genesee street on February 10th, with a loss of about $40,000. On the 19th of August the Utica, Chenango, and Susquehanna Valley Railroad was opened to Sherburne and the event was properly celebrated. The several extensions of the Black River road were also rapidly pushed during the year.

It was an era of rapid growth and extensive public improvements in the line of paving, sewers, etc. In the *Herald* of January was given a

list of buildings just completed or in course of erection, and the total value of those begun and not yet finished was stated as $754,100. Whitesboro, Broad, and Fayette streets were among the prominent ones that were extensively improved; but in the council there was much quarreling, and charges of mismanagement of the city's financial affairs were frequent. The Utica Driving Park Association was incorporated on the 1st of February with James P. Brown, president; G. G. Williams, vice-president; Mortimer G. Thomson, treasurer; and L. H. Babcock, secretary. The salary of the recorder was increased in February to $1,800. The Mohawk Street Railroad was opened September 16th. Among the prominent blocks erected were the Crouse block and the Yates block. The census of the year was given at 28,845.

The council had much trouble with the street railroad company on account of the banks of snow which the company persisted in piling up on each side of its tracks on Genesee street, rendering the street almost impassable. It was even threatened at one time that if the company did not at once remedy the difficulty the authorities would fill up the ravine on the tracks with snow. The chief public work of the year was the projected pavement of Genesee street. The discussion began early in May, when a number of leading citizens who were interested in the subject appeared before the council and advocated the work. After some discussion in council a resolution was passed on the 14th of May that the customary regular notice be given that bids would be received for paving the street with Nicholson (wooden) pavement for fifteen feet on each side of the car tracks, and with cobblestone from that point to the gutters. This action raised a storm of discussion in and out of the council. It had at that time become apparent to men of good judgment that the Nicholson pavement as then laid in various cities was practically worthless, and after a committee of the council had been sent to New York to examine the pavements there, and reported strongly in favor of a wooden pavement of some kind, the owners of property on the street with few exceptions objected to laying such pavement, which was to cost almost twice as much as stone. A public meeting was called for July 20th which was numerously attended, and there the wooden pavement received the strongest condemnation; and the idea that the council could with impunity order a pavement which those who must pay for

it did not want was strongly denounced. A period of delay was secured and meanwhile a committee was sent to Rochester and Buffalo and other western cities to examine the Nicholson pavements there. The committee learned very little in its favor and reported at a public meeting held July 29th in favor of a Medina sandstone pavement. It was followed by the publication of a petition signed by nearly all of the property owners on the street asking that the council order the sandstone pavement. Nevertheless the council ordered the Nicholson pavement. An injunction was obtained against the council on the ground that the Nicholson pavement was patented and thus shut off competition. This injunction was dissolved by the court after argument, and the contract for the pavement was awarded to the Nicholson Pavement Company. By a provision of the city charter any one liable to be assessed for pavement and other work might offer to do it for fifteen per cent. less than it had been contracted for, at the next meeting of the council after that which awarded it. A few persons thus liable prepared to make such an offer. To avoid this the council for several weeks would not hold any meeting. When at length it met the proposal of those liable to be assessed was offered and summarily rejected on the ground that it was "unreasonable." Soon after work was begun on the upper end of the section to be paved by plowing up the old pavement. Before it had proceeded far another injunction stopped the work and a writ of mandamus was applied for against the council to compel it to accept the bid made by persons liable to be assessed. The mandamus was ordered by the court after much and costly opposition from the council, which paid for it out of the general fund. The Nicholson Company then bought out the right to the contract, which the court had adjudged to the few property owners who had offered to take it. Meanwhile, however, the council had concluded to let the property owners have the pavement they desired, the Medina stone. The contract for it was let to James Finnegan, of Syracuse. The last that was heard of the Nicholson Company in Utica it was trying to buy out Finnegan. They failed to come to terms and the Medina pavement was begun and completed in 1870, the memorable year of culmination of the gigantic frauds in the New York city government, which brought the participants unenviable renown, prison, and exile.

The district west of the Chenango Canal and south of the asylum was made more accessible from the center of the city by the building of a bridge on Hickory street. Building was active, the principal structures now commenced being the old Savings Bank of Utica building and the Opera House, undertaken by the Mechanics Association. Early in the year an editorial in a local paper, headed "Utica Enterprise," said that those words a few years earlier were seldom used either by citizens of the place or others abroad; that the city then seemed to have settled into a "slough of despond." The article then drew a strong contrast between conditions of that stagnant period and those of the present and attributed the improvement to the northern and southern railroads which the city had aided.

The Utica, Clinton, and Binghamton Railroad was opened to Oriskany Falls in February with becoming ceremonies, and a special taxpayers' election was held on the 29th of June upon the question of an appropriation in aid of the Utica and Mohawk Railroad. But the majority against the proposition was over 500. Early in the year the subject of the proper observance of the Sabbath commanded the attention of many good citizens, who believed that the police force was not doing its duty in this direction. A resolution was adopted upon the report of a committee that the council had no power to enforce the ordinances, that the police commissioners be called upon to do their duty and enforce the legal observance of the Sabbath.

The velocipede mania attacked the city this year and for a few months schools of riding and racing exhibitions were given in Concert Hall and the city hall, which attracted crowds of young men and some older ones. Three months later the excitement declined as rapidly as it sprang up.

Officers chosen this year: Mayor, Ephraim Chamberlain; clerk, Thomas McIncrow; aldermen, William A. Evarts, Joseph Faas, John Ross, Henry Ney, John Platter, Henry Lux, Luke Hill; treasurer, Charles K. Grannis; attorney, Thomas E. Kinney; surveyor, Egbert Bagg; street commissioner, Lawrence Conrad. In his inaugural address the new mayor strongly disapproved of the existing organization of the police force aad hoped it would soon be changed. He also commented upon the unsatisfactory condition of the city finances and

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showed how utterly inadequate the sum of $25,000 was for the annual expenses, expressing himself strongly in favor of increasing the amount to $40,000, and advised the most rigid economy in the city government.

On the 5th of March a report of a committee on charter amendment reported in favor of increasing the city fund to $40,000 and giving the council power to raise the salary of the city attorney to $1,000 and that of the treasurer to $1,200. The report was agreed to in the council, but five members opposed it.

1870.—The officers of the city for this year were: Mayor, James McQuade; clerk, Thomas S. McIncrow; aldermen, Holland Yates, W. N. Weaver, Theodore S. Sayre, George Pearson, Joseph E. West, George T. Hollingsworth, Peter Clogher, John Johnson; treasurer, Charles K. Grannis; attorney, H. D. Talcott; street commissioner, Patrick McGough; surveyor, John R. Baxter.

The council on the 15th of January reported, through a committee previously appointed, in favor of forming the Eighth ward from those parts of the Fifth and Seventh lying east of the gulf; and on the 28th of the same month the Sixth ward was divided on the line of the division into election districts, thus creating two new wards which were numbered Eighth and Ninth. The year was a somewhat memorable one on account of the increase in the number of wards, active efforts to re-organize the fire department on a paid basis, important charter amendments, and a continuous and bitter struggle among the aldermen. Proceedings began in the council on the 7th of January, when a resolution was offered that the mayor request the taxpayers to name a committee of seven (one from each ward) to confer with a committee of the council to recommend such amendments to the charter as should be thought best for the good of the city. This was temporarily laid on the table. On the 21st of January a committee was appointed to inspect the proposed charter amendments before their submission to the council, consisting of Francis Kernan, A. S. Johnson, P. V. Kellogg, De Witt C. Grove, E. H. Roberts, T. J. Spriggs, William J. Bacon, and D. P. White. The proposed amendments were reported at a special meeting held February 1st, of which the following is a brief digest: To give the recorder power to try violations of the city ordinances; providing that only a

synopsis of the reports of city treasurers be published in the newspapers; giving the council power to appoint the city attorney and the overseer of the poor, and making the term of the city clerk three years; (only the last of these provisions was adopted;) organizing a new Board of Health with the mayor as president; raising the amount of the city fund to $40,000; providing for more prompt payments of funds by the collectors to the treasurer; giving the council power to appoint policemen, making the strength of the force twenty, and giving the mayor power to dismiss members for cause; compelling the street railroad companies to do certain paving along their lines; giving the council power to open new streets without reference to the location of buildings on the line; giving the council power to enforce the proper connection to be made with sewers and gas and water pipes; divesting the council of power to order a pavement to which two-thirds of the property owners along its line object (which is still the law); ordering the council to raise annually not less than $15,000 nor more than $25,000 with which to redeem the bonds in aid of the Utica and Black River Railroad Company; and a few other minor changes. These were, in many respects, radical alterations, and generally served a good purpose in the government of the city.

Another effort was made to get rid of the police commission in January by the offer of a resolution providing that the council should petition the legislature for an act repealing the existing police law in that respect, and expressing the opinion that such action would please a large majority of the taxpayers. This raised a storm in the Board of Aldermen, and at the next meeting, March 23d (a special meeting), twenty policemen were appointed, with John Baxter as chief, John R. Healey as assistant, and their salaries fixed. The date of the succeeding regular meeting was March 25th and no quorum was present. The mayor and the city attorney decided that the proceedings of the late special meeting were illegal, it having been called without giving the requisite notice to members of the board; and that therefore the police appointments were void. While this action was being taken a majority of the aldermen had gathered in a room in the Mansion House. The mayor and the minority, learning where the delinquents were, sent first messengers and then officers after them and commanded them to

attend the meeting. This command was not heeded. The chief of police was then ordered to station himself in the Mansion House and place the room containing the aldermen in a state of siege. At 11 o'clock the proprietor of the house sent for the sheriff to aid in the protection of his guests in the room. The recorder soon appeared on the scene and ordered the besiegers to disperse. The mayor and others were then in the hotel and they refused to obey the command of the recorder, who thereupon left to procure a warrant for their arrest. At half past twelve the sheriff arrested the chief of police, Messenger Supple, and Officers G. W. Miller, G. W. Keating, and Thomas Higginson, and the party proceeded to the recorder's office. The ground was taken by the majority of the aldermen who refused to meet with the minority that the latter could compel the majority to act, and this opinion was shared by the recorder. As a sequel to that night's operations the majority did go over to the council room, where they promptly put a motion to adjourn, and of course carried it. At the next meeting on the 1st of April, when all of the aldermen but one were present, the records of the proceedings of the minority meeting were expunged. The former action making the police appointments was then re-affirmed and the number of the force raised to twenty-four.

A similar contest soon sprang up in regard to the fire department, growing out of efforts on the part of Mayor McQuade and his friends to establish the department on a paid basis. Early in May nearly the whole fire department disbanded and made a pretentious farewell parade, because of the previous action depriving them of the election of the chief of the department. At the meeting of May 20th a special committee was appointed to report on a new organization of the department; the report was made, but was not acted upon nor made public until later in the year. In June another committee reported in favor of reducing the number of firemen with each steamer to ten men and that No. 4 Company be disbanded, fixed the salaries of the engineers and firemen, and recommended the provision of an office for the chief. This report was tabled and the committee charged with shirking their duty in re-organizing the department. Meanwhile the department existed in a peculiar condition that did not inspire much confidence in its efficiency. A special meeting on re-organization gathered

at the clerk's office on the 15th of July. The policy of establishing a paid department was discussed and the discussion continued at the next regular meeting of the council July 22d. On the 5th of August nothing had been accomplished and the mayor published a communication recommending the immediate organization of a paid department. On the 16th of September another special committee was appointed to report plans for a paid department; but on the 21st of October a report on organization previously made, and substantially on a volunteer basis, was adopted.

The May report before alluded to was at this time made public by the mayor. It provided in brief that the department be continued with a chief at a salary of $850, one assistant at $150, one at $100, a foreman at $150, an assistant at $100, an engineer at $400, and a fireman at $150, with eight hosemen at $60 each. Speakers who were present when this report was read in October discussed the project on all sides. Friends of a paid department argued that the figures above given did not cover a tithe of the cost of a department, and gave estimates running as high as $30,000, while others thought a good department might be operated for $7,000. With the reading of this old report were offered two resolutions, the first of which favored re-organizing the department and giving back to the companies the election of their chief. This resolution was adopted; but the second one, detailing how the department should be re-organized, was not adopted, leaving matters still unsettled. On the 2d of December the harrassing subject again came to the surface in an estimate offered by Mr. Sayre giving the cost of a good paid department as $11,650. But the consummation of the plan was still further delayed.

The building of the new county clerk's office was commenced this year by the Board of Supervisors of the county. In 1867 a petition of the judges, county officers, and leading lawyers had been presented to the board, stating the necessity of a safer and more commodious building, and recommending a site adjoining the court-house on the corner of Bleecker and John streets, then obtainable for $6,000, having streets on two sides and open public grounds promised on the other two, thus securing safety from fire and ample light. The proposition did not find favor with the board. In 1869 the county clerk reported that his office

was actually tumbling down and the supervisors were compelled to do something. Rome offered gratis a site in its public square and there was a lively competition from Utica real estate holders. Between them and timidity lest the sale of the old site on Genesee street might not quite cover the cost of the new, now doubled, the proposition of 1867 fell to the ground and the old site was retained to the detriment of the eyes and patience of all those compelled to use the office and the increased cost of a fireproof building. The cost of the building exclusive of furnishing was $42,000. At the same time all the indices of deeds and mortgages were copied, under authority of an act of the State legislature, at nearly the same cost without request or murmur from any quarter.

Among those who began living in Utica during the period covered by the years 1864–70 were the following: Alexander S. Johnson will be found sketched in the chapter on the Bench and Bar. T. Scott Lord, of Geneseo, who had been county judge of Livingston, came to Utica to engage in practice in 1871, and formed a partnership with Roscoe Conkling and Alfred Coxe. He was elected to Congress in 1874 and served a single term, but was defeated in running for the second term. Not long afterward he removed to New York city, where he filled a highly creditable position. He showed great aptitude and diligence at the bar, was of courtly and dignified manner, and gracious and winning speech. His tastes were scholarly and his habits refined, and his reading and attainments outside of his profession were broad. He died September 13, 1885. His wife died a few years before him. They had two sons and two daughters.

Enoch B. Talcott lived only two years in Utica and died June 21, 1868. He had already been a successful lawyer at Oswego, had been a State senator, and while sitting in the Court of Appeals had read opinions that were deemed equal to those of any of his colleagues, and had been collector of customs at Oswego. His widow, a sister of Hon. Charles H. Doolittle, a son, and two daughters are still living.

Hiram T. Jenkins was the son of Timothy Jenkins, of Oneida Castle, well known in the annals of the county as district attorney and member of Congress. On the death of his father he succeeded him as district attorney, and so well did he perform the duties of the office that he was

re-elected almost by acclamation. He was a graduate of Hamilton College of more than ordinary scholarly attainments and decided legal ability. He died July 29, 1868, at the early age of thirty-four. His wife was a daughter of Augustine G. Dauby.

Joel Willard, a native of Schuyler, after a few years of residence in Utica was in 1866 elected county judge. He achieved fair distinction as an able and impartial jurist. Failing health prevented his seeking a renomination. He died January 12, 1880.

A surgeon foremost in the ranks of his profession was Dr. Edwin Hutchinson. He was born in Utica in 1840 and was the son of Holmes Hutchinson. After graduating at the Free Academy he entered the Yale Scientific School and was graduated in 1860. He studied medicine with Dr. John McCall and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. In August, 1861, he was commissioned medical cadet of the regular army and afterward joined the Fourteenth Regiment of Volunteers. In September, 1862, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Third Regiment of Maryland Volunteers and went to the front. In the next year he was assigned as surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers and remained on duty to the close of the war. He next resumed his college studies and received his degree. Beginning in Utica he soon had a large practice. It consisted mostly of general surgery, becoming more and more exclusively such, and in the end was still more narrowed by his special devotion to the treatment of the diseases of the eye and ear. He was active in the establishment of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, took charge of the medical department, and kept it until his last sickness. He took a deep interest in his profession and was a member of various medical societies, county, State, and national. Here his voice was always heard with pleasure, and the Opthalmological Society regarded him as one of its best specialists. He was the author of a valuable treatise on hospital construction. In 1872 he was breveted colonel by Governor Hoffman for his distinguished service to the State, and shortly afterward was appointed surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Brigade of the National Guard of the State of New York. He died at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, October 19, 1887.

George R. Thomas was the son of Daniel Thomas, of Utica, and was

born January 8, 1822. Receiving a good education he took to banking and was employed in two or three banks in different parts of the State, the longest in the Rome Bank, where he was teller and cashier until the expiration of its charter. In 1864 he came to Utica and with E. S. Brayton and others he organized the Second National Bank, and was its cashier until his death. By reason of the confidence reposed in him for his fidelity and self-denying care he held many positions of financial trust. He was treasurer of St. Luke's Home and Hospital and of Grace Church. Few men were more intelligent, sincere, and practical in religious belief. Mr. Thomas died July 25, 1887. His wife, who was a daughter of Hervey Brayton, brother of E. S. Brayton, and four daughters are still residents.

Stephen Sicard had had a long experience in banking, and was the grandson of Montgomery Hunt, Utica's earliest banker. Born in New York in 1835 he was reared in Utica, and was educated at New Hartford and at Mr. Turner's French school in Utica. From 1854 to 1865 he was employed in the Oneida Bank, first as clerk and then as teller. In the latter year he became a member of the firm of H. H. Hurd & Co., in the wholesale grain business, and this was his position at the time of his death. He was secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Female Academy, was a member and at one time captain of the Citizens Corps, and for many years was a director of the Oneida Bank. Mr. Sicard was of a warm, impulsive nature and was frank and open in his dealings. He died suddenly on November 5, 1890. His wife was a daughter of Judge Philo Gridley. Besides his widow he left three sons and a daughter.

About 1868 there returned to take up his residence in the city John C. Devereux, son of Nicholas Devereux, who had spent a large part of his life in the management of an extensive landed estate acquired by his father in Cattaraugus and Allegany Counties. Again in his natal home he was for some years secretary and treasurer of the Remington Agricultural Works. Ere long his time and his sympathies were fully engrossed with the responsible duties of the State Board of Health, of which he was a valued commissioner. He was also a director of the Utica Savings Bank. His death occurred December 24, 1884, his wife having died a few years before him. They left nine children.

William B. Jackson, a native of Westport, Conn., began business life in New York city and later was concerned in banking in Newburg. Ill health led him to settle in 1852 in Forestport, where he was in the lumber trade and looked after the estate of his father-in law, Anson Blake, in that place. About 1864 he removed to Utica and became a partner with Theodore Pomeroy in the manufacture and sale of oil-cloths. Soon after the death of his wife, in 1874, he retired from active business, though continuing to serve in some important public trusts, such as the directorship of the Second National Bank, trusteeship of the Episcopal fund of the diocese of Central New York, and of St. Luke's and of Faxton Hospital, being also vestryman and warden of Grace Church. He died December 28, 1890. His second wife, Cornelia F. Mumford, still survives, as do also two sons and three daughters. His oldest son, a young man of deserved esteem, was drowned near Minneapolis, whither he had removed, leaving a wife and young family.

In 1869 there was started by James Eaton a factory for the manufacture of matches. Its founder had previously managed factories of the same kind in one or two other places in the State, including one near Richfield Springs, which was the second of the kind in the United States. The one established here was in the gulf, and was carried on by him and his son until 1881, when it was sold to the Diamond Match Factory Company, which monopolized the match business of the country. Mr. Eaton remained here until his death, November 18, 1890. He was intelligent and possessed of strong inventive power, independent and firm in principle, kind, and charitable.

David P. White was born in Edmeston, Otsego County, April 9, 1822. Beginning the printer's trade at an early age he followed it in other places as well as a long time in Utica, working here on the *Liberty Press*, the *Gazette*, and elsewhere. He next commenced job printing, at first with H. H. Curtiss and from 1869 with T. H. Floyd, which latter connection lasted until his death. Public spirited and popular he was active as a fireman, a Mason, and an Odd Fellow, but was especially conspicuous in the affairs of the city and was among the foremost in working for its improvement. Long an alderman he was for eighteen years a commissioner of public schools, and was secretary and treasurer of that board, evincing in his various offices faithfulness to the duties

which pertained to them. His death took place June 19, 1881. He left a wife and six children.

1871.—The officers chosen at the election in March of this year were as follows: Mayor, Miles C. Comstock; clerk, Thomas S. McIncrow; treasurer, Charles K. Grannis; attorney, Harvey D. Talcott; aldermen, William A. Everts, Thomas R. Thomas, James H. Williams, William R. Holden, J. Johnson, Charles Faas, William Metcalf, Philip Edmunds, Henry Lux; street commissioner, E. Lee; surveyor, J. R. Baxter.

It was decided that the election in the Fifth ward was a tie on the vote for alderman and a special election was held on the 15th of April, resulting in the choice of John Johnson. April 8th the charter was amended so as to give the mayor the veto power. August 12th permission was granted to the Utica, Clinton, and Binghamton Railroad to lay tracks through the city. The great Chicago fire occurred this year and on the 10th of October a special meeting was held by the council, when a city bond was ordered for $1,000, which was never sent, being illegal, but liberal private subscriptions were sent on to the sufferers. The Utica Opera House was opened on the 17th of October and the Globe Woolen-Mills were destroyed by fire September 6th; total loss $335,000. The Young Men's Christian Association rooms were formally opened on the 21st of March on the third floor of the Manning block.

CHAPTER X.

THE CITY'S HISTORY: 1872–1880.

Important charter Amendment — Enlargement of the city boundary on the West — Formation of the Utica Manufacturing and Mercantile Association.

IN January, 1872, a bill was proposed for legislative action providing for opening a boulevard around the city. This was the last that was heard of it. There was also considerable discussion over the project of building a public market. A bill passed both Houses in Albany in January raising the salary of the recorder to $2,500, but it awaited the sig-

nature of the governor. A resolution was adopted by the council favoring the act and it was signed. In council February 23d a resolution was adopted urging the speedy erection of a swing bridge on Hotel street: the first step to the lift-bridge.

The question of better water supply was discussed at a public meeting held February 24th. Mr. Faxton presided. Three propositions were submitted by the company, by one of which the city was to pay the company $100,000 as it might be needed for their expenditure, and the company would then build a new reservoir which would be ample for the need of the city and reduce the existing charge for water from $10,000 annually to $5,000. This proposition was accepted by the city, and Francis Kernan, Ward Hunt, and E. Chamberlain were made a committee to draw a statute to carry out the proposition.

The officers chosen in 1872 were as follows: Mayor, Theodore F. Butterfield; aldermen, H. C. Case, Frank Sang, John W. Hirt, D. Donaldson, C. D. Faulkner (to fill vacancy), M. W. Quinn, N. A. White, A. H. Sheldon, W. Wilsey, Peter Clogher, D. P. White, and F. B. McCall (Tenth ward); clerk, Thomas S. McIncrow; treasurer, Thomas F. Clarke; attorney, S. M. Lindsley; street commissioner, John Adrian; surveyor, W. H. Christian. The new council appointed a new police force, retaining many of the old officers, and made A. Charles Luce, chief; Robert McIlwaine, assistant. Before the year ended the chief was removed for cause and Mr. McIlwaine appointed. In his inaugural the new mayor recommended a paid fire department and economy in city management. It was the first time in several years that a Republican mayor had been elected. The committee appointed to investigate the floating debt next year found nothing to warrant eulogy. On the 24th of May Daniel Batchelor was appointed superintendent of public parks without pay.

On January 15th the Midland Railroad Company took control of the Utica, Clinton, and Binghamton and the Rome and Clinton roads, and the completion of the road to Norwich was celebrated by a free trip to that place and dinner. The Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg road was also opened to connect with Watertown, over which there was public rejoicing. On the 30th of July President Grant and members of his family visited the city as the guests of Senator Conkling. He had a

public reception at the opera house and was welcomed in a short address by the mayor. Events and acts of some note that occurred during the year were the renumbering of the streets; the first steps toward the location of the government building here; the paving of Rutger street with the Ballard wooden pavement; the burning of the Reynolds shoe manufactory on the 23d of November, causing a loss of $120,000; the failure of the People's Savings Bank and its branch at Syracuse in October, and of Burke's Savings Bank about the same time; the disbandment of the Monitor Hose Company and the Active Company on account of insubordination and insulting language to aldermen and the mayor at the Reynolds fire.

1873.—On the 26th of January a lot was purchased by the city, 136 feet front on Elizabeth street, for $18,000, for a city library. February 28th a law was passed providing for six commissioners of charity to perform the duties before delegated to the overseer of the poor, the latter office being abolished, by which a saving of about one-half of the yearly expense was effected. A report made by the surveyor in February shows that the city had 224 streets with a total length of 497,700 feet (ninety-four and one-fifth miles); also that the cost of pavement laid in 1870 was $370,500 and in 1872 $88,265. The officers of 1873 were: Mayor, Charles K. Grannis; aldermen, I. C. McIntosh, Frank Sang, Thomas R. Thomas, W. W. Long, Victor B. Stewart, John M. Hahn, John Howarth, John J. Cahill, Adam Bach, Francis B. McCall, John Johnson; treasurer, Thomas F. Clarke; attorney, Smith M. Lindsley; clerk, Thomas S. McIncrow; surveyor, W. H. Christian.

The council passed the usual ordinance at the beginning of the winter prohibiting the street railroad companies from piling snow beside their tracks, and this year the ordinance was enforced. This resulted in the company placing upon their cars standing idle in Bagg's Square placards reading "stopped by order of the mayor," while they ran only one sleigh to the toll-gate and to Whitestown. The Mohawk Street Railroad Company carried their passengers on runners An act was passed April 19, 1873, authorizing the borrowing of $32,000 on city bonds to pay the city debt, if the taxpayers voted it, which they refused to do on May 7th. A meeting of citizens to consider the matter was held May 21st and a committee was appointed to investigate and report through

the papers, which was done June 21st, and the matter dropped for the year.

In May the site of the U. S. government building for postoffice, U. S. Court, etc., was selected on Broad street, where it was afterward erected. On the 13th of June the council turned the City Hospital over to the Board of Public Charities. A new county jail was provided for in the latter part of the year, subsequently erected on Bleecker street, and the supervisors added $500,000 to the assessed valuation of the city. February 5th a citizens' meeting was held which resolved that elevated bridges were necessary on John and Seneca streets and a committee of seven was appointed to urge the matter. A bill was introduced in the legislature incorporating Faxton Hospital. Mr. Faxton built the hospital at a cost of $50,000 and endowed the institution with $25,000 by his will. September 30th the Clayton branch of the Utica and Black River Railroad was opened and a large excursion went to Clayton, where they were warmly welcomed.

1874.—A public meeting was held January 19th and a resolution adopted that application be made to the legislature for authority to borrow on bonds of the city such sum as might be necessary to pay the floating debt, not to exceed $30,000, to be paid in three annual installments, and raised by ordinary city tax. At the council meeting January 27th a remarkable measure was adopted to coerce the taxpayers into paying the debts for which the aldermen contracting them were liable by law. After approving the election of Wesley Dimblebee as chief engineer a resolution was adopted that at its next meeting "this council will discharge all persons in the employ of the city, including firemen and policemen, unless strong assurances be given or means provided for the proper running of the city government. Two days later, January 29th, a special session of the council was held to consider the resolution of the previous week relative to the payment of the floating debt, that measure having become a law. The act provided for the submission of the matter to the taxpayers, as last year's special election was held February 9th, when the measure, having been approved by a number of distinguished and clever judges and lawyers, was adopted, and $24,000 fixed as the sum to be raised. The majority in favor of bonding the city was 461.

Engd by F. G. Kernan, N.Y.

T. L. Sayre

Chief Engineer Dimblebee was removed from office in February, whereupon four of the fire companies refused to serve longer. This action resulted in the disbandment on March 16th of Rescue, Tiger, Friendship, Neptune, Washington, Franklin, and Rough and Ready Fire Companies, which made another farewell parade. New companies reported for organization, but the council took up the consideration of establishing a paid department, and on the 28th of March the resignations of the above named companies were officially accepted and new companies organized for temporary service. On the 7th of May the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners met and re-appointed Wesley Dimblebee as chief engineer, and on the 28th of May a paid department was organized which has continued in existence to the present. (See history of the fire department.)

Officers for the ensuing year were: Mayor, Theodore S. Sayre; clerk, Thomas S. McIncrow; aldermen, Jonathan D. Moshier, William N. Weaver, William Ralph, Robert S. Williams, M. W. Quinn, Benjamin A. Clark, Robert B. Poole, Patrick J. Coakley, Charles M. Butcher, David P. White; treasurer, John Kohler; attorney, Patrick F. Bulger; surveyor, John R. Baxter.

On April 10th a resolution was adopted that $10,000 be borrowed on bonds of the city to erect a school building on Steuben street and Bagg's Square was ordered paved. On the 2d of June the new police force was organized, and in the same month a new bridge was ordered over the Mohawk at the foot of Park avenue by a joint committee of highway commissioners of Deerfield and Utica; the cost was $5,550. Bleecker street was planked this year at an expense of $6,954. A public meeting of citizens in favor of the unconditional repeal of the U. S. bankrupt law was called for January 7th, the call being signed by more than 500 citizens. On the night of the 5th of January the entire roof of the new Arcade building, then unfinished, fell in, causing a loss of $10,000 February 15th a meeting of citizens was held to discuss proposed amendments to the charter. On September 3d a great charity carnival was held at Utica Park. The city bell was rung for half an hour in the morning, dinner was served to the orphans, and 6,000 people were present, despite a rain storm. The proceeds were divided between the orphan asylums and St. Luke's and St. Elizabeth's Hospitals; profits, $2,000.

October 9th the Central New York Fair began and continued nine days with great success. Governor Dix was present on the fourth day. In this month the mayor announced that as there was no money in the treasury no more business would be transacted, and adjourned the council for four weeks.

1875.—January 8th a resolution was adopted in council that a petition be sent to the legislature to repeal the act establishing the Boards of Fire and Police Commissioners. If the petition was sent it failed of its purpose.

As a sequel to this action the council prepared a bill for the legislature in the latter part of January by the provisions of which the whole control of the fire and police departments was given to the council. This bill was submitted to a public meeting of taxpayers February 3d. The mayor and clerk did not give notice of this meeting and it was meagerly attended by a few prominent citizens and non-taxpayers, who voted to approve the bill, striking out a clause which authorized the council to raise $10,000 if necessary to pay the expense of the paid fire department.

Resolved, also, that the clerk report monthly to the council the number of marriages, births, and deaths.

This was probably the beginning of the registry of vital statistics.

Officers of 1875 were as follows: Mayor, Charles W. Hutchinson; aldermen, Henry C. Case, Joseph J. Illingworth, Edward D. Buckingham, John Johnson, Paul Keiser, jr., Michael Bannigan, Andrew Hoover, William E. Henry, William B. Monroe, David P. White; treasurer, Thomas S. Geary; attorney, O. Arthur White; surveyor, John R. Baxter; clerk, Thomas S. McIncrow. At the charter election the proposal to enlarge the advanced school building was voted on and approved, and the work was consummated in the summer. The old school building on Steuben street was sold, it being unoccupied. The annual report of the chief of police shows the number of arrests to have been 1,333 for the year.

November 18th charges had been brought and were heard on this date against the police and fire commissioners; the charges were brought by private citizens and heard before the mayor, and embraced misappropriation of funds obtained by selling city property, influenc-

ing voters, unfitness for office, abusive conduct, and appointing detectives contrary to law. This went into history as "the famous investigation." The winter was a memorable one on account of deep snows and intensely cold weather. This occasioned considerable trouble between the city authorities and the railroads. No trains came through from Watertown for six days ending February 15th, and other roads were seriously obstructed.

On the 15th of January the Gardner block was partially burned, with a loss on building and of tenants of $50,000. This was an incendiary fire. In February the Utica and Binghamton Railroad leased to the Midland road, and the lease guaranteed by the Delaware and Hudson Company was partially abandoned and its property seized for taxes and indebtedness. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company provided for operating the road, but it has since been run by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Company. On the 5th of March proposed amendments to the city charter were approved as follows: Confining the sitting of the Board of Registry to one day; giving the appointments of the city council to the common council. The bounds of the city were enlarged on the west by the addition of a strip included between the Whitesboro road and the Central Railroad and extending to the west line of lot No. 104, and this was made a part of the Second ward.

The House of the Good Shepherd was opened on the 8th of June; a history of the institution will be given in a later chapter. On the 17th of June very impressive ceremonies were held in connection with the removal from the old Water street cemetery to Forest Hill of the bodies of two Revolutionary notables, Col. Benjamin Walker and Surgeon-General James Cochrane. This was done by the Forest Hill Cemetery Association.

September 15th the Army of the Cumberland was received in the city with a great display. An oration was delivered by Colonel Waterman. General Sherman and Governor Tilden were among the guests.

1876.—Officers: Mayor, Charles E. Barnard; clerk, Thomas S. McIncrow; aldermen, Henry C. Case, H. Ray Barnes, W. N. Weaver, Owen Eynon, Robert S. Williams, Matthew Quinn, Aloise Linck, John N. Siegrist, P. J. Coakley, Charles M. Butcher, D. P. White; surveyor, John R. Baxter; treasurer, Thomas S. Geary; attorney, O. Arthur White.

The report of the city treasurer shows a deficit of $2,331.66. The council was authorized to levy $12,000 to pay deficiency bonds; only $6,000 was, however, levied, the remainder being paid from the ordinary fund. This latter fact accounts for the above deficit. March 11th a committee previously appointed on charter amendments reported, embodying the proposed amendments of the preceding year, and the following additional: making the mayor presiding officer of the council, but without a vote; providing for one alderman only in each ward; protecting the city against suits for damages for sidewalk accidents. Prior to 1849 nothing was said in charter or ordinances about snow and ice. Then a new section of six lines was inserted, requiring lot owners to remove snow and ice from their sidewalks. When, about 1870, this little section first showed its evil fruit in an action for damages for slipping down the obvious remedy was to cut it out entirely at once. Instead, after nearly $50,000 damages had been harvested from the city, the baneful section was cultivated into this statute of a page and a half, requiring the snow and ice not only to be removed, but "cleaned away," and shifts the risk of an action against the city to the individual citizen. April 29th "resolved that the salary of the street commissioner be $1,000 for the next year."

In October the mayor called attention to the police station-house and recommended a new building on land owned by the city, corner of Pearl and Washington streets, and the Board of Police and fire department heartily concurred in the plan. At its meeting December 3d the council concluded that it was short of funds and would do no more important business during the remainder of the year. The school report of the year shows that the city now owns eighteen school-houses; school property valued at $417,971.73; that 4,711 pupils were enrolled during the year.

November 30th a meeting was held in the interest of a narrow gauge railroad from Utica to Ilion. A company was organized for this purpose in December, but the project was soon abandoned.

1877.—This year opened in Utica in the midst of a great snow storm, which continued until January 10th; trains were blockaded on the railroads and few strangers came into the place. Superintendent McMillan in his annual school report (February 5th) gave attendance of pupils for

the year as 4,776; teachers employed, 91. The report showed the necessity of increased accommodations in West Utica and advised the enlargement of the Court street school at a cost of $6,000. The council on the 1st of March resolved to submit the Court street school enlargement to a vote of taxpayers at the charter election.

Officers: Mayor, David H. Gaffin; clerk, Thomas S. McIncrow; aldermen, H. Ray Barnes, William N. Weaver, Owen Eynon, R. S. Williams, Matthew Quinn, Aloise Linck, John N. Siegrist, Patrick J. Coakley, Charles M. Butcher, David P. White (these aldermen held over from the previous year; none were elected this year, a recent charter amendment providing for one alderman only in each ward); treasurer, Martin S. Gottry; attorney, Arthur M. Beardsley; surveyor, Patrick J. Kinney. Mr. Beardsley resigned as attorney on the 16th of March and Johnson L. Lynch was appointed.

The plans for a new station-house were agreed upon by the council June 1st, a three-story and attic building with slate roof, corner of Washington and Pearl streets. The school commissioners announced their purpose in June to erect the library building during the summer. The act authorizing this building was passed in 1873, but owing to other demands on the commissioners it had been left in abeyance. The building was to cost not more than $20,000, which should be raised on city bonds, of which $5,000 should be redeemed annually for four years.

Utica participated largely in a celebration of the centennial of the battle of Oriskany on the 5th of August. It was conducted under the direction of the Oneida Historical Society, and addresses were made by Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer, Douglass Campbell, and others.

1878.—Officers: Mayor, James Benton; clerk, Thomas S. McIncrow; aldermen, H. Ray Barnes, William N. Weaver, Thomas A. Lowery, William H. Price, John Johnson, E. J. Callahan, Eli Cone, Gottleib Zitzner, John Carney, George Shotthafer; treasurer, Martin S. Gottry; attorney, J. Thomas Spriggs; surveyor, Egbert Bagg. The election this year was remarkable from the fact that three of the aldermen and the mayor were candidates of the workingmen and were elected on that basis. They had the balance of power in the council, there being three Republicans and five Democrats in that body.

January 19th, the council having previously resolved to remodel the

city hall, a committee was appointed to confer with the United States government to release its rights therein and allow the fitting up of the United States court-room for a council chamber. This measure was carried out. March 1st the council resolved to lower the Columbia street bridge over the Chenango Canal, and to lower and widen the pavement. Application was made to the legislature for authority to carry out the measure. June 8th Oneida street was ordered macadamized its whole length. Resolutions were passed in April and May ordering wholesale paving in various streets, but these were afterward rescinded, and on the 21st of June the council decided that they would do no paving at all; they spent about $800 on surveys and advertising for contracts, and arrived at the same conclusions with those of previous councils. The council appears to have been one that was determined on efforts to economize. In August they voted $28,000 for street lighting—a reduction of $10,000 from the previous year. On the 14th of October the mayor vetoed the street lighting contract, there having been no competition in bids, and most of the prominent ordinances of the year were vetoed by him; in one case he offered afterward to withdraw his veto, but learning that he could not legally do so it was left to stand. Whatever public work was accomplished was effected chiefly over the opposition of the workingmen and the mayor's veto. As far as lighting the streets was concerned an ordinance was adopted ordering it again in October. There was much conflict between mayor and council.

An important public work was contracted on the 12th of October—a trunk sewer from the outlet of the Third and Seventh wards sewer to the outlet of Nail Creek at Columbia street. This had been under discussion some time by the council and cost $15,808. In December it was discovered that the plans for the sewer above mentioned were incorrectly drawn and the sewer could not be laid from them. The council resolved to suspend the city surveyor, which was done. At the next meeting he was reinstated.

On the 25th of January it was resolved by the council to ask legislation authorizing the council to borrow on bonds to pay judgment against the city for injuries received by a fall, together with authority to raise $4,250 on city bonds for the additional expense of building the police station and repairing the city hall.

Officers: Mayor, John Buckley; clerk, P. J. McQuade elected for three years for the first time); aldermen, H. Ray Barnes, Thomas A. Lowery, John Johnson, Eli Cone, John Carney, Joseph J. Richards, William H. Price, E. W. Callahan, Gottlieb Zitzner, George Shotthafer; treasurer, Jacob Schwab; attorney, S. J. Barrows; surveyor, William B. Taylor. The charity commissioners reported $15,963 expended and 1,986 persons relieved.

July 26th Alderman Johnson was removed from the council room by force for disorderly conduct; he was drunk and had frequently come to the council in that condition. July 11th the Utica Manufacturing and Mercantile Association, for the promotion of those interests in the city, held its first meeting. At a second meeting, July 24th, it was announced that the William A. Wood Mower and Reaper Company, of Utica, was organized. It never began operations. The Eureka Mower Company did build and commenced working. In December a large knitting-mill was started in East Utica by Wild & Devereux, chiefly through the efforts of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, which gave the firm a lot worth $1,200, for which they agreed to double the number of hands employed and the capacity of the mill. September 9–12 the State Fair was held here; aggregate receipts about $13,000 and over 50,000 people in attendance during the week.

CHAPTER XI.

THE LAST DECADE OF THE CITY'S HISTORY.

Summary of recent History — Extensive and new methods of Paving — Street lighting Improvement — Development of the Street Railway System — Mohawk Valley and Skenandoa factories Built — Government Building and new Churches Erected — Young Men's Christian Association and Soldiers' Monument.

OF the proceedings and events in the city's history of the ten years included between 1880 and 1890 I give a summary only. For although much that is important occurred during the period the particulars are so well known to most of my readers as to make it unneccessary and

scarcely compatible with the space at command to detail them in full. Near the beginning of the period, the politics of the city having become degraded with much mismanagement of public affairs and disregard of the laws, especially with respect to the observance of the Sabbath and the sale of intoxicating liquors on that day, the indignation of the community was aroused. A public meeting was held and a Citizens' ticket was adopted for use at the approaching election. The efforts of the citizens toward the enforcement of the laws relating to the sale of liquor were met by organization on the part of the liquor dealers. At the charter election which followed the ticket proposed was in part elected. The new mayor entered upon his duties with vigor and a spirit of reform, but for various reasons his efforts were attended with only partial success. During this and the succeeding years there were various attempts to amend the charter, or to pass ordinances bearing upon the welfare of the city, a part only of which resulted in actual legislation. Upon the attempts, which were fruitless, I cannot enter. Some of the charter amendments were the following: An amendment of 1883 authorized the Police Board to appoint twenty-five policemen and extra ones when necessary. In lieu of the Recorder's Court there was established, in accordance with an amendment of 1882, a local court of civil and criminal jurisdiction, entitled the City Court. Its officers were a judge and a special city judge, the former holding office for four years and the latter for three years, chosen at the annual election, and a clerk appointed by the judge. It was to sit daily, have a seal of its own, to preserve records, and to exercise within the city all the powers of justices of the peace and recorder. The latter office was abolished and the number of justices of the peace was restricted to two. Another amendment made the term of the treasurer two years and required him to have an office in the city hall, keeping it open during certain fixed hours. By another amendment it was directed that the mayor and the council's committee on assessments should meet at a specified time to receive complaints from taxpayers who deemed themselves unjustly assessed. In 1886 the fund for the support of the police and fire departments was increased to an amount not exceeding $60,000, and a little later this fund was directed to be separated from the general city fund. In 1889 the paving fund, which at first was placed at $20,000 and after-

ward increased to $35,000, was raised to $50,000. From this fund was to be paid one-third of the cost of paving the streets, the remaining two-thirds being paid by the lot holders on the street paved, and from it came likewise all the subsequent repairs of the same A change in the charter enacted in 1890 made the term of office of the mayor two years instead of one, fixed his salary at $1,600 annually, required him to keep his office in the city hall, maintaining there a clerk, to sign all deeds and contracts made by the city, certify his approval or disapproval of every act or ordinance, gave him supervision over subordinate officers with power of suspension for official misconduct, free access to books of other officers, and other increased authority. His duties as presiding officer of the Board of Aldermen were, however, taken from him and conferred upon one of their own number, whom they were to elect to the place at the beginning of each fiscal year, which president of the board was, in the absence of the mayor from the city, to perform his duties. A still later legislative act conferred on each alderman a salary of $300 per annum. Other legislative acts authorized the construction of a new jail on Bleecker street east of Mohawk; of an engine house on Washington street for the use of the chemical engine; of a lift-bridge over the canal on John street; of an outlet under the canal for a new sewer that was laid along Ballou's Creek; the borrowing of $30,000, subsequently increased to $36,000, for the construction of an iron viaduct over Ballou's Creek at Rutger street; the granting of permission to the Baxter Telegraph and Telephone Company to string its wires in certain streets. This company, it may be observed, was ere long supplanted by the Central New York Telephone Company, as is noticed on a subsequent page of this volume.

Yet another charter amendment enlarged the northern bounds of the city by taking in a strip of land from Deerfield of nearly half a mile in width, extending from opposite the western point of the original city line to a point some distance north of the northern point of Hubbell's Bend in the river. This latter act grew out of a proposition to straighten the channel of the Mohawk along the northern boundaries of the city—a proposition which was much discussed during the year 1890.

Perhaps the most important improvements made under direction of the council related to the paving and lighting of the streets. Early in

1882 it was ordered that Fayette street should be paved with sandstone, and the contract was let. In the following year, after three extensions of time had been granted to the contractor, the work was finished, though not to the satisfaction of the lot holders of the street, and they obtained an injunction restraining from payment. The injunction was after a time dismissed and the money collected. The affair created much delay and ill feeling before it was finally settled. In March, 1883, it was resolved to pave Bleecker street from Genesee as far as Albany with sandstone, and thence to Culver avenue with McAdam pavement, and to transfer the track of the Utica and Mohawk Street Railroad to the middle of the street, this track having, in compliance with the wishes of its residents, been previously placed on the north side. The resolution was vetoed by the mayor, but was passed over his veto. The work was entered upon, but soon afterward, May 25th, a portion of the track was torn up by the lot holders. It was relaid, but was again twice torn up in the course of the following year. A suit was brought by the company against the city; there were conferences between the company, committees of the council, and the dwellers on the street, and the matter formed a subject of much controversy and excitement throughout the year 1884. It was finally disposed of by an agreement to place the track in the center along that part of the street which lies between the intersecting streets of Mohawk and Jefferson, and to leave the remainder on the north side. In July, 1883, it was determined that Lansing street should be paved with Hammond stone and Eagle street with Telford pavement, and the work was effected. The report of the city surveyor showed that in the year 1883 there were ninety-four miles of streets within the city, of which between fourteen and fifteen were paved, a large portion being cobble. But a new era was beginning, when a better kind of pavement was in demand. In 1885 preliminary steps were taken toward paving Rutger street with asphalt and this was laid down the following year. In 1887 John street from Bagg's Square to Bleecker street was paved with granite and Steuben street with sandstone; in 1888 Genesee from Eagle street to the city line, Garden and West to South were laid in asphalt, and the lower block of Howard avenue with sandstone; in 1889 Hopper, the lower section of Miller, Cornelia, Elizabeth, Albany, and the upper sections of John and Miller were pro-

vided with pavement, nearly all with asphalt. The next year Kemble, Mary, Saratoga, Brinkerhoff, and Seymour avenues, Dudley and Broadway were paved with asphalt and Burchard with granite. In 1891 Rome street was paved with sandstone, Whitesboro from Genesee to Potter's bridge was paved with asphalt, as likewise Columbia from Genesee to Whitesboro, and the upper end of Whitesboro as far as the old city line with silica baryta. In the case of Genesee street opposition to payment arose among a portion of the lot holders, from the fact that the contractor did not pave between the two tracks of the street railroad and along two feet on each side of them. Legal proceedings were instituted and it was decided that these parties should pay their proportion of the assessment. From this decision they appealed to a higher court and payment has not yet been made. Difficulty from a similar cause occurred in the laying of Columbia street, but which was sooner settled. Nor was the paving of Steuben wholly unattended with obstacles. The desire for better pavement is strongly felt throughout the city and will no doubt continue with further advantage to the community.

At the beginning of this decade a contract was in existence for lighting with naphtha such parts of the city as were not furnished with gas. It was annulled June 15, 1882, and soon afterward one was made with another company for a term of five years. This, too, being unsatisfactory for proper illumination the board entered into an arrangement with the Utica Gaslight Company, the latter having the right of lighting with electricity. They did light with electricity a few lamps in the business part of the city. In December, 1887, the Utica Electric Light Company, using the Ft. Wayne and Jenne system, undertook to do the lighting, and in 1890 their contract was renewed. They are paid $35 per light for 365 nights. The 367 lamps which they engaged to light not proving enough to illuminate sufficiently the council has directed that thirty-three more should be put in use. The newer ones are the Brown lamp, the Slattery lamp being discarded.

In 1883 the Utica Water Works sued the city for repudiation of its indebtedness to the company incurred in the previous year, which repudiation was based on an alleged insufficiency in the supply of water, the company also claiming the failure of the payment agreed upon by the city of six per cent. on the cost of the street mains. Pending the

controversy a project was discussed of establishing by the city a plant of its own to supply it with water. But, though talked of, nothing was effected and the city was forced to cancel its indebtedness. The water company, however, set about enlarging its reservoirs and increasing the number and capacity of its pipes, and at a cost of about $150,000 was enabled to furnish water at a lower rate than that which had been previously charged.

Among the most important improvements of the decade is the development of the street railway system. In 1886 the Utica Belt Line Railroad Company was organized and immediately began the construction of a new system of surface roads extending through all parts of the city. In December of the same year the company leased from the Utica, Clinton, and Binghamton Railroad Company its line running to New Hartford and the New Hartford and Whitesboro line running to Whitesboro. This was followed by the extension of the latter by means of a branch line to New York Mills. In the same year the company obtained permission to lay the South street and the Blandina street lines, and also the West Belt line. These several lines were made up of twenty-three miles of track. A very complete and satisfactory horse car service was then established, which was liberally patronized. This enlarged street railway service contributed very materially to the growth and prosperity of Utica.

In August, 1889, it was determined by the management to abandon the use of horses in the propulsion of the cars, and in their stead to operate the entire system by electricity. The well-known banking house of A. D. Mather & Co. had up to this time owned a controlling interest in the Belt Line Railroad, and in connection with John W. Boyle managed successfully and profitably this growing property. The Thomson-Houston system of electric traction was adopted, and the Belt Line Railroad, together with the Utica and Mohawk Street Railroad, a line about two miles long running easterly to the Masonic Home, were in 1889 and 1890 electrically constructed and equipped and are operated as electric roads, giving excellent service and doing much to extend the city's bounds.

Among the events of general interest that have transpired during the decade were the following: In March, 1880, the Mohawk Valley Cot-

Joshua Mackey

ton Manufacturing Company was organized. The company erected a factory near the eastern end of Broad street and in September, 1882, its first piece of goods was on sale. In February of this latter year was formed the Skenandoa Company for the making of cotton yarn. The company started with a capital of $200,000, which was afterward increased, as was also the capacity of the mill, which they built in the vicinity of the one just mentioned. These, together with the iron pipe factory of Charles Millar, which was a little later in its origin and placed somewhat farther east, have by reason of the need of homes for the operatives contributed materially to the growth of the eastern part of the city.

In July, 1880, the appeal from Utica and New Hartford to the State assessors against the supervisors of Oneida County for raising the valuation of the assessors on the appellants was heard, and after much evidence and argument the appeal was sustained. It was proved that values and rents had decreased instead of increasing. In this connection it may be stated that a statement of the rents of some twenty stores on Genesee street for eight years from 1875 to 1882 showed a steady decrease in their rents from $20,700 to $11,775. It is proper to add that they subsequently picked up.

In February, 1882, the Reformed Church, situated on the corner of Genesee and Cornelia streets, was destroyed by fire with a loss of $25,000. It was handsomely rebuilt and its interior tastefully decorated. Other churches newly erected or rebuilt during this period are Plymouth, by the Congregationalists, on Plant street; Olivet, by the Presbyterians, on Howard avenue (1890); the Holy Cross, by the Episcopalians, in East Utica, and St. Andrew's Mission, on Faxton street (1891); St. Francis de Sales, by the Roman Catholics, corner of High and Eagle streets (1888); the Church of Our Father, by the Universalists, in East Utica (1891); of the Moravians, corner of Cooper and Cornelia streets; the Century, by the Methodists; and the Highland, by the Presbyterians (1891). Grace Church also received in 1890 an addition to its length and extensive improvements within. The West Shore Railroad was in process of construction and was opened for travel in 1884.

Relatives of Baron von Steuben, who as guests of the nation had been present at the centennial celebration of the surrender of York-

town, came here soon after to visit the grave of the baron at Remsen in this county. They were received by delegates from the Oneida Historical Society, who accompanied them in their visit, and were addressed by John F. Seymour. In April, 1882, the postoffice was removed to the still unfinished government building. The building was completed in the fall at a cost of upwards of $484,000 and received the court-room and the chambers of the judge and clerk of the U. S. District Court. In September, 1882, the State Fair was again held in Utica; its success was considerable, the receipts amounting to $15,540. In December, 1883, the match factory in the gulf was burned with a loss of $25,000, and not long afterward the Empire Brewery, whose loss was $35,000. A much more disastrous fire occurred on the 2d of the following March. Though not so extensive in reach as the fire of 1837 the loss incurred was probably twice as great. It extended from the store of Edward Martin, No. 123 Genesee street, as far along Genesee and Catharine as Peckham's furnace opposite Franklin street, sweeping away every building on the southern side of both these streets and doing damage to the upper part of the First National Bank on the northern side. The loss to individuals has proved a fortunate gain to the community, inasmuch as the finer structures that replaced the former ones have added much to the beauty of the streets. The American District Telegraph and Telephone Company was organized in December, 1877, and in May, 1879, began using the Edison apparatus. In May, 1882, the Central New York Telegraph Company was organized with a capital of $500,000 and its center of operation was located here. It soon absorbed the rights and the property of preceding companies, the District Telephone, the Baxter, etc., and greatly increased the facilities and the circuit of this business.

Another important enterprise of this era was the building of the handsome and costly edifice for the Y. M. C. A., a brief account of which is given in another place in these pages. The destruction by fire of the Oneida National Bank on the 10th of June, 1886, caused its replacement by a finer and more desirable structure, which was finished in September of the following year. A home for the indigent and disabled Masons of the State, with their families, was in contemplation by the members of this organization as early as 1884. After deliberate ex-

amination of numerous sites that had been offered them in different parts of the State it was determined to place this home on the eastern border of Utica. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone in the spring of 1891 was made the occasion of a very large gathering of the members of the order and a public procession which has never been exceeded in this city in the magnitude and the imposing nature of its display. The presence of this institution, when completed and occupied, must tend materially to add to the prosperity of the city.

Another ceremony attended the unveiling of the soldiers' monument in the fall of 1891. The building of this monument to the memory of the Oneida County soldiers who had been killed in the war of the Rebellion had been for a long time under consideration, and the raising of the necessary funds was the earnest work of a few persons. These funds were obtained through gifts, through public entertainments managed largely by the ladies, and finally by means of a direct tax authorized by public vote.

A home for old men, in connection with Faxton Hospital, was built in 1890, and in 1891 extensive additions were made to the State Hospital and to the Utica Orphan Asylum.

Another event of the latter part of the decade should here be recorded. Edward D. Matthews came in possession of the Ballou farm, a tract of land lying west of the State Hospital, which had long been in litigation. It is elevated, healthful, and commands a wide and beautiful prospect. Most of it runs south from the Whitesboro road and alongside of the Hospital farm several thousand feet. It has been graded, laid out in three extended avenues and numerous cross streets, and is offered for sale for building purposes. A street through the upper part of the tract continuous with Hickory street and reaching westward to Louis street, cutting the Hospital farm some 1,540 feet to the rear of the hospital buildings, will probably soon be opened, and thus offer the shortest road to New York Mills. The lots are sold under desirable restrictions as to size and character of buildings, sale of liquor, gambling, etc., upon easy terms of payment. These highlands, so called, are in demand as future homes, while they present greatly needed facilities for the westward growth of the city. A new church and a few houses have already been erected thereon.

Following are the principal officers of the city during the last decade: Mayors: 1880, Thomas J. Spriggs; 1881, James Miller; 1882, Francis M. Burdick; 1883, Charles A. Doolittle; 1884, James S. Sherman; 1885–87, Thomas E. Kinney; 1888, Henry Martin; 1889, S. J. Barrows; 1890, Alexander T. Goodwin. Clerks: 1879–84, Patrick J. McQuade; 1885–87, Thomas S. Geary; 1888 to the present time, Patrick J. McQuade. Treasurers: 1879–80, Jacob Schwab; 1881–82, James T. McLaughlin; 1883–88, William F. Hoerlein; 1889, Edmund A. O'Brien; 1890, Patrick Griffin. Corporation counsel: 1879–83, Samuel J. Barrows; 1884, Edward D. Matthews; 1885, Myron W. Van Auken; 1886, Charles A. Talcott; 1887, Myron W. Van Auken; 1888–90, Frederick B. Spriggs. Recorders: 1875 to 1884, Patrick F. Bulger. City judges; 1884, Patrick F. Bulger; 1888–90, Samuel A. Beardsley. Aldermen; 1880, William P. Carpenter, John D. Jones, Patrick F. Quinlan, Luke Hill, John Carney, William Reichert, John N. Siegrist; 1881, Fred Haak, William H. Price, Joseph Tessey, Michael J. Dulan, James Hayes, John M. Siegrist; 1882, H. Ray Barnes, John D. Jones, Patrick F. Quinlan, Horatio S. Van Valkenberg, George C. Helfert, William Reichert; 1883, Fred Haak, Moses Barney, Joseph Tessey, Gottlieb Zitzner, James Hayes, Michael Doll; 1884, H. Ray Barnes, George J. Buchanan, William McTiernan, Edward M. Brown, John F. Geerer, Joseph P. Davis; 1885, Henry Kinzinger, Charles I. Williams, John S. Bach, John P. Murphy, James Hayes, David T. Jones; 1886, H. Ray Barnes, Edward J. Dillon, James Hackett, Edward M. Brown, Horatio S. Van Valkenberg, William Reichert; 1887, Henry Kinzinger, Daniel McGucken, Joseph Tessey, John P. Murphy, Willard D. Ball, Michael Doll; 1888, H. Ray Barnes, John D. Jones, James Hackett, Thomas Heslan, Enoch Jones, Joseph P. Davis; 1889, John L. Dowd, William G. McNall (to fill vacancy), Daniel McGucken, Joseph Tessey, John P. Day, Willard D. Ball, Michael Doll; 1890, H. Ray Barnes, Hudson Bidwell, James Hackett, John Redmond, James Mulligan, Joseph Hollingworth, jr. (to fill vacancy), Charles F. Clark.

Thus far an outline of the municipal and civil history of Utica has been presented, together with notices of many of its past innabitants, from the earliest settlement of the place down to the year 1891. It remains to consider the institutions and co-operating enterprises in which

its people have been and are now enlisted. In the chapters which follow these will be briefly treated and in a manner that must needs be succinct and statistical. Other biographies will be found in these various chapters and in the Biographical Department of the work.

CHAPTER XII.

MODES OF TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION.

The Mohawk River as a Public Waterway — The Genesee Turnpike — Early Stages — Construction and Opening of the Erie Canal — Early Railroads East and West — The Plank Road Era — Northern and Southern Railroads.

SETTLERS in a wilderness country are never long located before they feel the pressing necessity of roads of some description, and this is true even in those favored localities where nature herself has supplied waterways over which may be transported the meager belongings of the pioneer. As far as relates to the early settlements on the site of the city of Utica the Mohawk River, then a stream of much larger volume than at the present time, was a natural highway, and the first one over which the pioneers of this locality transported their little stores with comparative ease and later their surplus produce to the markets of the East. This river was used for those purposes before as well as long after there were any roads in the vicinity of its upper waters that deserved the name of highways. There were of course Indian trails extending the entire length of the immediate territory over which ruled the powerful nations of the Iroquois, but probably few of them were used as roadways in this vicinity, either in their primitive condition or after subsequent improvement. Indian trails were as a rule tortuous in their courses to an extent that would make the white pioneer shun them. The Indian would make a detour of miles around a swampy locality where the white man would build a corduroy road across it; the red man would go around a hill rather than climb it.

The earlier boats in use upon the Mohawk were Canadian batteaux, clinker built, and capable of carrying one and a half to two tons up the stream and five tons downward. They were known as three-handed or four-handed boats, according as they required three or four men to propel them, or, with reference to their capacity, two or three hogshead batteaux. They were forced over the rapids with poles and ropes, the latter drawn by men on the shore. Such was the mode of transporting merchandise and Indian commodities to and from the West until some time after the Revolution.

The early navigation of the Mohawk and contiguous waters was greatly facilitated in 1796 by the improvements of the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company, which was incorporated under an act passed March 30, 1792. The project of connecting the Hudson River with Lake Champlain and Western waters by means of canals was discussed before the Revolutionary war; but that struggle in which the whole energies of the new country were involved put an end to the matter for a time. When the company was finally organized a list of nearly thirty directors pushed ahead the work. The plan contemplated a canal and locks around the Little Falls on the Mohawk, a canal across the portage at Rome, and the improvement of Wood Creek and the Oneida, Seneca, and Oswego Rivers. The work was completed, as stated, and proved a very useful improvement in developing the western part of the State. About the year 1812 it was estimated that 300 boats with 1,500 tons of merchandise went through the canal across the Rome portage in a single year. With the completion of the Erie Canal this waterway was abandoned.

After the enlargement of the locks by this company the boats carried twenty tons or more in high water and eight to ten in what was called "full channel" water, which meant twenty inches over the rifts. These latter boats were known as Durham boats, and were in shape not unlike a canal scow, being low and open, fitted with a walking-board along the gunwale, and with a mast that could be raised when required. They were propelled by means of long poles thrust into the river and pushed from the shoulders of men, who walked from end to end of the boat, bowed almost to the face in their efforts to move it forward. The poles had heads that rested against the shoulder, which was often galled like that

of a collar-worn horse. Down the stream advantage was taken of the current, and along the straight reaches of the channel and when the wind was favorable a sail was hoisted. The crew consisted of five or six hands, who considered themselves fortunate when they made ten miles in one day. The delay of unloading at Little Falls had been obviated, but it was found more difficult to force large than small craft over the rapids. Several boats usually went in company, and if any arrived first at a rift they awaited the approach of the others that the united strength of many might aid in the labor before them.[1] From a Schenectady paper of 1803 we get an idea of the dimensions of one of these Durham boats then on her first trip: "She is sixty-three feet keel, eleven feet wide, and two feet three inches deep. When loaded she draws two feet of water and will carry twenty four tons. She now brought down 250 bushels of wheat and will next trip bring 800." In 1791 it cost from $75 to $100 per ton for transportation from Seneca Lake to Albany; in 1796 the cost was reduced to $32 per ton and to $16 on returned cargoes.

In further illustration of boat traveling on the Mohawk in former times is inserted the following from the journal of travels made through several of the inland States in 1807–08 by Christian Schultz, jr.:[2]

"I have noticed but three different kinds of boats used in navigating the river. Those called Schenectady boats are generally preferred and will carry about ten tons burthen when the river is high; but when it is low, as at this time, they will not take more than from three to four; they generally advance against the stream at the rate of from eighteen to twenty or twenty-five miles a day. These boats are built very much after the model of our Long Island round bottom skiffs, but proportionately larger, being from forty to fifty feet in length, and steered by a large swing oar of the same length. They have likewise a movable mast in the middle. When the wind serves they set a square sail and top sail, which, at a few miles distance, give them all the appearance of small square-rigged vessels coming down before the wind. Our *galley* which I am just now informed is called the *Mohawk Regulator*, has gone at the rate of six miles an hour against the stream; and during

[1] Simms's History of Schoharie County.
[2] See illustration on another page of this work.

this time, believe me, nothing can be more charming than sailing on the Mohawk.

"It is not often, however, that a fair wind will serve for more than three or four miles together, as the irregular course of the river renders its aid very precarious; their chief dependence, therefore, is upon their pike poles. These are generally from eighteen to twenty-two feet in length, having a sharp pointed iron, with a socket weighing ten or twelve pounds, affixed to the lower end; the upper has a large knob, called a button, mounted upon it so that the poleman may press upon it his whole weight without endangering his person. This manner of impelling the boat forward is extremely laborious, and none but those who have been for some time accustomed to it can manage these poles with any kind of advantage. Within the boat on each side is fixed a plank running fore and aft, with a number of cross cleats nailed upon it for the purpose of giving the poleman a sure footing in hard poling. The men after setting their poles against a rock, bank, or bottom of the river, declining their heads very low, place the upper end or button against the back (front ?) part of their right or left shoulders (according to the side on which they may be poling); then falling down on their hands and toes creep the whole length of the gang-boards and send the boat forward with considerable speed. The first sight of four men on each side of a boat creeping along on their hands and toes apparently transfixed by a large pole is no small curiosity, nor was it until I had observed their perseverance for 200 or 300 yards that I became satisfied they were not playing some pranks. From the general practice of this method as likewise from my own trials and observations I am convinced that they have fallen upon the most powerful way possible to exert their bodily strength for the purpose required. The position, however, was so extremely awkward to me that I doubt whether the description I have attempted will give you an adequate idea of the procedure. I have met with another kind of boat on this river which is called a dorm or dorem; how it is spelt I know not [Durham]. The only difference I could observe in this from the former one is that it is built sharp at both ends, and generally much larger and stouter. They have likewise flats similar to those you have seen on the Susquehanna, but much lighter built and longer. On all these they occasionally carry the sails before mentioned.

VOYAGING ON THE MOHAWK.

"The Mohawk is by no means dangerous to ascend on account of the slowness of the boat's progress; but as it is full of rocks, stones, and shallows there is some risk in descending it of staving the boat, and at this season is so low as to require it to be dragged by hand over many places. The channel in some instances is not more than eight feet in width, which will barely permit a boat to pass by rubbing on both sides. This is sometimes caused by natural or accidental obstructions of rocks in the channel, but oftener by artificial means. This which at first view would appear to be an inconvenience is produced by two lines or ridges of stone generally constructed on sandy, gravelly, or stony shallows, in such a manner as to form an acute angle were they to meet, the extremities of which widen as they extend up the river, whilst at the lower end there is just space enough left to admit the passage of a boat. The water being thus collected at the widest part of these ridges, and continually pent up within narrower limits as it descends, causes a rise at the passage, so that where the depth was no more than eight inches before a contrivance of this kind will raise it to twelve; and strange as it may appear a boat drawing fifteen inches will pass through it with ease and safety. The cause is simply this: the boat, being somewhat below the passage, is brought forward with considerable velocity, and the moment it dashes into the passage its resistance to the current is such as to cause a swell of four or five inches more, which affords it an easy passage over the shoal."

Mr. Post had several boats employed in conveying produce and ran three stage boats for passengers. In 1812 Eri Lusher & Co. were running during the season a weekly line of boats from Schenectady for Cayuga, Seneca Falls, and Oswego, and by means of wagons also, which were kept in constant readiness, they were enabled to "transport from Albany to any part of the western country either by land or water whatever property might be directed to their care." Parties living at a distance from the water communication were assured that their goods would be delivered at any place they might designate. They advertised also stage boats to run between Utica and Schenectady for the accommodation of passengers, which, leaving Utica twice a week at 5 A. M., were to arrive in Schenectady the following morning in time for breakfast, and thence the passengers were to be conveyed in carriages to Albany.

Turning our attention to the early overland roadways we find that in 1794 legislative action was taken and three commissioners were appointed to lay out a road from Utica *via* Cayuga Ferry and Canandaigua to the Genesee River at Avon, and in that and the following years appropriations were made to aid in its construction. The portion of the road from Albany to Utica was doubtless constructed first and was generally known as the "State Road," while that section from Utica to the Genesee River was called the "Genesee Road." The road was not immediately constructed, and in 1797 Colonel Williamson, who traveled through the country as agent for English landowners, characterized it as little better than an Indian trail. But early in 1797 the legislature passed an act authorizing the raising of $45,000 by a lottery for the benefit of the various roads in the State, $13,900 of which sum was to be appropriated to the use of the Genesee road. This action resulted in the rapid completion of the road, which was so far advanced by the 30th of September, 1797, that a coach of four passengers left Old Fort Schuyler (Utica) and arrived at Geneva, Ontario County, a distance of 100 miles, on the 2d of October. This section was the first opened west of Utica, the inhabitants along the line subscribing 4,000 days' work to aid in its construction. The road was sixty-four feet wide and built of earth and gravel, with numerous sections of "corduroy" over swampy places, and bridges over ravines and streams. Imperfect as this early road undoubtedly was in many respects it was still a wonderful improvement, and the inhabitants of the western part of the State rejoiced greatly over its completion.

But in a short time it was seen that a more perfect highway than this was a necessity, and in 1800 the Seneca Turnpike Company, with a capital of $110,000, was chartered by the legislature. The shares were $50 each. The commissioners were Jedediah Sanger, of New Hartford, and Benjamin Walker, of Utica, for Oneida County, Charles Williamson and Israel Chapin, of Ontario County. According to the journal of John Maude, an English traveler who passed through Utica on his way to Niagara Falls, one mile of it only was completed in July, 1800. This road passed through the villages of New Hartford, Kirkland, Lairdsville, Vernon, and Oneida Castle. The road leading into Utica from the East seems to have been still unfinished at this time, as

would appear from an advertisement of the Mohawk Turnpike and Bridge Company, published in the village paper of October 21, 1800, in which the said company solicited proposals for a bridge over the Mohawk, at Schenectady, for completing the road for the ten miles lying immediately east of Utica, and for finishing other portions farther east.

Up to the date of the organization of the Seneca Turnpike Company the road leading across the Mohawk bottom between Utica and Deerfield had been very tortuous and at times nearly impassable. About this time it was straightened across this intervale and otherwise improved, but it was several years before it became a tolerable road. The building of the great western thoroughfare was the first important factor in the growth and advancement of Utica, for it virtually made it the head of navigation and the principal landing place on the Mohawk River for the emigration then just beginning to seek the fertile regions in Western New York, and the embryo commerce destined to expand in the swift-coming years to fabulous proportions. The opening of this road ten miles to the south forced Rome to take the second place in the county in commercial importance and give Utica the preponderance which she still retains. Over this thoroughfare ran the early stages, some of whose owners, managers, and drivers became in later years leading citizens of this and other cities. Prominent among them was Jason Parker, who came here in 1794 from Adams, Mass., of which place he was a native. His first employment was as post-rider between Canajoharie and Whitestown. These journeys were made on horseback and sometimes on foot, and his wife now and then assisted him, eking out the trip between Utica and Whitesboro. The contract from the government for carrying the mails, which had been given the year previous to one Simeon Pool, soon passed into his hands. It is related that on one occasion when Mr. Parker arrived with the mail from Albany it contained six letters for the inhabitants of Old Fort Schuyler. This remarkable fact was heralded from one end of the settlement to the other, and some were incredulous until assured of its truth by the postmaster, John Post. In August, 1795, Mr. Parker began running a stage between the above mentioned places, and thus announced his undertaking:

"The mail leaves Whitestown every Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M. and proceeds to Old Fort Schuyler the same evening; next morning starts at 4 o'clock, and arrives in Canajoharie in the evening, exchanges passengers with the Albany and Cooperstown stages, and the next day returns to Old Fort Schuyler. Fare for passengers $2.00; way passengers four cents per mile, fourteen pounds of baggage gratis; one hundred and fifty pounds weight rated the same as a passenger. Seats may be had by applying at the postoffice, Whitestown, at the house of the subscriber, Old Fort Schuyler, or at Captain Roof's, Canajoharie."

That his experiment was a difficult and doubtful one when left unaided by the fostering care of the government we may justly infer, and we are not surprised to find him joining with eastern proprietors in a call for legislative help. Their petition, which is dated January 18, 1797, sets forth that "at an early day, and when no other persons could be prevailed on to hazard so precarious an undertaking, they set up a line of stages from Albany to Lansingburg and another from Albany to Whitestown, and for several years ran them at great loss to themselves, in anxious hope and expectation that, by persevering in so laudable an undertaking, they should at some future time receive a compensation, when the population of this new and growing country would admit." Then adverting to the embarrassing and destructive consequences of opposition which had been set up on some of the eastern lines the petitioners continue as follows: "The western line must inevitably share the same fate unless your petitioners can obtain the interference of the honorable the legislature. And although they are desirous of continuing to prosecute their present concerns in the stages, particularly on the western routes, they dare not flatter themselves in being able to do it unless they can obtain an act of exclusive privilege for a certain number of years." Whether their petition achieved them any good we are unable to say, but in November, 1799, we find that the mail stage between Schenectady and Utica is still run twice a week by "the public's most humble servants," Moses Beal and Jason Parker. In 1802 the public are further informed that, in addition to the above arrangements, "a stage for the conveyance of the mail, and those who wish to travel by stage, will start from Utica for Onondaga twice a week."

In March, 1803, Mr. Parker is again before the legislature, in company with Levi Stephens and other associates, suing for the exclusive right of running stages from the village of Utica to the village of Canandaigua for the term of ten years, and averring that "the present emoluments are inadequate to reimburse the expenses by the proprietors." Accordingly an act was passed the following year granting to Jason Parker and Levi Stephens the exclusive right for seven years of running a line of stages, for the conveyance of passengers, at least twice a week, along the Genesee road, or Seneca turnpike, between the above mentioned villages. They were bound to furnish four good and substantial, covered wagons or sleighs, and sufficient horses to run the same. The fare was not to exceed five cents per mile, and they were to run through in forty-eight hours, accidents excepted. They were forbidden to carry more than seven passengers in any one carriage, except by the unanimous consent of said passengers. If four passengers above the seven applied for passage they were obliged to fit out and start an extra carriage for their accommodation; any number less than four might be accommodated by paying the rate of four.

By September, 1810, a greater degree of expedition was attained on the eastern route, so that we read of a daily line of stages between Albany and Utica, and in September, 1811, of another line three times a week in addition to the daily one. In January of the latter year the route westward had been extended to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Thus he commenced by such humble beginnings a business which, partly alone and partly in association, he prosecuted throughout his life time, and which within that time increased so as to become one of the largest business organizations ever formed in the place. At the time of his decease there were eight daily lines of stages running through Utica, east and west, besides twelve daily, semi-weekly, or weekly lines running north and south, in most of which he was or had been interested.

But Mr. Parker's activity was not wholly expended in the running of stages. Besides serving as a trustee of the village, and besides bearing a share in the public undertakings of the day that concerned him equally with his fellow citizens, he also carried on milling and flouring. He also at an early period had an interest with Stalham Williams in mercantile business.

Engd by E.G.R. Williams & Bro N.Y.

S. D. Childs

T. S. Faxton, S. D. Childs, and John Butterfield, all of whom became prominent in the travel and transportation business, as we shall see, were greatly indebted to Mr. Parker for the impetus which started them on successful careers; the former joined him as his outside assistant in 1813, Mr. Childs as his book-keeper in 1816, and the latter in 1822, at first as a runner and eventually as his successor in the stage and transportation business, though he was never, as Messrs. Faxton and Childs were, one of the firm of J. Parker & Co. Mr. Parker died in 1830 in the full enjoyment of the respect of all who knew him.

It is interesting to note some of the legislative regulations imposed upon those early stage proprietors. The more important of these enactments are recorded on the preceding page. Stage proprietors were regarded then the same as railroad companies are regarded now. They possessed certain responsibilities as public servants and in most cases complied with every requirement of the law. It is interesting as well to notice the comparison between legislative regulations governing transportation companies of that time and similar rules applying to like bodies of to-day.

Joshua Ostrom, son of Judge David Ostrom, began running stages at an early date, and in 1810–11 he and his partners were in close competition with Jason Parker & Co. A glance at their respective advertisements will be of interest as illustrating not only the gradual advance in the business of staging, but showing also the rivalry and strife which then prevailed between the opposing companies. On the 20th of September, 1810, Joshua Ostrom, Baker & Swan, and J. Wetmore & Co. announced a new steamboat line of stages which will leave Albany Monday and Friday; Utica, Monday and Thursday. The competing companies, Powell & Parker, Campbell & Co., "in order to prevent the delay at Utica" in their western line, determined to run their stages every day. Next Ostrom & Co. ran theirs three times a week, but "without the encumbrance of postoffice regulations." Then on the 21st of January, 1811, we find the following announcement from Parker & Powell: "Eight changes of horses. The mail stage now leaves Bagg's, Utica, every morning at 4 o'clock. Passengers will breakfast at Maynard's, Herkimer, dine at Josiah Shepard's, Palatine, and sup (on oysters) at Thomas Powell's Tontine Coffee House, Schenectady. Those

ladies and gentlemen who will favor this line with their patronage may be assured of having good horses, attentive drivers, warm carriages, and that there shall not be any running or racing of horses on the line." The rival proprietors, still unencumbered by postoffice regulations, were ready a week later to "go through in one day, unless the extreme badness of the traveling rendered it utterly impossible." Passengers were to "have the liberty of breakfasting, dining, and supping where, when, and on what they please. No more than eight passengers unless by unanimous consent." Only one further advertisement of Mr. Ostrom and his associates appears, and this is dated April, 1811, for he failed and wound up his affairs.

Under date of May, 1811, appeared the following announcement: "Powell, Parker, Baker & Co., Parker & Powell, Hosmer & Co., and Landon & Co. ran a line of stages from Albany to Niagara Falls. N. B.—The public will observe that this is the only line which reaches the Falls and that the stages of the speculative oppositionists who impose on travelers by assuring them that their stages extend to Canandaigua or the Niagara Falls go no farther than Utica; but that the present line of stages will afford them a safe and direct passage either to Utica, Canandaigua, Buffalo, or the Falls, without subjecting the passengers to the trouble of applying to another stage for conveyance. Fare from Albany to Utica, $5.50; from Utica to Geneva, $5; Utica to Canandaigua, $5.75; from Canandaigua to Buffalo, six cents per mile." In September, 1816, Jason Parker & Co., with half a dozen confederates, in addition to their stages which left Utica and Canandaigua six times a week and ran through in a day and a half, were running a line three times a week between Albany and Canandaigua, going by the way of Auburn, Skaneateles, Onondaga, Manlius, Cazenovia, Madison, and Cherry Valley, and these stages went through in two days.

The English traveler from whom we have already quoted gave a list of the principal taverns and stopping places on the road from Albany to Geneva. Those between Fort Schuyler and Geneva were as follows, with their distances from each other: "From Fort Schuyler to Laird's on the Great Genesee road, 10; Van Epp's, near the Oneida Reservation, 6; Sill's, at the Deep Spring, 11; Keeler's, junior, 12; Tyler's, Onondaga Hollow, 10; Rice's, Nine Mile Creek, 10; Cayuga Ferry, 20; Powell's Hotel, Geneva, 13."

The monopoly of staging enjoyed by Parker & Co. after the failure of Joshua Ostrom & Co., in 1812, continued until about 1821, when a new line was started by Peter Cole, aided at Utica by a plausable, super-politic runner named Henry S. Storms. This line was, however, soon overpowered, and the influence of Mr. Storms effectively met by introducing from Albany the energetic, driving John Butterfield, the services of the other runner being transferred to the packets. About 1828 the old line encountered more serious opposition when Josiah Bissell, of Rochester, set on foot a week-day line to traverse the State, and enlisted in its behalf the sympathies and the money of church members along the route. The project caused an intense degree of excitement; the sin of traveling on Sunday was freely discussed and a fierce war raged within and without the church. It was no long time after the preaching of Mr. Finney in the larger towns on the way, and when men's minds were alive to questions of religion. Dissensions in the Presbyterian Church of Utica were especially rife, because it was there that Messrs. Parker, Faxton, and Childs all attended, and the pastor, peaceable as he was and perhaps a little irresolute withal, found it hard to conduct himself to the satisfaction of every one. But the week-day line lacked both capital and skill in its managers, and besides had not the privilege enjoyed by the other of carrying the mail, and so after a contest which impoverished itself, and greatly straitened the resources of its rival, it finally yielded the field. Until 1836 this field continued free; but when the Utica and Schenectady road was opened the eastward route was blocked, and afterward, as the railway was gradually extended, other routes were more and more curtailed, and Parker's with the associate line of stages was brought to a close.

Mr. Butterfield proved equal to his duties and thoroughly identified himself with the success of the line of J. Parker & Co. After a time he met at the Canal Coffee House a traveler who wished to part with his horse and conveyance. These he bought and thus inaugurated a livery. To this he added as his means admitted, and after his marriage he also kept a boarding-house. Such were the beginnings of a life of great activity and enterprise, and which was bound up with most of the different kinds of transportation now practiced. For in every means undertaken to increase the facilities of travel and intercommuni-

cation John Butterfield was for a generation one of the foremost of the citizens of Utica. His livery grew until it became the leading one of the place. The connection with Parker & Co. lasted so long as they were still in business and was succeeded by important lines of his own, wherein he was a leading manager in the State until staging was superceded by railroads. He had his share, too, in the packet boats and then in the steamboats on Lake Ontario. He gave his earnest personal efforts to create the companies and raise the funds required for the construction of some of the plank roads leading out of the city, and was the originator of its street railroads.

His labors were arduous in stirring up the citizens to the importance of roads to the north and to the south, and to him is Utica largely if not principally indebted for the Black River and both of the southern railways. He was among the first who realized how a lucrative business could be formed by the rapid transportation of such articles as could afford to pay express charges, and he became an early director in the express company. To him as much as to any other individual, say the resolutions of the board, was due the high reputation which this company obtained in commercial circles throughout the country as well as the success that has attended it. In that organization he remained a directing power until the close of his life, and reaped from it a large pecuniary profit. He was also among the first to appreciate the capacities of the electric telegraph, and immediately upon the practical adaptation of the invention he joined with Messrs. Faxton, Wells, Livingston, and others in the establishment of the New York, Albany, and Buffalo Telegraph Company. His faith followed upon his sagacity, and he steadily urged and aided in the extension of lines and companies. He assisted likewise in putting in operation the Overland Mail Route, the precursor of the Pacific railroads, and which did much to demonstrate the importance of a continuous connection between the Atlantic and the Pacific States. Having long been a mail contractor he had the experience and practical knowledge essential for the execution of the work. Besides his part in the various operations above referred to Mr. Butterfield was a director in the Utica City National Bank, and was interested in other stock companies and business undertakings. At the same time he invested largely in city property, while

his cultivated land in the vicinity covers no inconsiderable space. The Butterfield House and the Gardner block are among the handsome edifices which he planned and built, and which have added materially to the city of his residence. On taking possession of the land on the New Hartford road, on a portion of which his late residence now stands, he extended his operations in farming, already carried on to a limited extent on Pleasant street.

However enterprising the men who had the management of those early stage routes, and however perfect their systems of transportation of passengers and freight, it soon became apparent that such primitive methods could not long endure through a section of country so rich in natural resources and growing so rapidly in population as the State of New York. For several years before the War of 1812 the subject of connecting the Hudson River with Lake Erie by an artificial waterway received a good deal of attention throughout the State. Three routes were in discussion, and as the committee were disposed to favor the one by way of Oswego all three were finally surveyed.

The War of 1812 caused a suspension of the whole project until the legislative session of 1816, when a memorial was presented to the legislature signed by more than 100,000 persons, calling on members to prosecute and complete the work without delay. Excavation began with appropriate ceremonies at Rome on the 4th of July, 1817. The eastern portion of the middle section, or so much of it as is included between Rome and Utica, was fit for navigation by the fall of 1819, and on the 22d of October the first boat sailed on the canal from Rome to Utica, the channel having been filled from Oriskany Creek on the previous day. It was a beautiful boat and was called the *Chief Engineer* in compliment to Benjamin Wright. It was fitted up to carry passengers and on the ensuing day the governor of the State and the Board of Commissioners, attended by about seventy ladies and gentlemen of Utica and vicinity, embarked upon it to return to Rome. The embarkation took place amid the ringing of bells, the roaring of cannon, and the loud acclamations of thousands of spectators.

From one of the papers of Utica of that date we borrow a few particulars of the event, as follows: "Seldom has there been seen more heart-felt joy than was manifested on this occasion; and the feelings of

those who viewed the departure from Utica of this the first boat which the waters of the canal had ever borne bordered on enthusiasm. All the way to the embankment across the Sauquoit Creek many hundreds of spectators followed the boat, and frequently filled the air with their animated cheers. At Whitesboro the arrival was announced by a national salute and by the cheers of people assembled to witness the scene. After a sail of a little more than four hours the boat arrived at Rome. It remained at that place until a quarter past three, when it set out on its return, and arrived at Utica ten minutes before eight. This first trial of the canal was highly gratifying, not only to the commissioners, but to all who beheld it; and if ever deep-felt gladness was exhibited it was in universal and full display throughout this excursion."

Nathan Williams, as president of the Board of Village Trustees, on the same day addressed a congratulatory letter to the Board of Canal Commissioners: "From Erie to the Atlantic, a distance of 500 miles, more than 300 is to be traversed by this canal. Considering the infancy of the settlements through which it is to pass, and that it is commenced by the efforts and patriotism of a single State, it will be viewed by future generations as a wonderful work. The experience of this day's excursion must do away with all doubt, if any remain, of the practicability of constructing this 'stupendous artificial river of the west.' It appears now indeed to be rendered certain that they who projected the plan, and they who so faithfully persevere to execute it under the wise sanction of our laws and the patriotic co-operation of our citizens, will be ranked among the greatest benefactors of our country."

In Governor Clinton's message of 1820 he reported ninety-four miles of the canal finished on the middle section, with a lateral branch from Syracuse to Salina. In April of that year a trip was made between Utica and Montezuma, in which a large company joined. On the 20th of May Governor Clinton and the canal commissioners, accompanied by as many gentlemen from Utica and Whitesboro as could be accommodated, went on the boats *Montezuma* and *Chief Engineer* from Utica to the Seneca River. On the first of June, we are informed by advertisement, that "boats for the accommodation of passengers 100 miles on the canal are now in operation by the 'The Erie

Canal Navigation Company.' They sail every Monday and Thursday morning from Utica at 9 o'clock and arrive at Canastota (Lenox) at 7 P. M.; proceed next day at 2 A. M. and arrive at Montezuma at 7 P. M. Price of passage including provisions, $4. A small advance to be made when the toll and lockage are established. For passage apply to Doolittle & Gold, or at the stage office." In the weekly chronicle of arrivals and departures on the canal, which began at this time to be published in the papers, we find that five boats departed and two arrived on the 1st of July, one each on the 2d, and four departed and one arrived on the 3d; between July 31st and August 7th there were twelve arrivals and nineteen clearances; between August 14th and August 25th there were twenty-two arrivals and seventeen clearances. Most of these boats were loaded with merchandise, two only carrying passengers. The Fourth of July was celebrated on the canal by a large concourse of people from various parts of the Western District. The *Oneida Chief* from Utica and the *Montezuma* from Cayuga Lake, accompanied by a number of other boats filled with passengers from the intermediate country, met at Syracuse. His excellency the governor with his secretaries and other gentlemen from New York were of the passengers from Utica.

The interest felt by Governor Clinton in this his favorite project brought him as we have seen often to the interior and western parts of the State. It was in the summer of 1820, while traveling up and down the course of the future canal, that he wrote his well known Letters of Hibernicus. From the mansion at Mr. Greig at Canandaigua, from Auburn, from Utica, and from other places he penned those classic letters to the *Statesman*—letters abounding in instruction upon the natural history and resources of the country through which he journeyed, and prophetic of the good to be expected from the completed canal. At the York House in Utica he held a conference with Dr. Barto, of Newport, and learned much of the composition and qualities of water-lime, which had been recently discovered and put in use on the canal by Canvass White, one of the engineers.

With the opening of the season of 1822 the packet boats *Montezuma* and *Oneida Chief* renewed their trips and there was also started by Bildad and Isaac Merrell a new boat called the *Utica Packet.* It had already

done service on the river as the *Commodore Perry*, and was dragged thence to its new channel. The canal had now become so great a curiosity that by midsummer the public houses were crowded with strangers from the East on their way to see it and to ride upon its waters. A new line of post coaches running from Albany to Utica was likewise announced.

The progress of the canal from the time of its beginning until it was nearly or quite completed gave a great impetus to the growth of Utica. At the date under consideration (1822–23) the village was growing rapidly, its population in the latter year being computed by its citizens at 4,000. The Erie Canal Navigation Company announced in April, 1823, that in addition to their last year's establishment they had incorporated into their line four new, spacious, and beautiful boats, and that they had commenced running regular trips between Utica and Rochester.

"The whole course of the great work from Utica to Rochester exhibits," says the *Albany Argus*, "the bustle and stir of business. The amount and variety of the productions which are constantly passing and repassing upon it fill the mind with astonishment. It is the flux and reflux of the great tide of Western wealth and Western enterprise." At a late period in the previous season water had been let into the channel of the eastern district. And now on the 10th of June, 1823, we read that "a line of elegant packet boats is preparing and will be ready to run between this village and Schenectady on the opening of the canal, which it is expected will take place about the 20th inst." This company, of which the trustees were E. Bacon, Ephraim Hart, and E. B. Shearman, started a boat at 8 o'clock every morning which it was expected would arrive at Schenectady at the same hour the following morning. And on the 8th of October was celebrated at Albany with imposing ceremony the completion of the whole eastern section and the ingress of waters to the Hudson. Thus in little more than six years 280 miles of this great artery of commerce were opened and its healthful influences already widely felt.

An influence that was at once produced to diminish former more inconvenient modes of transportation deserves our notice. The Seneca Turnpike Company in addition to its usual semi-annual dividend de-

closed in April, 1823, a regular dividend of five percent. The reasons for so doing they thus state: Previous to the completion of the middle section of the canal the proprietors of the road apprehended a great diminution in the value of their stock by the effect the canal would have upon the travel of the road—which runs its whole length of 363 miles parallel with the canal. The experiment has proved the canal to be very beneficial to the interest of the road company. The heavy goods with six to eight horses are now mostly removed from the road in consequence of the reduced price of transportation, and the light travel increased by the natural increase of business produced by the facility of intercourse with New York.

The canal was completed on the 26th day of October, 1825, water was admitted into it at Black Rock, and on the day the first boat accredited the Ludlowe sailed, passed through the mountain rocks and entered the lake. The opening ceremonies were attended with unbounded joy and enthusiasm. A flotilla of boats, having on board Governor Clinton and officers of the State government, a committee of the common council of the city of New York and numerous delegates from towns along the line of the canal, made the passage from Lake Erie to Sandy Hook. Leaving Buffalo on Wednesday morning it was their intention to be in Troy on the next night; but unforeseen delays hindered their arrival until Sunday noon. In the afternoon they attended divine worship at the Presbyterian Church. Early on Monday morning these fleeting united guests were received at the court-house, where an address was delivered by Judge Ezekiel Bacon in behalf of his fellow townsmen, to which Governor Clinton replied. They then recommenced and continued their excursion. In the evening the canal was illuminated along its course through the village by leaving no spaces un-lit. The committee from Troy appointed to take part in the celebration at New York consisted of William Carter, president of the corporation, Jesse Platt, Thomas H. Hubbard, Charles T. Bradstreet, Richard P. Lansing, and Alexander Conkey. Elsewhere, along the whole line and in the city of New York, the occasion was observed with similar demonstrations of delight. Medals were struck, sketches of canal scenes were imprinted on earthenware, on handkerchiefs, etc., in commemoration of the event.

As an evidence of the rapidity with which the canal was brought into use, and of the very great change which it made in the mode of transportation, particularly as regards freight, it may be stated that the number of canal boats which arrived at Albany during the season of 1823 was 1,329; during that of 1824 it was 2,687; during that of 1825 it was 3,336; and in 1826 it was about 7,000. The rate for transportation on the turnpike in 1826 was one and one-half cents per mile; the rate by the canal was five mills. But it should not, therefore, be inferred that all passengers deserted the stages for the packet boats. The canal passage was still tedious beside land travel, and was chosen chiefly by those who desired to lessen the fatigue of a journey; it was avoided where time was of account. Merchants, bankers, and tradesmen bound to or from the metropolis, lawyers in their progress to the courts, and all fulfilling engagements or intent only on business and who must needs go in haste made use of the stages. And though the number of those who then traveled by stage cannot be justly estimated by the multitudes who now daily sweep past on the rail, and though journeying by one's own conveyance, was formerly much more customary than at present, yet it is not difficult to conceive that stage travelers were numerous, and that the business which consisted in finding and regulating the means to carry them onward was a large and important one. At the date of the death of Mr. Parker, in 1828, there were eight daily lines of stages running through Utica east and west, besides four lines running north and south, with the departure and arrival of eighty-four stages weekly. And the old stages held their own to a considerable extent even after the railroad had been in operation several years; and the rivalry between the runners for the packet boats, the stages, and the railroad trains was intense, and often developed into riotous proceedings which the police of the village and city were called upon to quell.

The revised estimates of the cost of the canal placed it at nearly $5,000,000. By an act of May 11, 1835, an enlargement was ordered, which was begun in August, 1836, and completed in September, 1862, at a cost of $36,495,535. This of course greatly increased the capacity and usefulness of the canal and rendered it one of the finest artificial waterways in the world.

The Chenango Canal was opened to connect the Erie Canal at Utica

with the Susquehanna River at Binghamton; it is one of the many projects (most of which were never carried out) which sprang from the completion and success of the Erie Canal. Legislation for these artificial waterways in all parts of the country became very popular, and visionary people saw the State covered with a network of canals. The act authorizing the Chenango Canal was passed February 23, 1833, and the work of construction began in July, 1834. Several points of connection with the Erie Canal were discussed, and it was only by the most persistent and unremitting efforts that Utica was finally selected. To pay the expenses of securing the termination for this city a tax was imposed and in later years unavailing efforts were made to secure its payment by the State.

The canal was finished in October, 1836, at a cost of $2,782,124. It was ninety-seven miles long exclusive of feeders, forty feet wide at the surface, twenty-four at the bottom, and four feet deep, and calculated for boats from fifty to seventy tons. The canal was for a number of years of considerable importance to the city of Utica, especially for the conveyance thither of coal from the mines of Pennsylvania, but the construction of the railroad through the same section of country soon reduced its traffic, and after a good deal of discussion it was finally abandoned.

What may be properly termed a plank road era began about 1845–46, and within a few years thereafter the construction of those then necessary and useful roadways extended throughout the State. They were commonly built by stock companies organized under the "Act to provide for the incorporation of companies to construct plank roads and of companies to construct turnpike roads," which act was passed by the legislature on the 7th of May, 1847.

Becoming fully convinced of the value and importance of the new roadways the citizens of Utica held a meeting in January, 1847, at which resolutions were adopted setting forth the merits of plank roads, the desirability of building them between Utica and surrounding villages, and entreating the authorities for a general law endowing constructing companies and pledging $50,000 from the people of the city for the building of such roads as were then had in view. On the last day of June, 1847, an association was formed to construct a plank road

to the nothward. Its proposition was to start from the corners at Deerfield and extend to a tavern known as Hicks's, five miles north of the village of Remsen, whence other companies were to carry it onward. Its capital was $50,000, of which nearly four-fifths were taken in Utica. Seven of the nine directors were of Utica, as follows: John Butterfield, Ward Hunt, James Rockwell, Horatio Seymour, John B. Miller, Elisha W. Teackle, Jonathan R. Warner, John Billings, and Mather Beecher. Mr. Butterfield was its president and Benjamin F. Ray treasurer. Of this road the last plank was laid in the fall of 1848. The new highway was a source of great benefit for a number of years, was extensively traveled, and brought a reasonable profit to its owners; but with the increasing cost of plank, and still more with the opening of the Black River Railroad, its necessity was greatly lessened and its income reduced. When its charter expired in 1877 it was not renewed.

The northern was only one of these highways that were now taken in hand. The moneyed men of the town joined in league with those from without, and in meetings everywhere held unfolded their projects; funds were secured and companies formed, and ere long these roadways extended toward nearly every point of the compass. With Rome, with New Hartford and Clinton, with Bridgewater, Waterville, Burlington, Mohawk, and Schuyler our connections were vastly bettered.

The ultimate fate of these roads was in general similar to that depicted of the northern. While new and promotive of business and travel they seemed to be paying investments, and were kept in good condition so long as it cost but little to do so. But as they became worn and cost of repairs was enhanced the incomes were reduced, and many of them finally ruined their owners. A few exchanged their old planks for a basis of stone, but most were outrivaled by the railroads.

Prior to the year 1826 (only sixty-five years ago) there was not a railroad in America. In that year a road four miles in length, called the "Quincy Railroad," was built in Massachusetts for the transportation of granite from the celebrated quarries. The motive power was horses; the use of steam was hardly thought of at that time. In April of the year in which the Quincy Railroad was built the legislature of the State of New York chartered the "Mohawk and Hudson River Railroad Company" to construct a railroad between Albany and Schenectady.

This was the first chartered railroad company in the Union authorized to carry on a general transportation business of freight and passengers. It was the year the Erie Canal was brought fully into use, and it had already become a general conviction that at an early day a railroad would run along its course as a competitor for a share of the traffic. As business in all of its various channels rapidly increased, demanding increased activity on the part of merchants and manufacturers, the element of time became a larger factor in every man's business and had a distinct effect upon his profits and losses. Shrewd and far-seeing men realized that this line across the Emire State was the natural course for through trade, as it is now termed, and busy brains were speculating upon ways and means and possible results of building railways that would, at least, divide the traffic of the canal and the stages and prove a profitable investment. The capital of the Mohawk and Hudson River Company was $300,000 with the privilege of increasing it to $500,000.

In the meantime, and before work on this road was begun, railroads in other States were commenced, finished, and brought into use, with locomotives propelled by steam. Among these was the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad, which was chartered in May, 1834, and was first operated by steam in 1839. In August, 1830, and about twenty months before the expiration of the six years in which the road was to be built, the work of construction was begun and it was pushed forward with so much energy that in October, 1831, it was fully completed and carrying about 400 passengers daily on the average. This road, the first in the State, was of course crude in its plan, imperfect in construction, and expensive in operation. The road-bed was mostly of solid stone, and with such an unyielding foundation it acted as an anvil and the rolling stock as hammers to batter and wear out the timbers, crossties, and rails. Its cost was $68,000 per mile.

During the ten years subsequent to the charter of the first railroad in this State, the legislature granted many charters for the building of railroads in various parts of the State. The success, such as it was, of the road from Albany to Schenectady served to inspire confidence in more extensive and better railroads and taught many valuable lessons that later builders were not slow to turn to their own account. The charter

for the Utica and Schenectady Railroad was granted in 1833. The road was to run between those two places, on the north bank of the Mohawk River, and its western terminus to be at such point as should be determined by the common council of the city of Utica.

The capital stock of this railroad was placed at $2,000,000, and the work of construction was to be begun and $100,000 expended within two years, and the road to be completed within ten years after the passage of the act, or the charter of the company would be forfeited. Property (freight) was not to be transported over the road except the ordinary baggage of passengers, and the company was limited to four cents a mile for carrying passengers, and before beginning passenger transportation the company was required to pay or tender to the Mohawk Turnpike Company $22.50 on each share of the stock of said Turnpike Company. That turnpike was chartered in 1800, as noted on an earlier page.

The State reserved the right to become the owner of the railroad within ten years after its completion. Work was begun in the fall of the year 1834 and the road was fully finished at a cost of $20,000 per mile in the summer of 1836, so that it was in running order and regular trips were begun on the 2d of August of that year. The opening of the road was a great event, not only in Utica, but all along its line, and it was celebrated with enthusiasm. The newspapers throughout the State announced the opening with a grand flourish and boasted that the company had six locomotives, fifty cars, and fifty emigrant wagons, and that each car "would carry twenty-four passengers."

The business of the railroad appears to have been excellent from the outset, notwithstanding the various imperfections of the line and the rivalry between the runners for the packet boats on the canal, the stages, and the railroad, which became intense and continued for several years.

The next year after the Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company was chartered the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Company was organized, as before stated, and this fact — that there were to be railroad connections between Albany and Utica and Auburn and Syracuse — very naturally awakened the people along the line to the desirability of sup-

plying the necessary links to complete the chain from the Hudson River to the lakes. The railroads already built were well paying investments and would clearly be of great benefit in developing the country through which they passed.

These considerations led to the nomination for the legislature of the year 1836 of men whose power and influence would be potent and reliable for the introduction and passage of charters for other roads. In the fall of 1835 David Wager, of Utica, was chosen State senator from this county and in the Assembly were John Stryker, of Rome; Henry Graves, of Boonville; John W. Hale, of Clinton; William Knight, of Paris; and Jared C. Pettibone, of Lee. In the Assembly from Madison County were William J. Hough, of Cazenovia; John B. Yates, of Chittenango; and Ephraim Gray, of Lebanon. These three Madison County members were strong and influential men, and from their geographical location would naturally favor a route running farther south than the one finally selected. In the Assembly from Onondaga County were John Wilkinson, of Syracuse, a man who had already taken a deep and active interest in the new railroads; David Munro, of Camillus; Sanford C. Parker, of Marcellus; and Daniel Dennison, of Manlius. As was expected the legislature of 1836 was besieged with petitions for railroad charters in all parts of the State, and among them was one for a railroad from Utica to Syracuse as well as one for a road from Auburn to Rochester.

At the opening of the session the friends of this road and of the two routes advocated were on hand in force. One party insisted that the road should be built wholly on the south side of the Erie Canal, starting at a point in Utica near the site of the present city hall, thence through New Hartford, Westmoreland, Vernon, and as near Oneida Castle and the Madison County hills as the grades would permit. This was the shorter distance and brought the road nearer the more cultivated portions of Madison County, and hence was strenuously urged by the assemblymen from that section as well as by a large part of the population of that county. Most of the Utica influence also favored that route, as it would insure a break in the line at this point and make the city a "carrying-place." It was argued by many Uticans that if the railroad were continuous this city would in time become little better

than a way station on the great thoroughfare, and its growth and business facilities would be crippled. The more northern route was favored by the people of Rome and the northern portion of the county, because of its favorable grades, consequent cheapness of construction, and the small amount that would have to be paid for land damages. In the selection of the railroad commissioners, who at that time were named by the legislature, and whose duty it was to open the subscription books for the sale of the stock and to distribute it among the subscribers, a considerable majority were in favor of the Rome route, as it was termed, and in this majority were a number of very strong men. John B. Yates was chairman of the railroad committee in the Assembly, and in that fact the advocates of the southern route had a decided advantage; but after a prolonged and intensely earnest discussion and a great deal of wire-pulling Orville Robinson, of Oswego, struck a popular chord when he moved that the majority of the directors should locate the road "on the most direct and eligible route." This was carried and the contest in the Assembly was ended. On the 11th of May the bill became a law and the following were named as commissioners: Julius A. Spencer, Henry A. Foster, David Moulton, Timothy Jenkins, Pomeroy Jones, Israel S. Parker, Riley Shepard, of Oneida County; John Knowles, Ichabod S. Spencer, John Williams, Benjamin Enos, of Madison County; and Vivus W. Smith, Miles W. Bennett, Horace Wheaton, Thomas J. Gilbert, E. L. Phillips, Aaron Burt, and James Beardslee, of Onondaga County. The capital stock of the company was $800,000, and if the road was not commenced in two years and at least $25,000 expended, and was not finished in four years after the passage of the act, the charter was forfeit. Subscription books were opened on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of July, 1836. Although the capital stock was only $800,000 nearly $2,500,000 were subscribed outside of the city of New York, of which Utica took $1,066,000. There was some complaint over the distribution of the stock under these conditions and charges of political preferment were made; but it is claimed by good authority that there was very little ground for such charges.

The first election of directors was held on the 22d of September, 1836, at the Syracuse House in Syracuse, and the following were chosen: Henry Seymour, David Wager, Henry A. Foster, David

Moulton, Samuel French, John Wilkinson, Oliver Teall, James Beardslee, James Hooker, Isaiah Townsend, Miles W. Bennett, and Charles Stebbins. Henry Seymour was elected president of the road; Vivus W. Smith, secretary; M. S. Marsh, treasurer; and Aaron Burt, superintendent. Oliver H. Lee, formerly engineer on the Utica and Schenectady road, was made chief engineer, with J. P. Monro and C. B. Stuart as assistants.

Surveys of the different routes were at once begun. In August, 1837, Mr. Seymour died and Mr. Wilkinson was made president of the road, and held the position until the consolidation into the New York Central Company in 1853.

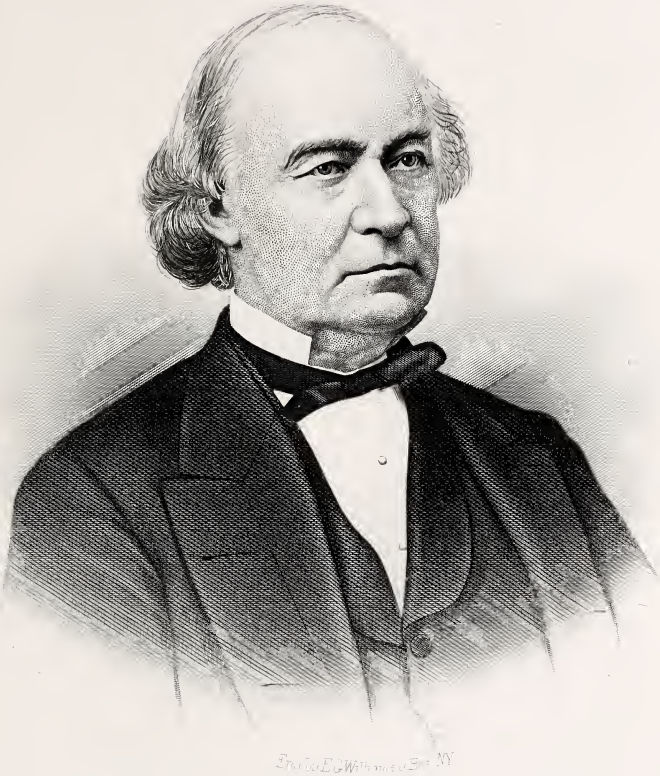
Within fourteen months after the road was put under contract it was fully completed. Much of the way it was built upon piles, a system which was mainly the invention of E. P. Williams, of Utica. The road was fully completed in June, 1839. Its cost was $700,000, which was $100,000 less than its capital stock.

The first engines on this as well as on the Utica and Schenectady road were single-drivers with small trail wheels under the cab, which consisted of a roof hung around with oilcloth during the winter. The weight of the locomotive was from four to six tons. The first cars had four wheels. The conductor passed along on the outside of the compartments, which had four seats each, and collected the fares. In 1843 the cars had no projections over the platforms and were low and illy ventilated. It was quite a step in advance when locomotives with four drivers were placed in use, and even they had no pilots; some had two splint brooms set in front just in position to clear the track, and others flat iron bars bent forward and sharpened at the ends. This was the "cow-catcher." In winter a large wooden plow was placed in front of the engine.

The first railroad track was soon superseded by an eight-by-eight wooden rail, along the center of which was placed strap-iron of the same width and thickness as that at first used. In 1849 a second track was laid and heavier iron put on both roads. The council of Utica granted privileges to the railroad company, as had already been done to the Utica and Schenectady Company, for laying tracks, building depots, etc. On Thursday, June 27, 1839, the first train of cars ran

between Utica and Rome, and an editor of that place boasted in his journal that he had shaken hands on the day mentioned with persons in Rome who had left Utica only forty-five minutes before. In the afternoon the train proceeded to Syracuse, and there was great rejoicing along the whole line. During the first week the cars were run free, but on Wednesday, July 3d, the company began taking pay, and the average receipts for a number of days were over $600 per day. On the 4th of July there was a great excursion over the road and the day and the scene were not soon forgotten by those who participated in it. The road ran most of the way through a dense forest; the tracks were laid upon piles without filling between so that the train seemed to run in the air. Everything was new and rural. On Wednesday, July 10, 1839, the completion of the road was celebrated with ampler state and ceremony, marked at Syracuse with a military escort, the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon, the tumultuous rejoicing of the people, and a dinner at which were seated 400 or 500 prominent citizens of Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

The railroad was a great success for that time in every sense. In the same week that it was finished its stock sold at ten per cent. advance. Both of these lines thus far described were merged in the New York Central Railway in 1853, the charter of that company being dated April 3d. The consolidation included the following companies: The Albany and Schenectady, the Schenectady and Troy, the Utica and Schenectady, the Mohawk Valley, Syracuse, and Utica, the Rochester and Syracuse, the Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Falls, the Rochester and Buffalo, and the Buffalo and Lockport, of which the Mohawk Valley and the Syracuse and Utica direct railroad (as it was termed) were not built. In the year 1869 this company was merged in the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, acquiring control of the line along the river to New York city. Subsequently the road was equipped from Albany to Buffalo with four tracks — the only line of that character in the country. In 1885 the New York, West Shore, and Buffalo Railroad was absorbed by the Central, thus giving the latter control of six tracks; and on the 14th of March, 1891, the Central assumed under a lease the entire system of the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Company, making it at the present time one of the most powerful railroad corporations in the country.



Samuel Hamill

The Utica and Black River Railroad was first formed under the name of the Black River and Utica Railroad Company on the 29th of January, 1853. The original company contained many prominent citizens of Utica, of whom Theodore S. Faxton was president, and the project awakened unusual interest, not only in the city, but along its entire proposed line. Public meetings were held here and elsewhere and it was not long before the enterprise assumed tangible shape. Some idea of the interest in this city may be inferred by the fact that its promotors were able to induce the city corporation to take $250,000 in the stock —a very large amount of money at that time, and which was eventually a loss.

Work was begun late in the same year and prosecuted throughout the following one. The road was opened to Boonville on the 13th of December, 1854, and to Trenton on the 1st of January, 1855. From the report made at the meeting of stockholders held in January, 1856, it appeared that the first thirty-five miles with finished parts beyond had consumed the whole of the capital and involved its friends and the city in loss. The work had proceeded too fast for the means at command; especially had the company erred in encouraging engineer's costs and in distributing labor along the whole line in lieu of completing a little at the nearer extreme. Of other graver mistakes it is needless to speak. It only remained to issue fresh bonds, and these were now put freely in market at seventy, at sixty, and then at fifty cents on the dollar. They were increased by degrees until they reached the sum of $800,000. When these failed of interest their holders committed the road to John Thorn and Isaac Maynard to operate as trustees. That the road was a failure was not due to the location or business, which from the first had exceeded all expectations; nor was it, moreover, deficient in good in enlarging the bounds and augmenting the value of Utica.

To put its concerns on a more economical basis on the 9th of May, 1861, a re-organization took place. The holders of bonds exchanged them for a new issue of stock, and the corporate name was changed to Utica and Black River Railroad and new directors were elected. The first Board of Directors were: John Thorn, president; James Sayre, A. J. Williams, Martin Hart, Charles Millar, Edmund A. Graham, John

Butterfield, Isaac Maynard, Thomas Foster, Dan P. Cadwell, Russel Wheeler, and two others from outside the city. The capital of the new company was $811,500, of which $535,000 was owned by Utica people.

In this unsatisfactory condition of the road John Thorn[1] and his associates immediately inaugurated a system of economy in management, improvement of the road-bed and rolling stock, and soon changed the whole aspect of the affairs of the company. He held the office of president until the present time excepting the period from 1873 to 1879, when David C. West was president. A plan of extension was adopted which soon became a powerful factor in the prosperity of the road. On the 11th of November, 1863, the stockholders were surprised with a two per cent. dividend, the first that the road had ever paid. In 1867 the road was continued to Lyons Falls, ten miles; in 1868–69 to Lowville, seventeen miles; in 1869–70 to Carthage; and from there to Philadelphia in 1871–72, connecting with the Black River and Morristown road, which then had about seven miles of road completed. That line was at once finished and absorbed, and in 1872 the company leased the road from Carthage to Watertown. Two years later the line was completed to Sacket's Harbor, involving under that lease about thirty miles of road. In 1874 a conection was made with the Clayton and Theresa road at Theresa Junction, and that line was also taken under a lease. In 1878 the road was extended to Ogdensburg, eleven miles. In 1883 a consolidation was effected with the Black River and Morristown road, and in 1886 all of these various branches excepting the Carthage, Watertown, and Sacket's Harbor road (which continued under lease) were consolidated under the name of the Utica and Black River Railroad Company, comprising about 150 miles of road. On the 14th of April, 1886, this entire system was leased to the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Company for seven per cent. on its capital stock. On the 14th of March, 1891, the road passed with all of the lines of the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Company under control of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

In the spring of 1853, just after the Black River Railroad was projected, a movement was made toward a road to the south. Meetings were held in various towns and a company was organized with Alfred

[1] See biography in another department of this work.

Engd by E.G. Williams & Son, N.Y.

John Thorn

Munson as president. His death, the failure of the Black River road, and other causes occasioned suspension and delay. The matter continued, however, to be talked of, and more earnestly as the northern road emerged from its pressure and was again prepared for extension. In the winter of 1863 the excitement ran high when two definite plans were found to exist; with Sherburne as the objective point to be reached one party chose a line by way of Clinton and Hamilton along the course of the Chenango Canal, while the other would follow the Sauquoit to its source, thence down the Chenango to Waterville, and through the Long Swamp to Sherburne. As a consequence of the divergence of interests, as soon as the energies of both parties were concentered each on its own, steps were taken to open up both. A road was now built from New Hartford to Clinton and connected by horse car with Utica. Having constructed this much its company waited some years ere they built any farther. Meantime the other proposal was zealously forwarded. A committee appointed September 29, 1865, to make a survey of the district involved, in November following advised that a road should be built to course along the Sauquoit, a valley abounding in manufactures and people, to a point beyond Clayville, whence a branch should extend to the village of Waterville, and passing near Hamilton should reach down to Sherburne, and so command the rich trade of the Chenango; while another, going through Bridgewater, Winfield, and Richfield, should move on to Colliersville on the line of the Susquehanna. Each branch would in time be extended. The road now proposed was to be something over eighty miles long, was to cost $30,000 per mile, and so needed a capital of $2,400,000. Of this amount Utica's share was $700,000, whereof $200,000 was to be raised by subscription and the remaining $500,000 was to come from the bonds of the city. Other towns on the line were disposed to contribute according to their numbers and wealth.

With the fate of the Black River in mind it was recommended besides that the road should be paid for as built, and go forward no faster than funds were on hand, so that when finished it would be left without debt. After sufficient discussion the resolves of the committee were passed and the company organized with the directors they named, and the corporate title "Utica, Chenango, and Susquehanna Valley Railway."

The directors were Lewis Lawrence, Daniel Crouse, A. J. Williams, James F. Mann, James K. Hitchcock, John Butterfield, Thomas Foster, and John Thorn, of Utica; George W. Chadwick, of New Hartford; N. W. Moore, of Sauquoit; D. B. Goodwin, of Waterville; and Devillo White, of Sherburne. Mr. Lawrence was made the executive head and gave to the work the same earnest purpose and vigilant care, the same surrender of self and control over others, which had marked his conduct in private affairs. Other directors rendered useful assistance by their money and labors. Mr. Lawrence assumed most of the load and was unremitted in his duty through storm and through cold. The $200,000 required by private subscription was raised in our midst, and $17,000 besides. Opposition was fruitless, and when in March, 1866, on days determined by law, the question of bonding came up at the polls, it received the assent of above two out of three of the voters. Our bonding accomplished other towns followed suit. Ere long enough was secured to warrant commencement and ground was broken on the 1st of July. Thenceforward work never flagged and the enterprise fast assumed a tangible form. On the 14th of November its coaches conveyed a large and joyous assembly to Waterville. Like diligent energy on the part of the company, like credit from the towns on the line, to that which had conducted the road thus far, conducted it later to Sherburne. Four additional miles were constructed the next spring, and there at Sherburne Four Corners the work for the present was stayed; for now by the aid of the Midland passage was accomplished to Norwich. The branch that turned eastward from Cassville was taken in hand in October, 1868. Traversing Bridgewater, Plainfield, and Winfield this work, of something harder construction, was successfully carried to Richfield, which it reached near the close of 1870. Of the road as projected sixty-seven miles were finished, with about seven of siding at a cost to the owners of about $28,000 per mile. It was pretty well stocked with rolling material and equipped with the requisite buildings. On both of its branches two or more trains ran daily forward and back. Its receipts for passage and freights contented the most sanguine expectants.

And now, just before its completion to Richfield, the whole of the road, including this part yet unfinished, was leased for the remaining

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Lewis Cameron

term of its charter to another more opulent company owning $15,000,000 of capital, having control of the coal mines at Scranton, and enormous producers and consumers of the fuel. By the terms of agreement with the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railway the lessors were to finish to Richfield, to increase the amount of their cars and locomotives, and to make their issue of stock not to exceed $1,800,000. In return the lessees would extend the first branch thirty-seven miles farther, and thus by means of roads of their own would reach down to the mines; besides they would pay a six per cent. annual dividend to all holders of stock in the road they now leased. The arrangement took effect on the first day of May, but by a later arrangement the extension was really made by the Utica, Chenango, and Syracuse. Their stock was augmented from $2,500,000 to $4,000,000, and with this enlargement of capital the company carried its road to Greene on the borders of Broome. Here it touched the Binghamton and Syracuse and established the wished-for relations with Scranton.

Let us now notice another road to the south which was projected and partly constructed in advance of the preceding, then enlarged in design, made to run a somewhat parallel course, and like the preceding leased when completed to a long established and opulent company well known as importers of coal. The Utica, Clinton, and Binghamton Company was organized in August, 1862, to construct a horse or steam road "from the village of Clinton through the town of New Hartford and city of Utica into the town of Whitestown, to the village of Whitesboro, or New York Mills, or both." Its capital stock was $23,000, and of its thirteen directors these six were of Utica, viz.: John Butterfield, Alrick Hubbell, John Thorn, Lewis Lawrence, Hugh Crocker, O. B. Matteson. With them were joined Daniel C. Mason, of New Hartford, and six others from the east, Mr. Butterfield being the prime mover and head. By the fall of 1863 the rails were in place and carriage by horse was accomplished from New Hartford to Utica. Conceiving designs more ambitious the company changed its name the next year by legislative permission, and planned an extension to Waterville. Pushing forward the work first undertaken they had built by the summer of 1866 a horse road to Whitesboro and a road for steam-power from New Hartford to Clinton, which was worked by a dummy that ran in connection

with the horse cars from Utica. In December, 1867, being now opened to Deansville, they organized anew with a capital raised to $1,000,000. Of its board the Utica members nearly all retained their places in direction. Their aim was now directed to Sherburne. Difference of sentiment as to the best route to this spot was now prevailing, and so strong was the strife that the movers in behalf of both routes were hampered in getting the means they required to effect their respective designs. With an increase of resources derived from the bonding of Hamilton for $60,000, of Madison for $100,000, and of Augusta and Kirkland for $40,000 each the company continued to move forward their road. Henceforth they were known as the Utica, Clinton, and Binghamton. Their track, which was laid to Oriskany Falls in 1868, they carried to Hamilton in 1870, and by a three miles farther extension they joined, at Smith's Valley, the line of the Midland, and thus were assured of the terminus sought.

But though the road was opened thus far, and was much in use by the public, the line to New Hartford was still unfitted for steam, and for luggage and freight as well as for passengers the horse road was the only means of conveyance. The delay and inconvenience of transfer, the obstruction of the street by the passage of lumbering cars, and their unsightly presence in our principal avenue were felt as an evil by townsmen and traveler and yet more by the company. Room must be found for an additional road and likewise the funds essential to build it. Failing in efforts to obtain from their rival permission to use this end of its line by means of connection made at New Hartford they next appealed to the city for aid. The city furnished its bond for $200,000. At a cost of nearly $400,000 the new road was built in 1871. The steam road was leased the year after its completion to the New York and Oswego Midland. In September, 1873, this company went into the hands of receivers, who continued to operate the part that was leased until November, 1875, when they failed in their rent and abandoned the charge. A new lease was effected with a corporation more free of embarrassment and which has stood as a guarantee of the former. This was the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, widely known for its wealth and connections as one of the great purveyors of coal.

The constructions we have had under survey—these roads to the

south and the one to the north, thus intersecting the Central—have made an important center of Utica and immensely increased its convenience for transportation and trade. Its compass of business is again what it was when the country was new and there were few towns about us to compete for a share. And as the outlying population is denser by far than it was then, and its wants in proportion augmented, we make up in absolute increase for all that is lost of the trade to rivals more recently started.

The New York, West Shore, and Buffalo Railroad Company was chartered on the 14th of June, 1881, and the New York, Buffalo, and West Shore Railway Company was afterward formed under the laws of New York and New Jersey by consolidation of the original company with the North River Construction Company. The original capital stock was $40,000,000, and the first officers were Horace Porter, president; Charles Hurd, vice-president; Theodore Houston, second vice-president; Alexander Taylor, secretary and treasurer; Charles Paine, general manager. The road was opened from Weehawken to Syracuse on the 1st of October, 1883, and to Buffalo on January 1, 1884. On the 2d of October, 1885, judgment of foreclosure and sale of the road was entered in the Supreme Court of the State of New York. The property was sold at auction, and on the 5th of December was transferred to the purchasers, J. Pierpont Morgan, Chauncey M. Depew, and Ashbel Green, as joint tenants. The road was then at once leased to the New York Central Company.

In July, 1884, D. B. McCoy was appointed superintendent of the Buffalo division of the line, relieving Superintendent Merrill. This division then extended from Buffalo to Syracuse, with headquarters at the former city. H. W. Gardner was superintendent of the Mohawk division, from Syracuse to Coeyman's Junction on the Hudson River, from 1884 to April, 1885, when the Mohawk division was absorbed in the Hudson River and Buffalo division, which terminated at Frankfort, with Superintendent McCoy's office at Newark. In April, 1888, his office was removed to Syracuse and his authority extended to Coeyman's. J. P. Bradfield was made superintendent from there to Weehawken. This road has never exerted a great influence on the city of Utica, as it passes nearly two miles to the southward of the central part of the city.

CHAPTER XIII.

CHURCHES OF THE SEVERAL DENOMINATIONS.

Presbyterian Societies — Congregational Organizations — The Reformed Church — The Episcopal Denomination — The Methodists — The Baptists — The Lutherans — The Moravian Church — Roman Catholics — The Hebrews and their Synagogues — Welsh Churches — Sketches of some of the Clergymen who have preached in Utica.

IT is a conspicuous fact, and one pleasant to contemplate in the civilization that progressed westward with the settlement of America, that very few if any communities located and remained for any considerable time in the wilderness without founding there an altar, however humble and however few the number that could be gathered around it for the worship of the Creator. His presence and His power were needed and felt in the wilderness as much and more, perhaps, than in the busy scenes of later and larger communities.

Up to the year 1801 the only existing and continuous religious society here was that which had been organized at Whitesboro in 1793 under the title of the "United Society of Whitestown and Old Fort Schuyler." Of this church and its first pastor a brief account has been given on pages 55 and 56.

Trinity Church dates its origin from the year 1798. Its actual beginning we have in the words of its founder, Rev. Philander Chase, afterward bishop of Illinois. In 1798 Mr. Chase was occupied in missionary labors in this State, and while thus engaged arrived in Utica. "This now flourishing city was then," he says, "but a small hamlet. The stumps of the forest trees were yet standing thick and sturdy in the streets, if streets they may be termed, where scarcely two of them were fenced out. Even Colonel Walker's house, for some time the best in the place, was not then built. That worthy Christian gentleman received the writer in a small tenement which he then occupied, and it was by his encouragement that the writer succeeded in organizing a parish according to an act of the legislature passed two or three winters before. The parish was named 'The Rector, Wardens, and Vestry-

men of Trinity Church, Utica.'" Mr. Chase, having thus formed the few Episcopalians of the place into a society, persuaded them to meet together every Sabbath and read the prayers of the church and sermons. This the records inform us was for some time done. "But the people of other persuasions increasing fast, and having engaged the Presbyterian minister of Whitesboro to attend regularly, the meetings of the Episcopalians was discontinued." Thus the society appears to have slumbered until 1803, when a re-organization was effected and measures were taken to erect a church building as will be described a little further on.

Of the United Society of Whitestown and Old Fort Schuyler, which was the first Presbyterian society of Oneida County, I here resume the narrative. In 1803 the number of members of the united church living in Utica had increased to twenty, that of the congregation being probably still greater. It was therefore recommended by the session that one deacon and two elders be chosen from that part of the congregation living in Utica. On the 2d of the following month, at a meeting held in the school-house, Capt. Stephen Potter was elected deacon and Capt. Stephen Potter and Ebenezer Dodd were elected elders. The congregation was incorporated as a distinct society on the 15th of November, 1805, and Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Erastus Clark, Talcott Camp, Apollos Cooper, Benjamin Ballou, jr., Benjamin Plant, John C. Hoyt, Nathaniel Butler, and Solomon P. Goodrich were chosen the first trustees. In October of the year of Rev. Mr. Dodd's death (1804) Rev. James Carnahan came to take the charge, though it was not until the following January that he was ordained and installed. If the former is remembered with gratitude for his earnest piety and his faithful discharge of the pastoral office the latter is held in deeper and more general respect, because to these high merits he added also a natural vigor of intellect and a ripeness of scholarship which gave him rank among the foremost of his calling, and in after years gained him distinction as president of Princeton College.

James Carnahan was born in Cumberland County, Pa., November 15, 1775, and having been trained by one who was an exceptionally fine classical scholar he entered the College of New Jersey and was graduated therefrom in 1800, serving it next as tutor. He was licensed in 1804,

and after brief periods of service in New Jersey and Pennsylvania he accepted a call from the United Society with a salary of $700, at the same time declining a salary of $1,500 from the Dutch Church of Albany. On the 5th of January, 1805, he was ordained and installed pastor of the United Churches. Preaching alternately in Whitesboro and in Utica his place of worship in the latter village was at first in the school-house on Main street, then in the new edifice of Trinity until the congregation provided a building of their own. Measures for this purpose were taken early in his pastorate, a lot being given by John Bellinger on the sole condition that he should have a pew in the church. This lot was situated on the corner of Washington and Liberty streets. The building was begun at once and finished in the summer of 1807. Up to the year 1807 the whole number of persons received into communion with the church was one hundred and twenty-one, of whom only eighty-eight were then in actual fellowship, and of these not more than one-half, and probably not more than one-third, were residents of Utica. It is not forgotten that Dr. Carnahan was foremost in the organization of the Oneida Bible Society, that powerful agent for the spiritual good of this newly-settled region. In 1821, two years before he was chosen president of Princeton, he received from Hamilton College, of which he was already a trustee, the degree of Doctor of Divinity. His dismission from this charge took place November 4, 1812.

On the 3d of February, 1813, the United Church was divided; fifty-seven of its members, with two elders, were by act of the Presbytery constituted a church, which took the title of the First Utica Presbyterian Society. On the following day, February 4th, Rev. Henry Dwight, who had temporarily supplied the two pulpits, was ordained and installed their minister. Mr. Dwight—by turns merchant, minister, and banker, a devout, humble, and most useful man, and a prince of pastors—served the church about as long as Mr. Carnahan and was then disabled from the same cause. He was born in Springfield, Mass., June 25, 1783. He graduated from Yale in 1801 and began his professional studies in New Haven with Rev. Dr. Dwight, finishing at Princeton Theological Seminary. About six weeks after the settlement of Mr. Dwight Rev. John Frost was ordained over the church at Whitesboro, and thus the independence of the two societies was established, though

by vote of their respective trustees the ministers continued to exchange pulpits for a considerable period. Almost immediately Mr. Dwight began to reap from the sowing of his predecessor, and ere long his own faithful labors were crowned with yet happier results. No communion season passed without some accessions, and in one year more than 100 were added to the previously small number of communicants under his care. It was not long before the modest church edifice was insufficient for the congregation and in 1815 it was elongated by the addition of about one-quarter to its length, and this, with a porch at the end, somewhat marred its architectural proportions. Within it was still more unique, for its sentry box of a pulpit was perched against the wall in the middle of the north side and had a canopy or sounding-board above, while the pews were for the most part so placed as to look one-half westward and one-half eastward, a few square ones being immediately in front of the pulpit and a few long ones under the chorister's gallery on the south side.

The ministry was Dr. Dwight's delight, but after less than five years exercise of it, and when the number of his church members had increased from 57 to 222, the failure of his voice compelled his reluctant return to secular pursuits. Upon the departure of Mr. Dwight the congregation extended a call to Rev. Samuel C. Aikin. He was born in Windham, Vt., was graduated at Middlebury College, and entering Andover Seminary completed his theological course in 1817. After his graduation he was employed a few months in missionary work in the city of New York and came thence to Utica. His ordination and installation took place on the 4th of February, 1818. As a preacher Mr. Aikin at once became popular. He was in person commanding and dignified, his voice was sonorous and pleasing, and, like his gesticulation, had been skillfully cultivated; to these qualities he added clearness and finish of diction, an engaging address, and an earnestness which arose at times to eloquence. That his ministrations were fraught with good we may judge by the fact that within a little more than a year after they were begun the church was blessed with a fruitful revival and 113 persons were added to its communion. In 1821 a session or conference room for the use of the society was erected on Hotel street, which was also used by the Sunday school.

It was enlarged four years later by the addition of a second story at the expense of the Sunday school. The church was not supplied with an organ until 1824, when one was placed in the south gallery. In the latter part of the year 1823, the congregation having become so large that all the seats below and many in the gallery were taken up, and the cares of the minister being deemed too onerous for him to bear alone, it was determined to appoint him an assistant, who, if thought advisable, should organize a new society. Rev. S. W. Brace, then settled in Phelps, Ontario County, was called and arrived in February, 1824. For a time he preached alternately with the regular pastor and next in the session room of the church on Hotel street. Here a new society was formed May 6, 1824, as related further on. A few months later it was proposed by Mr. Aikin's congregation that a new edifice be erected. The proposal to build, and to build a large and handsome church, received general concurrence. Liberal subscriptions were made and a large number of pews were sold while the building was yet in contemplation, the amount of $2,000 being assessed on these pews. In the summer of 1826 the plans of Philip Hooker, of Albany, were accepted and the foundations of the new edifice laid twelve feet north of the old one. On the 8th of November, 1827, the new building was formally dedicated. It was a substantial brick structure surmounting a basement of stone; it was 72 feet by 106 with a steeple 208 feet high. The basement contained a session room and two large rooms for the male and female departments of the Sunday school. The auditorium was roomy and well lighted, and over the pulpit was an organ fifteen by ten feet in dimensions and having twelve stops. For many years this fine Ionic edifice surpassed in magnitude and convenience any church structure in Central and Western New York. The old church was neither torn down nor burned up; it was dismembered and some of its parts still stand.

The most notable event in this era of the history of the Presbyterian Church was a great revival which occurred in the year 1826, chiefly through the evangelical labors of the Rev. Charles G. Finney. Crowds attended his administrations and the effects of his work were felt throughout the county. The probable number of converts in Utica was about 500; in the county at large they were reckoned at more than

3,000. Differences of opinion respecting the character of Mr. Finney and the influences of his labor tended to mar the harmony of the congregation, and to this source of disagreement between the pastor and his people were added the questions of Sunday mails and anti-slavery, on both of which Mr. Aikin was in advance of the sentiment then generally prevailing; but none of these questions caused anything like an open rupture, and when, therefore, he decided to accept a call to the Presbyterian Church of Cleveland, O., his decision was received with profound regret by his congregation. He left them in May, 1835. Mr. Aikin was succeeded by Rev. John W. Fowler, May 9, 1836, who came from Binghamton; he was deposed from his office and retired June 15, 1841. Rev. Charles S. Porter, previously of New York, became pastor March 23, 1842. He remained only till November 18, 1844. His call had been unacceptable to many and a considerable number of families withdrew from the congregation. He was succeeded by Rev. William H. Spencer, then a licentiate, January 13, 1846. He removed to Milwaukee, September 24, 1850, and afterward accepted the secretaryship of the Presbyterian Committee of Publication and died while pastor of the Westminster Church, Chicago. Rev. Philemon H. Fowler, D.D., previously of the Second Church, Washington, D. C., and next of the First Church of Elmira, N. Y., began his labors here on the 1st of January, 1851. As a scholar, as a gentleman, as a Christian, as a pastor, as a philanthropist, as a man of affairs he possessed qualities of a high order, and wherever he moved he won recognition as a leader of men. Dr. Fowler was born in Albany, February 9, 1814, and graduated from Hobart College, Geneva, in 1832, and from the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., in 1836. After a pastorate in Washington and one in Elmira he came here and was installed February 10th. For nearly a quarter of a century he served this church admirably and so as to bear his sheaves with him in any reckoning of fidelity and efficiency. His scholarship was broad; he was naturally a student; but he deemed nothing pertaining to humanity alien to himself; he exemplified in many respects the ideal Christian pastor. He was a tower of strength and a beacon light to Presbyterianism here in Central New York, and he did a strong man's share in behalf of morality, education, and true progress. Among the most distinguished men who have

brought honor to the pulpit of Utica not one in any denomination has lived a purer life, has been a broader type of manhood, has had higher aims, has left behind him better fruit of his ministry or the perfume of a more saintly influence. He was also an active and influential member of the committee which led the way in the reunion of the Presbyterian Church, and he was the last moderator of the new school assembly which adopted the plan; in 1870 he preached before the first assembly of the United Church. His long and useful service he closed on the 4th of February, 1874. He died December 9, 1879. Of his two sons and two daughters the latter alone remain.

On the 26th of June, 1872, Rev. Samuel P. Sprecher was installed as co-pastor with Dr. Fowler, having been called from the First Lutheran Church of Albany. He was remarkable for his fluent and seemingly extemporaneous delivery of thoughtful and well arranged discourses. Receiving a call from the First Presbyterian Church of Oakland, Cal., he resigned the pastorate of this church October 6, 1879. On the 9th of April, 1880, the church called as its pastor the Rev. Robert O. Bachman, D.D., of Fayetteville, N. Y., who is in charge of the field at the present time.

The beautiful brick church which has been described stood until the 13th of January, 1851, when it was destroyed by fire of incendiary origin. Measures were promptly adopted to rebuild, and a still more beautiful structure was erected on the corner of Washington and Columbia streets. In its dimensions it is 104 feet long, 72 feet wide, with a spire 225 feet in height. Attached to the rear is a chapel which was originally fifty-two feet long and forty-six feet wide, with a Sunday school room above of the same dimensions. This building was dedicated October 19, 1852. In 1868 the chapel was lengthened to sixty-four feet, and there was added a church parlor thirty-six feet long and twenty-nine feet wide, a large kitchen, and a pastor's study. The Sunday school room was lengthened to 119 feet.

Three churches in Utica are offshoots from this one and four others, now extinct, sprang from it, and 15 missionaries and 31 ministers have been sent out from it. Among the missionaries were H. G. O. Dwight, D.D., of Constantinople; Asahel Grant, M.D., of Persia; Henry R. Hoisington, of India; W. F. Williams, of Mozul; and S. Wells Will-

iams, LL.D., of China. The first Sunday-school west of Albany was organized by five young ladies of this church. There are at present 7 officers, 51 teachers, and 350 scholars in the Sabbath school. From the time of its organization the church has continued steadily to grow and the membership is 650, while since its organization over 3,300 members have been received into the society.

On December 21, 1890, the session established a mission Sabbath school in the western part of the city, which is known as Highland Mission. A chapel has been erected on a piece of ground 80 x 116 feet on the west side of Matthews avenue. The membership of the school on April 1, 1891, was three officers, 12 teachers, and 140 scholars.

In this account of the First Presbyterian Church allusion has been made to the services of Rev. S. W. Brace and to the formation of another church of this denomination which must have its proper place here. Rev. Samuel W. Brace removed in his youth from Rutland, Vt., to Lysander, Onondaga County, N. Y. Zealous of obtaining a college education he walked from Oswego, where the family were then living, in the winter of 1809 to Hamilton Oneida Academy at Clinton. Here his progress was so creditable that he was soon appointed an assistant, and by diligent study and occasional engagements as teacher in other schools he was enabled to enter the sophomore class at Hamilton College and graduate with the class of 1815. One of the engagements he filled as a teacher was at Onondaga Valley and another in the village of Utica, where in 1815 he for a time supplied the place of Henry White, disqualified by sickness. Having determined to become a minister he entered the Theological Seminary at Andover, was graduated from there in 1818, and was licensed to preach the gospel. After a few engagements elsewhere he was invited to come to Utica, where he preached alternately with Mr. Aikin, as previously stated, until the formation of another church on the 6th of May, 1824, which took the name of the Second Presbyterian Church. Twenty-seven persons were at first enrolled as its members. They worshipped for a time in the session room of the Presbyterian Church on Hotel street, and near the close of the year 1824 Mr. Brace was by the Presbytery of Oneida duly installed over them. In the spring of 1825, their number being augmented, they took measures for the erection of a church edifice. Be-

sides the funds they could raise among themselves they were promised assistance by several members of the older congregation, and they determined on the lot corner of Charlotte and Bleecker streets as a site for their building. The trustees now in charge were Dr. Thomas Goodsell, Greene C. Bronson, Jason Parker, D. G. Bates, and Lyman Hotchkiss. The contract for erecting the building was taken by Samuel Farwell. This building, at first called the Bleecker Street Presbyterian, the same which was at a later period known as the Bleecker Street Baptist Church, was 56x80 feet in dimensions. It was completed in the summer of 1826 and dedicated on the 24th of August of that year. The building with the lot cost about $15,000. The ministry of Mr. Brace was a very successful one and lasted about four years. During this time 250 persons were added to the church, of whom 130 came from other churches and 80 were the fruits of the revival in 1826. The debt contracted in building proved a source of continued embarrassment. The aid promised by members of the First Presbyterian congregation was by no means as valuable as the new society had been given reason to expect, for the latter congregation proceeded to build a new house for themselves and were taxed to accomplish it. The salary due to Mr. Brace fell behind to the amount of over $1,100. His brother-in-law, Judge Bronson, who was one of the trustees, was often called on to contribute toward the pecuniary necessities of the congregation. In this state of affairs Rev. D. C. Lansing, D.D., of Auburn, had become unsettled there, and overtures had been made him by certain members of the First Presbyterian Church to come to Utica and be settled over the congregation of Mr. Brace. Judge Bronson and the other trustees now suggested to Mr. Brace that if a favorable opportunity presented itself of locating elsewhere he should do so. Receiving an invitation to East Hartford, Conn., he accordingly resigned his pastorate in July, 1828, and went to that place. After a brief ministry there he was settled some time longer in Skeneateles and next at Binghamton. Having resolved to retire from the active duties of the pastoral office and to preach in vacant churches, as opportunity might offer, he returned to Utica in August, 1845. And here he continued to live a number of years, acting as stated supply of various churches in the vicinity.[1]

[1] The further history of this church is taken from an address on the Bleecker street church by Thomas W. Seward, esq., read before the Oneida Historical Society.

Mr. Brace was succeeded in his pastorate in the year 1829 by Rev. Dirck C. Lansing, D.D., of the First Presbyterian Church, Auburn. Dr. Lansing was among the foremost of American Presbyterians, and held a long pastorate at Auburn, during which he had been mainly instrumental in founding and building up Auburn Theological Seminary. He was a man of commanding presence, of wonderfully ingratiating manners, of great force of character, allied to a temperament warmly sympathetic. As a preacher he was without hyperbole the Henry Clay of the Presbyterian pulpit. The Second Church felt assured of a retrieval of all disaster and a prosperous future when Dr. Lansing was installed. But somehow their anticipations were not realized. There remained a heavy debt so that men of substance who would have been glad to sit under Dr. Lansing's preaching cautiously avoided identification with his church. Moreover he had lately become addicted to theological controversy, whereby it was thought his usefulness at Auburn had been seriously impaired. He preached a series of vigorous sermons against Universalism, but he met an adroit and wary antagonist in Rev. Dolphas Skinner, pastor of the Universalist Church, who fought Dr. Lansing, not from his pulpit, but from the columns of a denominational paper, which he owned and edited, and which for the time being was distributed broadcast through the village.

In the year 1833 Dr. Lansing was succeeded by Rev. Asa T. Hopkins, a young man of twenty-eight years of age, a graduate of Yale who had acquired his theological education in a clergyman's family. Mr. Hopkins was shy in manners, of a shyness, however, that vanished when antagonism was aroused, was something of a recluse, and was devoted to and absorbed by his profession. His pulpit ability was of the highest. His sermons were strong in original thought, phrased in compact diction, and were spoken with all the vehemence of his enthusiastic nature. During his pastorate the church prospered in everything except its finances. Its meetings were always full, and especially were young men drawn to them by the oratory of the preacher. Resigning his pastorate Mr. Hopkins went to the First Presbyterian Church of Buffalo and was succeeded in 1838 by Rev. Amos Savage It was during the ministry of the latter that Elder Jacob Knapp, a noted Baptist revivalist, began his work in the Bethel Chapel on State street. The house proving

too small for the numbers that flocked to hear him he came down to the Bleecker street church, where he preached three weeks to a house uniformly filled to its utmost capacity, the night meetings seldom breaking up before 11 o'clock. At last the meeting overflowed into the First Presbyterian Church, where the revival scenes ended. Nothing like this religious awakening has been known since the great Finney revival of 1826, which it surpassed.

Mr. Savage was followed in the year 1839 by Rev. C. Edward Lester, who acted as pastor of the church down to the time of its breaking up as a Presbyterian organization in 1840. Mr. Lester is best known as the author of the "Glory and Shame of England," which he wrote during his residence here. He was also joint editor with Jarvis M. Hatch in 1841 of the first daily newspaper of Utica. He has since written other works, served as consul at Genoa, Italy, and held other positions of note.

After the Bleecker street edifice ceased to be occupied by the Presbyterians it was for a very brief period hired and used by a Congregational society of which some notice will be given shortly. The edifice, which had become the property of Hon. Charles E. Dudley, of Albany, and was now standing vacant, was in September, 1843, hired by Rev. Joshua H. McIlvaine, of Little Falls. Through the aid of Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of Philadelphia, he obtained the sum of $200 with which to pay the rent for the first six months. The further sum of $200 was raised by collections taken in the church for the rent of the rest of the year. The whole pecuniary responsibility of the transaction was assumed by Rev. Mr. McIlvaine. As soon as a congregation was gathered a Sab bath school was started, which in less than two months numbered 250 children and thirty teachers, which was superintended by Mr. McIlvaine. The Board of Missions contributed $400 to the support of Mr. McIlvaine in the first year of his labors in this new field; at its close and three months after its organization the church was self-sustaining. The services thus begun were regularly continued with increasing success until July 23, 1844, when the Westminster Presbyterian Society of Utica was formally organized with sixty-one persons for its membership, and with the installation of the Rev. Mr. McIlvaine as its pastor. Soon after this the church building owned by the Universalist Society on Devereux street was purchased and immediately occupied. On Sep-

tember 3, 1847, the connection between pastor and people was terminated by the resignation of Rev. Mr. McIlvaine. Rev. Mr. McIlvaine was a young preacher of great personal energy and independence of character, possessing to a marked degree orignality of thought and an accurate and logical method, joined with an earnestness and enthusiasm well fitted to win all classes of hearers. The Rev. Hugh S. Dickson, of Philadelphia, was chosen the second pastor of this church and was installed October 31, 1848. The membership at this time was about 100. The period of his pastorate was an eventful one. The church building on Devereux street was materially improved and enlarged; a few years later it was totally destroyed by fire. During the temporary occupation of the court-house for Sabbath and other services the active business qualifications of Rev. Mr. Dickson were employed in devising and executing plans for the erection of its present beautiful church building at the head of Washington street, which was completed and occupied early in 1855. By the persistence and enthusiasm of both pastor and people all difficulties were overcome and the sum of nearly $35,000 was provided with which to purchase the site and erect the church building. During the pastorate of Mr. Dickson the membership of the church was more than doubled, and those great material advantages acquired which enabled it to fill an important and influential position as one of the leading religious organizations of this city. After a pastorate of about ten years of active and practical labor, in which period Dr. Dickson had endeared himself to all by his kindly, social, and Christian graces, he offered his resignation, which was most reluctantly accepted.

In June, 1858, the Rev. Samuel M. Campbell was elected the third pastor and duly installed over a church having a membership of about 230. In many respects totally unlike either of his predecessors he was inferior to neither in personal character or mental ability. A man of independent, earnest, and intense convictions, with courage to follow wherever they should lead him, he did not fail to take an advanced position on all the great questions of reform. It is given to few men to concentrate thought with such logical precision and conciseness of statement. Dr. Campbell's ministrations quite largely increased the membership of the church; they gained for it a reputation for conspicuous

pulpit ability and attracted the attention and respect of many of the most cultivated minds in the community. Under this pastorate Briggs W. Thomas, one of the oldest and most respected members of this church, generously provided a convenient and commodious building on Francis street for the Olivet Mission School. This school was for many years a flourishing and important auxiliary to the church. The Rev. Dr. Campbell resigned his pastorate to accept a call to the Central Church of Rochester, N. Y.

The Rev. Dr. Fisher, president of Hamilton College, accepted the invitation of the session to supply its pulpit upon the Sabbath, and for some months regularly preached to this people, which was soon followed by a call to the pastorate. The only obstacle that seemed in the way of its acceptance was the change required by the transfer of the connection of this church from the old to the new school general assembly, it having thus far affiliated with the former. The consent of the church and congregation having been given to the proposed change in church relations, and Dr. Fisher having resigned the presidency of Hamilton College for this purpose, he was elected pastor on the 8th of May, 1866, and was installed on the 15th of November of the same year. Dr. Fisher was now at the very maturity of his physical and mental powers, and he entered upon this new field of labor with great vigor and enthusiasm. Into every department of the church he at once began to infuse his own personal energy and activity. The early part of his ministry was signalized by the accomplishment of two important results. The personal attachment of his people led them to purchase for a parsonage a valuable and finely located residence on Rutger street; the beautiful chapel building which had been erected by E. M. Gilbert was now by him deeded to the church; and the mission enterprise in East Utica (which in former years had its origin in the generosity of Mrs. H. C. Wood), having grown into a mission church, now became an independent organization under the name of the Bethany Church. To aid this new organization the home church gave up fifty-one of its own members. Under Dr. Fisher's administration the Sabbath school of the church and its two mission schools numbered nearly 600 scholars, and the church membership subsequent to the organization of Bethany Church reached about 365. On the evening of May 11, 1870, Dr. Fisher was

stricken with paralysis, which, after holding him within its grasp for nearly four years, at length caused his death at Cincinnati. The hopelessness of his case induced him on the 13th of January, 1871, to offer his resignation. For nearly a year and a half the church was deprived of the services of a regular pastor, when a call was made to the Rev. Thomas J. Brown, of Philadelphia, who is the present pastor. He entered upon his duties on the 30th of April, 1871, and was installed on the 11th of October, 1871, the church then having about 365 members. Under his pastorate the church has prospered in all its various departments of religious work, and has never been in a more flourishing condition than at the present time. The Sabbath school now numbers some 550 scholars. The church membership is about 750.

The disbursements of the church for the past twenty years amount to $392,633, of which $143,637 were given for benevolent purposes. The average congregational expenses of the church are about $12,000. It is the parent of two of the other Presbyterian Churches of Utica,—Bethany and Olivet,—both of which are large and flourishing churches and entirely independent of the mother church, though to the support of the latter Westminster is still a large contributor.

In the year 1858 the first Sunday school was organized in East Utica in an old school-house near the toll-gate, then standing on what is now Albany street. Afterward Mrs. Harriet C. Wood converted a small dwelling into a chapel. In 1865 a lady missionary visited the locality and preached from house to house, and in November public services were established in the chapel. In 1868 the school was given the name of the Bethany Sabbath School. In October, 1867, an assistant pastor, Rev. P.W. Emens, of Westminster Church, began work in the field and continued until the spring of 1869. He was succeeded by Rev. C. M. Whittlesey, who acted as stated supply from October, 1869, to October, 1870. A triangular lot 120 x 150 feet on the corner of Albany and Lansing streets was donated to the people by Mrs. Harriet C. Wood, and there in 1869 a frame church was erected by Mrs. Sarah A. Gilbert, of Utica, and her daughters, Miss Sarah E. Gilbert, Mrs. Anna G. Cowan, and Mrs. F. G. Wood. It was dedicated December 29, 1869, and cost $21,000; its seating capacity is 400. The Bethany Presbyterian Church as organized about this time was composed of fifty-one

members of Westminster Church and nine members of other evangelical bodies. Rev. G. T. Le Boutillier succeeded Rev. Mr. Whittlesey as pastor April 2, 1871, and was in turn succeeded by Rev. George Van Deurs on November 28, 1872. Rev. James Lamb became pastor April 1, 1874, and was succeeded by Rev. Charles F. Goss in June, 1881. He was followed by Rev. George O. Phelps on July 1, 1885, and the latter resigned October 26, 1890. Rev. Stanley B. Roberts was called to the pastorate in October, 1891, and is the present pastor. The present membership of the church is 274, and of the Sunday school 375 scholars and 38 teachers. The elders of the church are F. G. Wood, David Everest, Joseph Beggs, R. McGregor, Joseph Hollingsworth, and John Nelson.

The Olivet Sunday School was established February 27, 1876, by workers from the Westminster Society. They met regularly in a room of the Benedict House until spring opened, when it was deemed necessary to provide more commodious accommodations. A chapel was accordingly erected near the corner of Square and Miller streets and opened on June 11, 1876. George E. Allen was the first superintendent. In June, 1882, his son, Theodore H. Allen, was engaged by Westminster session to hold regular Sunday evening services at the mission and to work in the field. In 1886 Arthur C. McMillan had charge of the Sunday school. In March, 1887, Rev. F. W. Townsend came in response to a call of the session of Westminster Church and presided in the chapel as the coming pastor of the new church. On April 26th the church was duly constituted with Rev. Mr. Townsend as pastor, and the following were made elders: George E. Allen, Marcus S. Willard, Timothy Parker, and James Shetler. Two days later the trustees were elected and the Olivet Presbyterian Society incorporated. In August a lot at 103–105 Howard avenue was bought and on September 15, 1889, the corner-stone was laid. On the 12th of April, 1891, the church was dedicated. It is a handsome Gothic structure built of stone at a cost of $20,000. Its seating capacity is 500. There are at present 225 members in the church and 250 scholars in the Sunday school. The present elders are M. S. Willard, Timothy Parker, James Shetler, George N. Mitchell, Griffith H. Humphrey, and Griffiths E. Williams.

The Memorial Presbyterian Church of West Utica was organized

February 10, 1868. It was the outgrowth of a Sabbath school that had been maintained there since 1848. A chapel was erected on Court street near Garden and dedicated December 15, 1867. A congregation quickly gathered here and two months later, with thirty persons from the First Presbyterian Church, an organization was effected. Rev. J. W. Whitfield, before acting as missionary in connection with the school, now became pastor of the church and continued the work until April, 1874. He was succeeded by Rev. A. F. Kyle, who remained until October, 1876. The present pastor, Rev. Dana W. Bigelow, was installed April 17, 1878, having at the date acted as pastor for a year. On September 4, 1882, the name was changed to the Memorial Presbyterian Church, and in the following year a lot 50 x 120 feet and adjoining the chapel was purchased for $4,700. The change in the name was in honor of the gift to the society of a beautiful church edifice by Hon. Theodore S. Sayre as a memorial to his father. On the lot mentioned Mr. Sayre erected the present church at a cost of $30,000. Mr. Sayre has been an elder in the church and a teacher in the Sunday school almost from its origin. The new church was dedicated January 25, 1884; its seating capacity is 400. The present membership of the church is 225, with 360 scholars and 41 teachers in the Sunday school. The present elders are: Theodore S. Sayre, George C. Curran, Martin V. Gorton, and Solomon Boyd.

The Elizabeth Street Presbyterian Church (colored) was organized under the auspices of the First Presbyterian Church. In 1862 a Sunday school was started and regularly conducted in Elizabeth street. In 1869 a commodious chapel was erected at No. 23 Elizabeth street and dedicated in the same year. It is built of wood and will seat about 350. The following year W. H. Morris was settled as a supply at an annual salary of $750. The first regular pastor was W. H. Thomas. In 1873 Moses Hopkins, who was a student at Auburn Theological Seminary, supplied the pulpit, coming to Utica for that purpose every week. For several years the mission, which had thus far been called Hope Chapel, was conducted as a church, the colored people having entire control of it. Owing to their inability to successfully manage the affairs of the church its oversight has again been assumed by the First Church. Services are regularly held and a Sabbath school is maintained, though there is no settled pastor in charge.

The Bethesda Congregational Church was organized on the 1st of January, 1802, as a congregational or independent church by the Welsh people of the vicinity. This was the second religious society formed in Utica which has continued in uninterrupted existence to the present time. It consisted at first of some twenty-five persons, of whom ten had the year previous joined the church at Whitesboro, but now detached themselves from it in order to become members of this. The first minister was Rev. Daniel Morris, who arrived early in 1803 from Philadelphia. Worshipping for a time in private houses the congregation erected in 1804 a small frame house on the corner of Washington and Whitesboro streets, and this was the first church that was completed in the village, though Trinity was previously begun. In 1817 a Sabbath school was organized. In 1823 Rev. Robert Everett came from Denbigh, Wales, and was settled as pastor over the church, which was known as the the Welsh Congregational Church. His standing in the community was elevated and his labors fruitful of good. In harmony with the other evangelical clergy he took full part in public reforms and in general schemes of benevolence. He was called to Winfield in 1836 and was succeeded by Rev. James Griffiths, of South Wales, who devoted fifteen years to this field of labor. His successor was Rev. Evan Griffiths, who remained six years and was followed by Rev. David Price, also from Denbigh, Wales. After six years he was succeeded by Rev. Griffith Griffiths, who two years later removed to Cincinnati. His successor was Rev. R. G. Jones, a native of Brecknochshire, Wales, and a graduate of Brecon College, who was called in May, 1867. In 1865 a portion of the congregation withdrew from the church and established a service of their own. They purchased the old Grace Church (Episcopalian) on Columbia street and called Rev. James Griffiths from Cattaraugus to the pastorate. This church was known as the Second Congregational. Rev. Mr. Griffiths served the church for about five years. In 1871 this society returned to the old church and the two congregations united in the erection of a new brick edifice. It is located at 108 Washington street and was built at a cost of $22,000. The seating capacity is 580. When united in 1871 the name Bethesda was taken at the suggestion of the pastor, who had been called from Bethesda, Merthyr Tydvil, in Wales. Mr. Jones still serves as pastor of the

church. At present the membership of the church is 298; of the Sunschool 150 pupils and 18 teachers. The deacons are William O. Williams, William W. Williams, William E. Jones, Edward H. Jones, Thomas G. Jones, David Anthony, David D. Griffiths.

Some time in the year 1841 a Congregational society, which had been organized the year before by Rev. Theodore Spencer, and which had worshipped in a room fitted up for the purpose in the Museum building, hired the Bleecker street church, then vacant, and occupied it for about three years. Mr. Spencer was endowed with a vigorous intellect, trained by the study and practice of the law before he entered upon the Christian ministry, and his character was marked by corresponding force and persistence. He was entitled by inheritance to these gifts of mind and character, for his father was New York's great chief justice, Ambrose Spencer, and he was a brother of Hon. John C. Spencer, of Canandaigua, U. S. secretary. After losing his voice Mr. Spencer had to give up his pulpit and all public speaking, whereupon his society was disbanded. He substituted conversation for sermons and reached a larger number than most preachers. Many of the most intelligent people of the city and from all denominations sought instruction from him. He had conceived a theory of conversion containing some peculiarities which he applied with great power and effect. He afterward accepted the secretaryship of the Home Missionary Society and filled it with distinction, acting as a bishop of the feeble churches as well as gathering funds for the society. For twelve or fourteen years he was disqualified for labor by exhausting illness and died in Utica, July 14, 1870. He was twice married and the father of three sons.

Under the auspices of the New York Home Missionary Society on the 13th day of May, 1883, Rev. Edward Taylor, D.D., of Binghamton, began Congregational religious services in the common council chamber, the Bible, organ, and hymn books all being borrowed. These services were continued morning and evening for four Sabbaths, the congregation numbering from forty to seventy. About thirty persons tarried after the morning service on the fourth Sabbath and voted that the meetings should be continued with reference to the organization of a Congregational Church, and that the vicinity of Oneida Square called for an enterprise of this character. The only place which could be ob-

tained there was a small room known as Dobson's Hall. This was secured, seats furnished for a little more than 100 persons, a preaching desk extemporized, and the hall was well filled each Sunday morning and crowded in the evening. The Plymouth Congregational Church organization was effected September 18, 1883. On August 26th a Sunday school of thirty-three scholars was organized. In the following year the society purchased property at the corner of Plant and State streets for $14,000, having one frame cottage and a brick dwelling standing upon it. On the vacant piece of land adjoining the cottage, on Plant street, a chapel has been erected at a cost of $6,560. It is a wooden structure and was first occupied January 25, 1885. A building fund has been started and the church will eventually build anew upon their site. Dr. Taylor closed his labors in this church March 30, 1884. Rev. Dwight E. Marvin succeeded him October 1, 1884, and continued until December 1, 1888. Rev. M. E. Dunham, D.D., the present pastor, began his labors March 1, 1889. The present membership of the church is 225. The deacons are Owen Baxter, Owen Griffith, and Chauncey B. Moore.

The Reformed Protestant (Dutch) Church in Utica grew out of the evangelical labors of Rev. John P. Spinner, pastor of the Reformed Church at Fort Herkimer, in 1801, and of Rev. Mr. Labagh, who visited this field as early as 1820. Mr. Spinner preached about 1823 in private rooms and occasionally in the Baptist Church when not used by that congregation. He appointed George M. Weaver and Adam Bowman as elders to assist in this evangelizing work. In the years 1824–25 services were held every alternate Sunday in the old Methodist Church on Main street, Utica, by Rev. Mr. Spinner. In 1826–27 services were held by Mr. Labagh in Washington Hall. In 1828 Rev. John F. Schermerhorn assumed charge of the field, and in June, 1830, the Broad street church was completed. It was a brick building, 75 x 54 feet in dimensions, and cost $20,000, and was located at the corner of John and Broad streets. On October 26, 1830, the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church was organized with forty-six members and the following officers: Elders, Abraham Varick and George M. Weaver, jr.; deacons, Nicholas G. Weaver and Richard Vaughan. In November, 1830, Rev. George W. Bethune, then at Rhinebeck, became

pastor and continued until June 18, 1834. His reputation for eloquence, scholarship, and graceful poetry was known throughout the country. Upwards of 130 were added to the communion during his pastorate. The Rev. Henry Mandeville, D.D., was installed on the 12th of October, 1834. A logically clear and instructive preacher, with strong, natural powers and much proof of various reading, he was afterward eminently successful as a teacher and author in rhetorical studies. He resigned January 20, 1841, in order to become a professor in Hamilton College. During his ministry there were 112 additions to the church. Rev. John P. Knox was installed on the 6th of October, 1841, and resigned February 16, 1844. At the close of his ministry the membership numbered 197. The Rev. Charles Wiley, D.D., was installed June 27, 1845, and resigned May 1, 1854. Dr. Wiley was a learned and finished writer. Rev. George H. Fisher, D.D., was installed January 1, 1855, and resigned July 13, 1859,—an earnest and faithful preacher, zealous for the interests of the denomination as well as for his own individual church, broad in his sympathies, and a son of consolation among the afflicted. The next preacher was Rev. Charles E. Knox, who began his labors July 29, 1860, but deferred his installation. He resigned August 4, 1862. Rev. Ashbel G. Vermilye, D.D., was installed May 14, 1863, and resigned July 31, 1871. During his incumbency a new church was built on the corner of Genesee and Cornelia streets. He was followed by Rev. Isaac S. Hartley, D.D., whose installation took place November 16, 1871, and his resignation September 1, 1889. It was while he was pastor that the church was destroyed by fire and handsomely rebuilt. Rev. Oren Root, of Hamilton College, became the supply in the fall of 1889 and assumed charge of the church as pastor in the following spring. The present church is of brick with stone trimmings, and of the Queen Anne style of architecture. It has a seating capacity of 700. The present membership is about 125 and of the Sunday school 160.

Trinity Church (Episcopal), as we have already learned, was organized in the year 1798 by the Rev. Philander Chase, afterward bishop of Illinois. For a period of five years services were imperfectly maintained by lay-reading, and it was not until the year 1803 that measures were taken toward the building of a church edifice. In that year

John R. Bleecker, of Albany, gave a lot on the corner of Broad and First streets, 100 feet front and 127 feet deep, in fulfillment of a promise that such a gift would be made to that religious society which should first undertake the erection of a church edifice. On the basis of a subscription of a little more than $2,000 the building was commenced, but it was not until the year 1806 that it was so far completed that Bishop Moore was induced to consecrate it. In December, 1810, it was finished, having cost $7,140. Of this sum $2,000 was contributed by Trinity Church, New York. The building, an unpretentious yet tasteful structure, was designed by Philip Hooker, of Albany, an architect who did some good work in his day, as witness in his own city old St. Peter's Church, the old State capitol, and the academy. The first chosen officers of the church were Abraham Walton and Nathan Williams, wardens; William Inman, Charles Walton, John Smith, Benjamin Walker, Samuel Hooker, Aylmer Johnson, James Hopper, and Edward Smith, vestrymen. The first minister in charge was the Rev. Jonathan Judd, who officiated from 1804 to 1806 alternately here and at Paris Hill, though not continuously in either place. The first rector was the Rev. Amos G. Baldwin, who held that position from 1806 to 1818. He constructed with his own hands the first organ in the church having a manual or key-board. This organ did good service for many years in Christ Church, Sherburne, and can now be seen, with some enlargements and improvements, in the Presbyterian Church at New York Mills. Mr. Baldwin died at Auburn in 1844.

Through the influence of Col. Benjamin Walker, who may be regarded as the lay founder of Trinity Church, the Countess of Bath (England) was induced in 1808 to give to the church 265 acres of land in the town of Eaton, Madison County. This gift was of no great benefit to the church. The income from it was small and hard to collect, and finally, in the year 1815, the land was sold for a sum of money barely nominal. Nearly contemporaneous with the donation from the Countess of Bath was one from the corporation of Trinity Church, New York, of three lots in Reade street and one in Clark street in that city. Two of the Reade street lots and the one in Clark street are still the property of the church in Utica. The income from the whole property, though comparatively small, has been of essential service.

In the year 1819 Mr. Baldwin was succeeded in the rectorship by the Rev. Henry M. Shaw, who remained about two years. Rev. Henry Anthon was rector from 1821 to 1829, in which year he accepted a call to St. Stephen's Church in New York, afterward becoming assistant minister in Trinity Church, and finally spending the last twenty years of his life as rector of St. Mark's in the Bowery. Rev. Mr. Anthon's pastorate was most gratifying and successful. His sermons were marked by purity, beauty, and finish of style, and in both them and his conversation there was a racy flavor of strength that betokened ability of a high order. He was an attentive and indefatigable pastor and a genial and faithful friend. It was during Mr. Anthon's pastorate that the first rectory was built in rear of the church. The next rector was the Rev. Benjamin Dorr, whose ministry extended from 1829 to 1831, when he resigned the charge. He was afterward rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia. Dr. Dorr was succeeded in 1836 by the Rev. Pierre Alexis Proal, who came from St. George's Church, Schenectady. His pastorate was much longer than that of either of his predecessors, terminating with his death in September, 1857. He was one of the most scholarly and oratorical of the preachers of the city. For a long period he was annually elected secretary of the Diocesan Convention of Central New York. He was a trustee of Hamilton College, and was frequently called upon to fill other posts of educational and religious importance. He was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Hanson Coxe, whose ministry continued to November, 1877. He was followed in February, 1878, by the Rev. Charles H. Gardner, who resigned in October, 1886. The present rector, the Rev. William D. Maxon, took charge of the church in April, 1887.

The present wardens of the church are Miles C. Comstock and William M. Storrs. The membership of the society is 270 and of the Sunday school 105. The present valuation of the church property is: church, $15,000; rectory, $4,500; chapel and lot, $5,000.

The dimensions of the church edifice were originally 45 x 60 feet, besides a recessed chancel and contiguous robing-rooms. In 1833 it was lenghtened twenty feet by extending the front to the sidewalk, and the steeple and entire front were rebuilt on new foundations. In 1857 repairs to the amount of $6,000 were made. The present bell was purchased and hung during the winter of 1818, and for nearly seventy-

five years its iron tongue has called worshipers to the shrine. The structure is cherished, not only because it is a comfortable and pleasant house of worship, but also because it has great historic interest, and is a landmark and monument of the early growth of the city.

There is a mission at Deerfield in connection with this church known as St. Paul's. It was established by Rev. Mr. Gardner and has services once each month. The members are considered a part of Trinity Church.

Grace Church (Episcopal) was originally a portion of Trinity parish. The church was incorporated May 21, 1838, and services were held at first in a small room at No. 215 Genesee street. The Rev. Albert C. Patterson was chosen rector April 19, 1839. The first wardens were Dr. P. B. Peckham and Ziba Lyon. A lot was leased on the corner of Broadway and Columbia streets for a period of ten years, and the first church edifice was erected there and opened for divine service in August, 1839. The building was enlarged in 1841 at an expense of $1,500. On November 4, 1847, plans were prepared for a new church edifice. The rector having at this time resigned Rev. George Leeds was called as his successor. He resigned in July, 1853, to accept a call to Salem, Mass. The Rev. John J. Brandegee came to the parish early in 1854. The work of building a new church now rapidly progressed. The present site, corner of Elizabeth and Genesee streets, was selected and purchased with the aid of the late Alfred Munson, who gave $10,000 toward that object, to which he added $5,000 toward the erection of the church. Mr. Upjohn, of New York, was the architect. The building committee consisted of the rector and J. W. Williams, David Wager, G. R. Perkins, E. A. Graham, and George H. Wiley. The church proper was finished in 1860, the tower in 1870, and the spire in 1875; the latter was erected by Mrs. James Watson Williams as a memorial to her father and her husband. There is an excellent chime of ten memorial bells in the tower. The entire cost of the edifice was $120,000. Its seating capacity is 800.

Beginning in 1884 a series of parish rooms was erected adjoining the church, consisting of vestry, choir, and Bible-class rooms and a study for the rector. These were finished in 1888. In 1890 the old chancel was removed and a new one, larger and more elaborate, was put up in its place. All of these were the gifts of Mrs. James Watson Williams. In

the same year the congregation purchased a new organ at a cost of $10,000. At the death of Dr. Brandegee in 1864 the Rev. Edward M. Van Deusen, who came from St. Peter's Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., became rector of the church. On account of ill health he resigned in February, 1884, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Charles T. Olmsted. The wardens at the present time are: William H. Watson, M.D., and L. C. Childs. The church membership is 500; Sabbath school 210.

Of the foregoing rectors, while all are remembered with respect and affection, it is with especial tenderness that are recalled the finished sermonizer, the courteous, gentle, and loving Leeds; the self-denying labors of his successor, Dr. Brandegee, who superintended the erection of the present edifice; and the dignified and courtly Dr. Van Deusen, efficient in zeal for the prosperity of his church and its charities, and through whom much was accomplished toward its usefulness and success. It was during his rectorship that St. Luke's Hospital and Home, the House of the Good Shepherd, and St. Luke's Memorial Church all had their origin and largely his aid.

In January, 1850, the Rev. Beardsley Northrup, at the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Proal, then rector of Trinity Church, and with the approval of the bishop of the diocese, began holding services in a small schoolhouse on the corner of West and Eagle streets. Three months later a larger room on Chatham street was obtained and used for about a year and a half. The parish began its corporate existence under the name of Calvary Church on the 15th of December, 1850. A lot on South street, where the old church now stands, was secured by L. M. Taylor from the Bleecker and Tibbitts estate, and a church capable of seating 300 persons and costing $2,700 was erected. It was afterward twice enlarged to meet the growing congregation. In 1859 a house on the corner of South and Neilson streets was purchased for a rectory site at a cost of $1,600. Later a lot on South street opposite the old church was purchased for $1,500 as a site for a new church. In 1869 the lot and rectory on South street were sold for $6,000, and a better site on the corner of Howard avenue and South street was purchased with a commodious house for a parsonage, the whole costing $10,000. The new church, which was designed by Henry M. Congdon, was begun on

the 14th of June, 1869, and finished in the fall of 1872. The congregation was greatly aided in the work by the liberal gifts of Jason G. Coye and George J. Hopper, now deceased. The new church cost $50,000. In 1880 the chapel was thoroughly repaired at an expense of $300. The church was consecrated by the Rev. F. D. Huntington, S.T.D., bishop of the diocese, January 18, 1884. The Rev. William A. Matson was the first rector of the parish, assuming the duties on the 1st of May, 1851, and was assisted by Mr. Northrup above mentioned. Rev. Mr. Matson resigned March 16, 1854, and Rev. Henry A. Neely, who had served as assistant about a year, succeeded him. He left the parish in August, 1855, at the request of the bishop to undertake a similar work in Rochester, where he was subsequently rector of Christ Church. Later he was chaplain of Hobart College, Geneva, assistant minister in Trinity Church, New York, and bishop of the diocese of Maine.

The Rev. N. Barrows became rector in August, 1855. Receiving a call to Zion Church, Rome, he tendered his resignation April 28, 1857. During the following two years Rev. Mr. Matson was the pastor and went from here to the De Lancey Memorial Church, Geneva, N. Y., where he received the title of D.D. from Hobart College. The present rector, Alfred B. Goodrich, D.D., entered upon the charge August 21, 1859. He has repeatedly refused calls to other fields of labor. For his long continued faithfulness not the church alone but the town feels a debt of gratitude. At present the number of communicants in the church is 446; Sunday school scholars 335. The present wardens are Alonzo Churchill, M.D., and Irvin A. Williams.

St. George's Protestant Church (Episcopal) was authorized by Bishop De Lancey and the standing committee of the diocese in January, 1862, to replace the former parish of St. Paul's, organized in 1849 and afterward allowed to die out. At that time (1862) all existing churches of the Protestant Episcopal communion were located on the east side of Genesee street. The corner-stone of St. George's was laid May 5, 1862. The first election of wardens and vestry took place May 19, 1862, and the church was ready for occupation in the fall. It stands on State street near its intersection with Cottage street. It is of wood and will seat 400 persons. The church with its furnishing cost about $5,000.

The furnishings are the gift of Horatio Seymour; the stained glass windows of C. P. Davis, of Utica. The church was consecrated by Bishop De Lancey on June 7, 1864. In the rear of the church is a wooden building 22 x 40 feet, erected in 1873, and named the "mission room," it having been opened with mission services by the Rev. J. W. Bonham of the Church of the Evangelist. It is now used for Sunday school, week day services, and parochial festivals. The first rector of the church was Rev. W. J. Gibson, D.D., then editor of the *Gospel Messenger*. He was succeeded in 1866 by Rev. S. F. Jarvis, of Connecticut, who was soon followed by Rev. E. W. Hager. The latter resigned in 1873, having received the appointment of chaplain in the United States navy, and the duties of the parish were then resumed by Rev. W. J. Gibson, D.D. He was succeeded in 1883 by Rev. W. B. Coleman, jr., the present rector. The present wardens are W. M. Gibson, M.D., and Edward Trevett. The present communicant list of the church is 160 members; of the Sunday school 90 with eight teachers.

St. Luke's Memorial Church (Episcopal) began as a mission of Grace Church in 1869 in a room of St. Luke's Home for Aged Women on Columbia street. The following year a lot adjoining the Home was given by Truman K. Butler for future church building purposes, and a handsome stone church was soon erected. It was consecrated on October 18, 1876, and cost with its contents about $22,000. It has a seating capacity of about 400. From 1869 to 1876 the parish was served by the assistants of Grace Church, Dr. E. M. Van Deusen being pastor of the parish. In June, 1876, Rev. Barnard Schulte was called to the charge with the title of associate rector of St. Luke's Memorial Church. This relation of associate rector was dissolved in June, 1880, and the clergyman in charge now bears the title of rector according to the order of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. Mr. Schulte is still in charge of this parish. The rectory of the church, 192 Columbia street, was purchased by the congregation in 1886 and with the adjoining house is valued at about $8,000. The church membership is 600; Sabbath school scholars 583. The present wardens are Jonathan Aucock and Henry Hopson.

In 1871 the late Evan R. Goodwin and the late Philip Herbert inaugurated a movement tending to the establishment of Episcopal serv-

ices in East Utica. An upper room on Elizabeth street was soon obtained and services of the Memorial Church of the Holy Cross (Episcopal) were regularly held, being conducted at times by Rev. Samuel H. Coxe, of Trinity Church, or Rev. Alfred B. Goodrich, of Calvary Church, or some other of the clergy. The worshipers were then known as the Mission of the Good Shepherd. Rev. Edward Z. Lewis was the first pastor and continued as such until his death in 1874. He secured the erection of a frame building on Mohawk street, which was afterward moved to the lot purchased on Bleecker street and enlarged. It is still being used for worship. The first Sunday school superintendent was Edward Peckham. In January, 1889, the Rev. James J. Burd became and still is the resident pastor. On October 9, 1890, the corner-stone of a new stone church on Bleecker street was laid by the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, bishop of the diocese of Central New York. The building is in the English style of architecture, was designed by James Constable, jr., of Utica, and cost about $25,000. There are ninety families represented in the church and a Sunday school of about 180 members.

Wherever there is a pioneer settlement there will be found earnest Christians of the Methodist denomination, often meeting together and exhorting one another to good works. Such was the case in Utica for some years before they had a place of worship in the little village. The first Methodist sermon in Utica was preached by Freeborn Garrettson in 1792. In that year, in the capacity of presiding elder of the Albany district, he made a journey as far west as Whitestown and prepared the way for the establishment of regular appointments, and for embracing this region within the bounds of a circuit on the Mohawk River. At first the members of this faith residing here were attached to a class that met in a small church on the road to New Hartford. The relic of that church still remains and may be identified as a part of the small white dwelling house directly opposite the west end of Pleasant street. In 1808 Solomon Bronson, a man of means and influence living near this church, was converted, and being earnest and zealous, a good singer and exhorter, he used to come down to Utica and hold meetings in a building back of the line of Genesee street and in the rear of where the store of Newell & Co. now stands, which building was designed and

used as a school-house. This, then, was the first place of meeting and here the society had occasional preaching. J. Huestes, Benjamin G. Paddock, and Charles Giles preached in that school-house while they traveled the circuit which included Utica, and which was known as the Westmoreland circuit. But very soon—probably in 1808—Rudolph Snyder built for the society a house of worship on ground situated where the southern end of the Bradish block now stands, beside the shop of his brother Jacob, which occupied the corner of Elizabeth street. It was a small wooden building of a single story, and was intended for a school-house as well as a church. It was occupied by the society about six years. Through the influence of Solomon Bronson quite a number were converted, and the influence of Methodism in Utica began to be strongly felt. Preaching in this place was for several years only occasional, for the little house near the gate on the New Hartford road was also maintained by them as a place of assemblage. In 1815 Utica was erected into a station of the recently formed Oneida district of the Genesee Conference. Rev. Benjamin G. Paddock was appointed preacher in charge and a powerful revival was the result of his labors. The society now centered in the village and was legally incorporated under the title of the First Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Utica. Some of the first trustees were Rudolph Snyder, Robert McBride, J. C. De Long, Erastus Cross, and Ara Broadwell. The building on the New Hartford road was sold to Levi Thomas for 70,000 brick, and with these and additional ones a new house was built under the supervision of Mr. Paddock, who raised the necessary funds. It stood on the north side of Main street, at its extreme eastern end, a little west of Ballou's Creek and nearly opposite the extremity of Third street, and was a small, plain chapel without spire or cupola. It was dedicated August 16, 1816, by Rev. Daniel Hitt, then general book steward in New York, Charles Giles being presiding elder. The pastors who were successively placed in charge during the years that this chapel was in use were as follows: 1816, B. G. Paddock; 1817, George Gary; 1818, W. Barlow; 1821, B. G. Paddock; 1822–23, George Peck; 1824, George Harmon; in 1825 Paris and Utica were united under the charge of Z. Paddock and Ephraim Hall. It was during this year that the chapel on Bleecker street was built. It was dedicated February 22,

1827. Later in 1827 Fitch Reed was appointed pastor. Subsequently the church was served by the following pastors: Elias Bowen, George Peck, Daniel Barnes, Joseph Castle, Schuyler Hoes, William N. Pearne, Bostwick Hawley, H. R. Clark, William Wyant, A. J. Dana, David Holmes, A. S. Graves, L. D. Davis, J. F. Wright, A. J. Grover, John C. Crippen, Fitch Reed, W. C. Steele, A. D. Whedon, and O. H. Warren.

In 1832, a class having existed in West Utica for some time, a church was erected. This class was considered as a part of the Bleecker Street Society and the property was held by the trustees of that society. Subsequently, owing to the embarrassment of the society, the property in West Utica was sold.

In 1847 a new society was formed in West Utica, embracing seventeen members of the Bleecker Street Society. This society was organized as the State Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Joseph Hartwell was the first pastor. The succeeding pastors were, as far as known, Isaac Foster, E. Williams, D. W. Thurston, Charles Blakeslee, J. T. Wright, L. D. Davis, M. L. Kirn, W. C. Steele, D. W. Bristol, A. B. Gregg. By the burning of the State street church on February 3, 1867, the consolidation of the Bleecker Street and State Street Societies, which union had been for some time under consideration, was effected and the new organization was named the "First Methodist Episcopal Church of Utica." The first pastor was William Reddy. The present edifice of the society, corner of Court street and Broadway, was built during the pastorate of William Reddy, to whose untiring zeal the society owed much of its success. The first Board of Trustees was composed of H. N. Dryer, Dr. Jacob Hunt, Charles Barnum, Isaac Estes, E. M. Harter, H. Beckwith, A. J. Bice, Edward Rowell, and Harrison Gilmore. The corner-stone of the new church was laid July 30, 1868, Rev. J. P. Newman, D.D. (now bishop), making the address. The chapel was finished and dedicated February 28, 1869; the church was dedicated February 2, 1871, Bishop Matthew Simpson preaching in the morning and the Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D.D. (since bishop), delivering the sermon in the evening. The property cost $80,000 and is free from debt. The following named pastors have since served the church: 1870–72, Ross C. Houghton; 1873–74, E. C. Bruce; 1875–77, L. D. White; 1878, Thomas Kelly;

1879–80, J. L. Humphrey; 1881–83, Samuel Call; 1884–85, J. D. Phelps; 1885–87, F. H. Beck; 1888–89, Gordon Moore; 1890, Addis Albro, the present incumbent. The church has a membership of upwards of 500 and is in a flourishing condition. It is thoroughly organized and aggressive.

In the summer of 1852 Thomas J. Francis of the Bleecker street church, aided by W. D. Frederick, Charles B. Manning, and William R. Denison, started church services on Corn Hill. During the session of conference which convened in the city hall that fall meetings were held every evening in a partially completed building on Chatham street. The conference gave them Rev. B. I. Ives for a pastor, and an organization of the South Street Methodist Episcopal Church was effected in September with eighty members from the Bleecker street church. The first trustees were Thomas J. Francis, Spencer B. Alden, Mordecai Wing, E. W. Roberts, and William Goodenow. A lot Nos. 31–33 South street was bought of Thomas Hopper for $450, and a church 40 x 70 feet in dimensions and two stories high was erected. It was dedicated in the spring of 1853 and cost $4,500. During the years 1856–58 there were two Sunday schools having 400 pupils and 40 teachers. In 1863 thirty-eight members withdrew and organized the Free Methodist Church. In 1869 a parsonage was built on a lot adjoining the church at a cost of $9,000. In 1886 extensive repairs were made upon the church at an expense of about $2,000. The present membership of the church is 260; of the Sunday school 240. The list of pastors is as follows: Revs. B. I. Ives, 1852–54; E. Hoag, 1855; James L. Wells, 1856–57; William H. Olin, 1858–59; Simon Peter, 1860; —— Gray, 1861; Thomas Harroun, 1862; E. C. Curtis, 1863–65; L. Hartsough, 1866–67; Theron Cooper, 1868–70; W. F. Markham, 1871–73; A J. Cowles, 1874-76; W. D. Chase, 1877–79; W. F. Hemenway, 1880–81; A. Bramley, 1881–83; W. E. Reynolds, 1884; H. W. Bennett, 1885–87; H. E. Waugh, 1888 to the present. The stewards of the church are Henry Beckwith, George C. Hazard, E. H. Bice, George O. Pennock, Joseph Joyce, C. W. Fuess, H. C. Matteson, S. R. Lewis, B. E. Foster, R. B. Poole, S. D. Latcher, C. A. Enquest, C. E. Bigelow.

The Free Methodist Church was organized August 7, 1863, by Rev. D. W. Thurston, with forty-eight members who came from the South

street church. The society worshiped in Morgan Hall, corner of South and West streets, until 1865, when, under the labors of Rev. D. M. Sinclair, a church edifice was erected. It was a wooden structure on the corner of South and Miller streets, and cost $3,000. It will seat 250 persons. As the congregation continued to increase in numbers more commodious accommodations were sought, and in 1880–81 a neat brick church was erected at No. 30 Chatham street. It is two stories high, with an audience room capable of seating 350 persons, and cost $11,000 The present trustees of the church are Selden Beckwith, George W. Gurley, and George H. Garrett; class-leaders, Olney Ladd, George W. Gurley, and George H. Garrett. The present membership of the church is eighty; of the Sunday school sixty. The list of its regular pastors is as follows: Rev. J. Mathews, 1864; D. M. Sinclair, 1865; J. W. Selby, 1866–67; Z. Osborne, 1868–69; E. Owen, 1870; G. W. Anderson, 1871–72; A. F. Curry, 1873; J. B. Freeland, 1874; B. Winget, 1875; A. N. More, 1876; James Odell, 1877; O. W. Young, 1878–79; E. Owen, 1880; O. M. Owen, 1881–83; M. D. McDougall, 1884–86; Thomas Whiffin, 1887–88; Zenas Osborne, 1888–89; Almiron Smith, 1890.

For some time previous to 1867 a Sunday school had been held in West Utica under the direction of the members from the First M. E Church. Immediately after the burning of the State street church a chapel was built at the corner of Court and Stark streets at a cost of about $2,600. Here Sunday school and evening services were held. In May, 1886, the Dryer Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, about forty members coming from the First Church. Rev. F. W. Merrick was appointed to the charge. Rev. F. D. Leete succeeded him September 22, 1887. Rev. F. D. Torrey came to the charge April 15, 1891. The first trustees were James W. Rowe, Alfred Broadbent, Thomas Drew, M. H. Hubbard, and Isaac Estes. This board is still serving. The name of this church was taken in memory of the late Rev. H. N. Dryer, an efficient worker in the Sunday school, to whom in great part the success of the school was due. The church membership is 130 and there are 160 pupils in the Sunday school. In 1890 an addition was built on the west side of the church at a cost of $855, to be used for Sunday school and evening services.

July 1, 1879, a prayer meeting was held at the residence of Tracy H. Wade, on Kossuth avenue, and it was there determined to continue these meetings regularly, which was done for about a year. At this time Rev. W. F. Hemenway organized a class there, and preaching was continued with some regularity. In 1882 a hall was hired at the corner of South and Albany streets. A Sunday school was then begun under charge of William Hughes. In 1883 a frame church was erected on the corner of Nichols and Lansing streets on a lot given by Francis Kernan. The church cost $5,000 and will seat 325. In 1884 it became a regular charge, the congregation being organized as the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church on March 31, 1884. During the present year (1891) a parsonage is being built on a lot adjoining the church, and will cost about $2,000. The pastors have been: Revs. L. D. White, 1884–86; Samuel Call, 1887; J. G. Benson, 1888–89; George W. Adams, 1890–91. The present trustees are J. W. Morris, George E. Davis, John W. Wilkinson, J. M. Crouse, Richard Hill. The present membership of the church is 100; of the Sunday school 150.

On February 20, 1830, a few Calvinistic Methodists took their letters of dismissal from the Congregational Church in Remsen, and David Stephens was authorized to organize these members into a Welsh Calvanistic Church in Utica. This was done in March, 1831, under the title of the Moriah Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, the following being the members: Robert J. Jones, Richard H. Hughes, Evan Roberts, David I. Jones, Evan Ellis, David Williams, and their wives. Services were first held in a school-house that stood on Bleecker street. In 1831 a church was built on Seneca street between Liberty and Whitesboro streets. By 1847 the membership had increased to 190 and it was decided to build a larger church. The old one was taken down and a new edifice 60 x 90 feet, with seating capacity of 630, was erected. In 1882 the church property was sold for $5,200 and the present church built on Park avenue corner of Dakin street. The church cost $21,000 and seats 850. During the first two years of its existence the church was supplied by Revs. David Stephens, William T. Roberts, and Benjamin Davies. Near the close of 1831 Rev. Morris Roberts came here from Wales and remained until 1833, when he removed to Remsen, but he and Rev. Morris Davies preached here most of the time un-

til 1837. From that year until 1841 Revs. Mr. Davies and David Davies were the principal supplies. During the latter year the church extended a call to Rev. William Rowlands, who remained until the close of 1844, when he removed to New York city. Rev. Thomas Foulkes was pastor during the years 1847–48 and again from 1852 to 1855. In 1859 Rev. William Hughes came from Wales and remained three years. In 1863 Rev. Mr. Rowlands was again pastor and remained until his death in 1866. Rev. Ebenezer T. Jones was pastor for one year, and in 1870 Rev. James Jarrett assumed the charge and remained until August, 1875. He was succeeded by the Rev. William Roberts, D.D., who came from Bellevue, Pa., and remained until his death in the year 1887. The present pastor, Rev. Robert Williams, M.A., came from Coowen, Wales, in May, 1889. The present membership of the church is 443; of the Sunday school 200. The deacons are T. Solomon Griffiths, William C. Jones, William R. Morris, John R. Jones, David P. Salisbury, Elias Ellis. The church has a mission Sunday school in the old Olivet Chapel on Miller street, called the Penvel Sunday School. The property was bought in 1889 from the Presbyterians. There are 130 pupils in this school, which also has an English branch of about thirty pupils under the care of Mrs. R. D. Williams.

The Coke Memorial (Welsh Methodist Episcopal) Church was formed about the 1st of July, 1849, with twenty-seven members. For the first eight months they occupied the old Cambrian Hall on the lower side of Liberty street between Hotel and Seneca. Its first trustees were John Parry, Thomas Morris, John H. Jones, William W. Jones, Evan E. Jones, and Thomas Hughes. May 1, 1850, the society purchased the building on Washington street known as the "Commercial Lyceum" and fitted it up as a house of worship. Rev. Rees Davies and Rev. Thomas Hughes were pastors until May 1, 1850, when Revs. Davies Hughes, and John Jones preached alternately until September 15, 1852. John Jones then took charge and continued alone until January 1, 1854. In December, 1853, Rev. R. L. Herbert came from Liverpool and began his labors January 1, 1854. He remained until April, 1860. At the time he commenced the church membership numbered forty-seven, the average attendance in the Sunday school was sixty, and the church was

free from debt ; at the close of his pastorate he made the following report: "Number of persons received on probation thirty-three, received by letters forty-three, backslided seven, died seven." In March, 1860, Rev. Thomas Thomas came from Ironton, Ohio, and at the annual conference in April was appointed pastor of the church. He served for three years and was followed by Rev. H. Humphreys as pastor, who commenced in the spring of 1863 and continued until the spring of 1867, when he moved away and the church for one year was in charge of D. T. Davies, who in turn with Rees Davies and others occasionally supplied the pulpit. In the fall of 1867 Rev. Isaac Thomas came from Witton Park, North of England, and preached for the church until the following spring, when he was appointed regular pastor by the annual conference. He continued in charge until the spring of 1871. The number of church members at this time is reported sixty; average attendance in Sunday school eighty. At the annual conference in 1871 D. T. Davies was appointed to the charge and continued until the spring of 1873, the church membership being seventy-two and the Sunday school average attendance eighty-five. In 1873 Rev. H. Humphreys, who had had the care of a church in St. Louis, Mo., returned to Utica and by request of the church was appointed pastor. His pastorate this time continued until the spring of 1878, when he resigned, and the church for the following year was in charge of the presiding elder of the district, Rev. L. D. White, the preaching being done by three or four different ministers who understood the Welsh language, which Mr. White did not. In the fall of this year Rev. David Williams, who was residing at Pottsville, Pa., came and supplied the pulpit until the following spring, when he was appointed pastor. He served faithfully until the spring of 1881. Rev. W. R. Griffith, a young minister, came from Wales and served the church on trial for one year, and at the annual session of the conference in April, 1882, was appointed pastor, remaining until July, 1889. In May, 1885, the society sold the old church property on Washington street and bought a lot on the corner of Hopper and Union streets. In the spring of 1886 the building of the new church was commenced. The corner-stone was laid the following August by Bishop Hurst. The new edifice was dedicated in August, 1887, the entire cost, including the lot, being about $16,000. In October,

1889, Rev. Isaac Thomas, a former pastor of the church, became its minister and served until April, 1890. The church was without a regular pastor from that time until the following October, when Rev. J. L. Davies, a professor in Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y., was requested to take charge. He is now ministering to the church faithfully and acceptably. The society numbers eighty-two members. The official members are D. J. Davies, Rees R. Williams, William Foulks, Evan O. Williams, and Richard Morris, trustees; John I. Morris, Rees R. Williams, D. J. Davies, Evan Jones, and Sylvanus E. Jones, stewards; D. J. Davies, recording steward. At the dedication of the new church the name was changed to Coke Memorial in honor of Bishop Coke, the first Methodist bishop sent to this country who was a Welshman.

In 1851 the Rev. F. Herlan, then preaching in Deerfield, expressed a desire to transfer his labors to Utica. J. Kratzenberg offered his house on Saratoga street as a place for worship. In the same year an old school-house on Sunset avenue (Garden street) was bought and used as a house of worship up to the year 1858, when the present church edifice was erected on Sunset avenue south of Court street. It will seat 250 persons. From 1849 to 1854 the First Church of the Evangelical Association (German Methodist) belonged to the Mohawk circuit and was served by the Rev. J. G. Bosch, F. Herlan, J. Yenni, J. Dereisch, A. Z. Gottwals, F. Scharfe, and J. Grenzebach. In 1855 Theobald Schneider served Utica as a mission. The following ministers have served the society: 1856–57, J. Grenzebach; 1858–59, L. Hermann; 1860, S. Weber; 1861, J. Umbach; 1863, A. Klein; 1864–65, A. Miller; 1866–68, A. Holzwarth; 1868–69, G. Eckhardt; 1870, E. A. Weier; 1871–73, J. Schaff; 1874, J. Siegriest; 1875–77, M. Yauch; 1878–79, J. F. Buesch; 1880, P. Glanz; 1881, Ph. E. Bahn; 1882, J. G. Held; 1883–85, F. Lohmeyer; 1886–88, J. Eberling, 1889–90, L. Heinmiller. The present trustees of the church are as follows: G. Herthum, president; J. Sittig, secretary; G. Keidel, treasurer; C. Schad, W. Guckemus. The present membership of the church is 103. The German language has been used altogether in the services until about one year ago, when the services on the first and third Sunday evenings of the month were designated for the English language.

The Welsh Baptist Church, one of the oldest in Central New York,

owes its early origin to the sturdy emigrants from Wales to Utica. It is said to be due to Colonel Walker that individuals of this people were first led to make their homes in this region. Appreciating their industry, thrift, and many moral virtues he persuaded them to come and occupy his extensive wild lands in Steuben and its vicinity. Among these pioneers those who had trades lingered in the villages and were credited with being the best builders and mechanics of the town. Nor could these latter long deny themselves the enjoyment of their cherished institutions and the ministry of the pastors who accompanied them. On the 12th of September, 1801, twenty-two persons of this people, who were Baptists, met at the log house of John Williams, upon the road opposite the State Hospital, and formed a church. Some of them lived probably without the village, or if resident in it were so for a short time only. The church they formed is the first, exclusively of Utica, whose organization has been continuous and services unbroken to the present time. It is known as the First (Welsh) Baptist and is the parent of the Broad street (now Tabernacle) church. This congregation erected in 1806 a church edifice near where the canal now intersects Hotel street. It was moved when the canal was opened to the site of the present church on Broadway a little north of Liberty. Among the twenty-two who united in its organization were Elder John Stevens and Elder James Harris, who officiated as ministers, Elder Abraham Williams, Joseph Harris, David Reed, Simon Johns, Nathaniel Davis, Samuel George, James Phillips, Daniel Richards, David Thomas, etc. The first deacons were Joseph Haines and David Reed.

Elder John Stevens was the first minister. He preached alternately in English and in Welsh. In five or six years he removed to New York, but returned about 1814, and a second time became the head of the church. Elder Abraham Williams was their second pastor. He afterward removed to Rome and died October 25, 1839. On the 23d of September, 1819, seventeen members were dismissed from the Welsh Church to form the Broad street (English) church, now the Tabernacle. On June 23, 1806, the first trustees were elected; they were Daniel James and John Adams. Four men acted as pastors alternately and for irregular periods until 1837. They were Rev. Richard Roberts, Elders D. Griffiths, Richards, and Stephens. Rev. William H. Thomas

became pastor July 1, 1837. The membership was then 135. Rev. William F. Phillips succeeded Mr. Thomas in the fall of 1840. David J. Phillips succeeded to the pastorate in 1846. Rev. David Jenkins became pastor in 1851 and Rev. Morris J. Williams followed him in 1854. During this period the church was at the height of its prosperity. The church records show a membership of 283. Rev. John Edred Jones became pastor in 1858. Rev. Joshua T. Morgans succeeded him in January, 1869. Eight years later Rev. Owen Griffiths became pastor for one year. In 1878 Rev. John Edred Jones again assumed the charge. Rev. William M. Evans became pastor in 1883 and was succeeded by Rev. John D. Roberts in 1885. Rev. Thomas Morris became pastor in 1887 and continued as such until April 1, 1890. Since that time the pulpit has been supplied by licentiates. The present membership is seventy-eight. The Sabbath school numbers about fifty. The present deacons are John M. Williams, Evan Roberts, and William Roberts. The church has decreased in membership because the American born Welsh cannot understand the Welsh language, in which the sermons are preached, and Welsh emigration to Utica has practically ceased.

In 1819 seventeen members of the Welsh Baptist Church were at their own request dismissed and united themselves in covenant for the purpose of forming an English church, calling it the Second Baptist. Rev. Elijah F. Willey, of Lansingburg, N. Y., was called and assumed the pastorate in November, 1819. A frame church capable of seating 400 people was soon erected on Broad street. After Mr. Willey came in succession Revs. John C. Harrison, William Hague, D.D., Elon Galusha, Edward Kingsford, Thomas Wilkes, Daniel Eldridge, Dudley C. Haynes, and Horatio N. Loring. A new brick church was erected on the same site at a cost of $10,000, with a seating capacity of 500, and on September 28, 1848, was formally dedicated. Rev. Edward Turney was pastor from July, 1848, to June, 1850. Rev. Thomas O. Lincoln, D.D., then became pastor and served until 1861. In 1861 Rev. Nehemiah M. Perkins became pastor; he died at Monroe, Conn., August 20, 1863. In June, 1864, the church and society voted to vacate their house and move to a more central location. In October, 1864, a lot was bought on the corner of Hopper and King streets and a fine stone edifice erected. The architect was G. S. Meacham, of

Boston. The church cost $30,000 and will seat 600 persons. The corner-stone was laid August 3, 1865, with appropriate services, and in September of the following year the church was dedicated. The congregation worshiped in the U. S. Court-room in the city hall until their new edifice was dedicated. Rev. Alfred S. Patton, D.D., of Watertown, Mass., became pastor in July, 1864, and continued until June 30, 1873. At a regular meeting of the society held October 11, 1864, the name "Tabernacle Baptist Church" was unanimously adopted. Rev. Noah R. Everts, of Little Falls, N. Y., succeeded Mr. Patton as pastor in January, 1873. He resigned in October, 1878, and was succeeded in Feburary, 1879, by Rev. John W. Curtis, D.D., of Chicago. After five years Rev. Mr. Curtis's health failed and he was obliged to leave the pastorate. Prof. Sylvester Burnham, D.D., supplied the pulpit then for a few months. In June, 1885, Rev. Albert P. Brigham, of Stillwater, N. Y., was called to the pastorate. His successor has signified his acceptance of a call, but is not yet installed. A new chapel was built upon property adjoining the church on King street and dedicated October 4, 1889. The building, with the ground, cost about $4,000, which was supplied by voluntary offerings. It is used for the Sunday school, the membership of which is 320, and for evening services. It has a seating capacity of about 400. The present membership of the church is 360. The deacons are I. D. Hopkins, M.D., Clark Wood, George C. Horton, William Fisher, and W. Henry Start.

To descant upon the individual characteristics of the several ministers of this church is evidently impossible. Let it suffice to note with commendation a few of the earlier ones whose influence for good was marked, not solely upon their own people, but to a large extent upon the community in general. Such were Revs. Willey, Galusha, and Hague, who ministered to the church while on Broad street, and Revs. Lincoln and Patton, who served it after its removal.

In 1837 (December 3d) the Second Baptist Church on Broad street (now the Tabernacle Baptist on Hopper street) appointed a committee to superintend religious worship in West Utica until the following May. On the 21st of March, 1838, eleven persons met at the home of Edward Wright and organized a society to be called the "Bethel Baptist Church in Utica." They prosecuted this work for some time in the old build-

ing known as "Old Bethel," formerly occupied by the Presbyterians. During the first year of their existence they erected a church on State street, in size 35 x 50 feet, and dedicated it to the service of God on August 7, 1839. January 1, 1845, it was decided to rent the Bleecker street church, which had been erected and used by the Second Presbyterian Society. The old building was soon afterward rented to the Methodists. The first pastor was Rev. J. O. Lowell, who labored in the church from October 1, 1838, to January 27, 1840. Rev. Edward Bright, who was licensed by the church January 3, 1841, succeeded Mr. Lowell and resigned November 12, 1841. The church then called Rev. D. G. Corey, D.D., to the pastorate. He became pastor January 2, 1842. The membership of the church was then 141. In February, 1847, it was decided to purchase the Bleecker street church. In August of that year the membership had reached 249. In April, 1862, steps were taken for the enlargement of the church, the membership then being 407. Property was accordingly bought in the rear of the church for Sunday school and prayer meeting purposes. September 14, 1886, a meeting was held to consider the matter of changing location and soon afterward the church property was sold, to be used as a site for the Young Men's Christian Association. A lot was then purchased on the corner of Rutger and West streets and on June 29, 1887, the corner-stone of a new brick church was laid. The name Park Baptist was assumed on March 22, 1888, this being the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. The edifice is 110 feet front, 105 feet deep, cost $70,000, and will seat 900 persons. Dr. Corey preached his last sermon in the church July 14, 1889. He died February 20, 1890, having been pastor of the church over forty-eight years. Nearly a generation and a half had listened to his words of admonition, of hope, and sympathy. Those who first heard him as little children grew to manhood under his ministry, and their children in turn advanced to see the same familiar figure in the pulpit. He loved the truth and always felt it to be his duty to preach it without abatement or modification. He was an earnest, forceful, fearless man who commanded the respect of those even who did not think as he did. As a pastor he was greatly beloved. The social and business interests of his people were of as much concern to him as their spiritual welfare. His relations with them were those

of a close friend rather than of a religious teacher. In the pulpit and out of it, in efforts to reform and uplift his fellowmen, he labored patiently and persistently, content to do his duty, and confident in the power and purpose of his Lord. The impress he made upon the religious thought, social culture, and moral progress of the city is beyond estimate. Rev. C. A. Taylor assumed the pastorate June 5, 1890. The present membership of the church is 485; of the Sunday school 275. The present deacons are John Ryalls, Isaac D. Ryalls, F. P. Ashley, S. U. Cookinham, and John Rowlands.

The Ebenezer Baptist Church was incorporated in August, 1836, with the following trustees: Deacon Joseph Goodliffe, Garrett Jones, jr., James Stone, William Towers, William Jarrett, and Jacob Loak. During a pastorate of forty years Elder Thomas Hill officiated. He was called in March, 1835, and was the only pastor the church ever had. The record shows that he received no salary while he could work at his trade, which was wood-turning. He died August 9, 1874. A lot on Columbia street was purchased in 1836 of Appollos Cooper for $450, and it was agreed to erect a building at a cost of $350 or $400. The church is a frame building and at the present time is offered for sale, there being only about fifteen members to support it. No Sunday school has ever been held in connection with the church. The society will purchase where land is cheaper or rent rooms. Since the death of the pastor the pulpit has been supplied by Elder S. H. Durant and Elder Baylis Bundy. The present trustee is John Brimson.

The Immanuel Baptist Church was organized January 29, 1890, with a membership of forty-two. The first house of worship was erected at the corner of Eagle and Dudley streets at a cost of $6,000. This church was dedicated, free from debt, March 12, 1890, Rev. R. G. Seymour, D.D., of Auburn, N. Y., preaching the sermon. It has a seating capacity of 450. Rev. James M. Hutchinson is the pastor. The deacons are William B. Walling, Thomas H. Peters, William R. Rowlands, and Thomas E. Morris. The Sunday school from which this church is an outgrowth was organized December 26, 1888, at 75 Seymour avenue, with an attendance of 187. The present membership of the church is 143.

The Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church (German) was organized May

15, 1842, at its place of meeting—the "Old Bethel," on Fayette street in West Utica. There were fifty-six charter members, all natives of Germany, in which language the services have always been conducted. The first elders of the church were Charles A. Wolf, sr., and Michael Breitenstein. The first house of worship was erected upon the south side of Columbia street near St. Patrick's Church at a cost of about $2,000, and was dedicated September 28, 1844. It was destroyed by fire February 28, 1851. The site was then sold to the Catholics and the present church building was erected on the corner of Cooper and Fay streets at a cost $4,000; its seating capacity is 550. In 1868 the edifice was lengthened by an addition of twenty feet. The first pastor of the church was Rev. A. Wetzel, who continued as such until 1879. He was succeeded by Rev. John P. Lichtenberg, who labored in the pastorate until May, 1889, when Rev. A. Oscar Gallenkamp, the present pastor, came to the charge. A day-school building was erected in 1870 on Columbia street near Varick at a cost of $8,000. It is of brick, three stories high, and over 150 pupils are in attendance. It is known as Zion's Day School. Over 200 families are in attendance at this church and there are 475 pupils in the Sunday school. The present deacons are Gaius Bach, Michael Agne, and Martin Schwartz.

On the 25th of March, 1860, the Evangelical Lutheran Zion's Church of Utica, Rev. A. Wetzel, pastor, resolved to establish a German Mission in the southeastern part of the city (Corn Hill). A lot was given and a suitable small building secured, which was consecrated in August of the same year as St. Paul's Lutheran Church (German). Pastor Wetzel and his son-in-law, Pastor Schmidt, served the congregation for eight years, when it united with the New York Ministerium and called the Rev. C. Fischer, under whom a new building was begun. Scarcely was the corner-stone laid when Mr. Fischer died. During the pastorate of his successor the building was completed. Rev. D. W. Petersen served the congregation from 1875 to 1880, when he removed to Middleville, N. Y. He was succeeded by Pastor O. Kaselitz, under whom the congregation met with the most severe trial that had yet befallen it. During the night of the 6th of November the roof of the church was torn off by a storm and the building was so much injured that it became necessary to raze it to the ground. Without a house of worship,

and with a debt of $4,000 on the building just destroyed, the members though greatly discouraged took heart and began the erection of the present building, thus increasing the debt to $13,000. Under Rev. A. J. Heisler, who became pastor in 1885, the condition of the congregation improved. It numbered 400 from Utica, had two Sunday schools, one English the other German, and English services were held once a month. The debt was materially reduced. After his resignation and a season of irregular services Rev. G. A. Bruegel, of Syracuse, entered upon his work October 1, 1890. At present there are two Sunday schools and English services are held twice a month. Much is due to those members who, though one pastor died in office and several others resigned on account of ill health, though the storm increased their debt and other misfortunes befell them, have steadily persevered, clinging to the congregation of their choice, and gradually reducing their indebtedness until they freed themselves from all obligations.

In the month of June, 1877, seven members of the Evangelical Lutheran Zion's Church started a movement which resulted in a meeting at the dwelling of John C. Hieber, corner of Cottage and Hart streets, July 10th, and the form of an organization that should be known as the "English Lutheran Church Association of Utica," the object being to establish a church of that faith. A method of systematic giving for church expenses was inaugurated October 16, 1878, a call was extended to Rev. Theodore B. Roth, of Philadelphia, and he began his labors November 24th. The M. E. Chapel, corner of Court and Stark streets, was rented for one year and services were held regularly, morning and evening. The following Sunday a Sabbath school was organized. December 27, 1878, a church organization was effected under the name of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer. March 30, 1879, the constitution was adopted and the following deacons elected: Henry Martin, John C. Hieber, Louis F. Leo, Adam Martin, John Reichart, John G. Hoerlein, Anton Dougne, and John R. Bucher. During the summer of 1881 a building lot known as the "old malthouse," fronting 119 feet on Columbia street, was purchased for $6,850, and thereon a stone chapel was erected; it was occupied on December 25, 1883, and the church proper on May 17, 1885, the buildings having cost upwards of $30,000. This church called Rev. G. A. Bierdemann

to mission work in the city and through his efforts the Church of the Holy Communion was organized. Rev. Mr. Roth has had repeated calls to other fields, but still holds to the church of his own building. The membership of the church is 500 and of the Sunday school 350. The present deacons are Henry Martin, John C. Hieber, John Kohler, John R. Bucher, Christian Sautter, John George, Henry Scheehl, and Louis F. Leo.

Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church (German) was organized August 21, 1881, in the house of Lewis Guckemus on Stark street. At this meeting it was also decided to form a Sunday school and a day school. St. Patrick's school building on Columbia street was hired and a day school begun. Rev. C. J. Oelschlager was called to the pastorate and in December the first trustees were elected. March 12, 1882, the Beriah Green property on Hamilton street was purchased and the house remodeled for church purposes. Rev. C. A. Germann was called to succeed Mr. Oelschlager, September 30, 1883. Two years later the present brick church was erected at a cost of $13,000, and was dedicated December 12, 1886; its seating capacity is 500. A frame building was also built in the rear of the church for a day school. There are about eighty children in attendance here and the Sunday school has 160 pupils. The church has 100 families in its fold. The present elders are George Edinger, L. Fehrmann, and Peter Peterson. A parsonage was erected on a lot adjoining the church in 1884. The value of the church property is about $25,000.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Communion is a frame structure in the Gothic style of architecture located at the corner of Sunset avenue and Mulberry street. It was built in the winter of 1887–88 at a cost of $6,3000, including cost of the lot. It seats 400 persons. The pastor of the church is Rev. Gustavus A. Bierdemann, who began his labors as missionary in southwest Utica by a house-to-house canvass of the district, in the fall of 1887, having been called to the work by the Church Council of the Church of the Redeemer from a well established church at Boylestown, Ohio. The society was organized after the church was built and numbers 167 persons; the Sunday school has 150 pupils. A new organ has just been placed in the church at a cost of $1,600.

In 1854 several families made application to the authorities at Bethlehem, Pa., for admission into the Moravian Church, and at the same time requested an appointment. In response Rev. Valentine Miller was given the pastorate. Services were held for a time in private houses. After an official visit by Rt. Rev. H. A. Shultz, from Bethlehem, a small frame church, corner Cornelia and Cooper streets (formerly Lutheran), was purchased and the congregation was formally organized as the Moravian Church on July 2, 1856. Rev. Valentine Detterer succeeded Mr. Miller in 1856 and remained until 1862. His successor was Rev. John Praeger, who had charge of the parish until 1876. Rev. J. Wuensche was pastor from 1876 until 1882 and was succeeded by Rev. P. F. Rommel, who remained until 1889. His successor was Rev. L. P. Clewell, the present pastor. During the administration of Rev. Mr. Miller a parsonage was built. At length the old church became too dilapidated for use and it was decided to build a new one, together with a parsonage. This was done during the administration of Rev. Mr. Clewell in the summer of 1891. The new edifice (which is built on the old site) is of brick and of good dimensions. Its cost was $11,000, and it has a seating capacity of 500. There are 300 members in the church and 175 in the Sunday school. The present elders are John Beisiegel, Frantz Weber, and Vitus Frank.

The Moravian Mission on South street is a branch of the Moravian Church above described and was organized in April, 1882. The services and Sunday school were first held in the house of Mr. Kehle, 301 South street. The room soon became inadequate on account of the continual growth of the school and it was found necessary to obtain a larger apartment. Hence in February, 1883, it was decided to build a chapel. A lot was purchased on South street at the foot of Leeds street and the present wooden edifice erected thereon. The pastor was Rev. P. F. Rommel. This mission is under the care of the pastor of the Moravian Church.

A published notice in the papers of the day announced to the people of Utica that Mr. Thompson was to preach in the court-house on Sunday the 20th of November, 1825, and the Universalists of the village and neighborhood were requested to meet at the same place on Monday evening the 21st for the purpose of organizing a society. Accordingly

"a number of persons believing in the doctrine of God's impartial and universal love" met at the time and place appointed and organized the "First Universalist Society of Utica." The following persons were appointed trustees: Andrew S. Pond, Daniel James, John R. Ludlow, John H. Hickox, Roswell Woodruff; and the following were appointed deacons: Ezra S. Barnum and William Stevens. Forty-two persons signed the constitution. Rev. John S. Thompson, the chairman of the meeting, remained only a short time as the pastor, and the society was supplied with occasional preachers, among whom was the father of the late T. Starr King. A church was erected in 1828–30 on Devereux street, and in the latter year Rev. Dolphas Skinner, D.D., became the first settled pastor. The church became involved in financial difficulties and was subsequently sold. In 1848 services were re-commenced in Mechanics Hall and a new society was organized under the name of the Central Universalist Society, commonly known as the Church of the Reconciliation. A brick church was erected on Seneca street near Genesee and completed in 1851. It cost $12,500 and has a seating capacity of 480. Rev. Mr. Francis was the pastor. He resigned his charge in 1853 and was succeeded in October by Rev. Theophilus Fisk. Rev. C. C. Gordon became pastor in 1857 and resigned his charge in August, 1859. Rev. T. D. Cook, who had been one of the earlier pastors of the old church, began a new pastorate in 1860 and spent four years in the work here. He was succeeded by Rev. D. Ballou in October, 1864, who remained five years. In August, 1870, Rev. A. J. Canfield was called and continued his labors until May, 1873. In December of that year Rev. Charles F. Lee became pastor and continued until January 1, 1879. Rev. Marion Crosley was the next pastor, officiating from January, 1880, to July, 1882. He was succeeded by Rev. O. A. Rounds, who came in the following September and continued as pastor until September, 1887. Rev. Clarence E. Rice, the present pastor, came to the work December 1, 1887. In 1877 the church was extensively repaired and a new chapel was built. The present membership is 200 and the Sunday school has an average attendance of 150.

The services of the Second Universalist or Church of our Father were first held in May, 1888, in the Mary street school-house and a Sun-

day school of nine scholers was gathered. This continued until October, when a chapel was built on Bacon street. Rev. C. E. Rice, of the First Universalist Church, supplied the preaching, the services being held in the afternoon until July, 1889. At this time Rev. George A. Sahlin came to the work. After one year he was succeeded by Rev. H. W. Smith, the present pastor. In 1890–91 a lot was purchased on Bleecker street between Nichols street and Kossuth avenue, and a brick church was erected, the house and lot costing $12,000. The church will seat 400 persons. The membership of the church is nearly eighty and of the Sunday school about 100.

The first priest whose name is found mentioned in connection with the Roman Catholics of Utica was Rev. M. McQuade. He was pastor of St. Mary's Church in Albany. He took charge of the scattered Catholics in this district and said mass for them occasionally from 1813 to 1816. When he first began his labors here the diocese of New York, to which Utica belonged, was without a bishop. On the 24th of April, 1808, Father Luke Concanen was consecrated as bishop of New York. He died before leaving Naples, and was succeeded by Father John Connolly, who was appointed in the fall of 1814. Arriving in New York he remained there, and in the year 1818 dispatched Rev. Michael O'Gorman to Albany and the northern part of the State, where a church was soon erected. The first notice found of Catholic services being held in Utica is in 1819.

Agreeably to a notice previously published Rev. Mr. O'Gorman, from Albany, met the adherents of this faith on the 10th of January in the academy for public worship. Mass was celebrated, six or seven females and two males received the consecrated water, and eight or ten children were baptized. In the evening Mr. O'Gorman preached. On the 15th of March the Catholics of Utica and its vicinity were invited to attend divine service on the following Sunday, which was to be performed by Rev. Mr. Farnon; and on the 24th of May it was announced that "Rev. Mr. Farnon, who is now established rector of the Western District, has returned from a circuit through said district, and will perform divine service at the academy on the 30th inst."

The foregoing were the first steps taken toward assembling and organizing the now numerous body of Christians of this faith, who were

still so few and sparsely scattered that the whole Western District was included in one religious society. The first trustees of this church, St. John's, were John C. and N. Devereux, of Utica; James Lynch, until then a resident of Rome, but who about this time removed to Utica; Francis O'Toole, of Augusta; and another from Johnstown. Measures were at once taken to erect a church edifice. The resident congregation did not exceed twenty-five or thirty and these few contributed freely to defray the expense. Much generous assistance was also accorded by Protestants generally. Moreover the construction of the Erie Canal, now in progress, had caused a large immigration of Irish laborers, who, though poor and without homes, could not be denied the privileges of their own form of worship. From their scanty wages they each gave $1 a month toward the building of the church. A lot was presented by Judge Morris S. Miller and wife on condition that it should revert to the owners or their heirs whenever it ceased to be used for the purpose for which it was given. This lot, on the corner of John and Bleecker streets, is the same that is now occupied by St. John's Church, though the building first placed thereon was afterward moved across Bleecker street to its lower side, where with some alterations it still stands. An Englishman named Crane took the contract for the erection of the building, and it went rapidly forward. The congregation in the meantime worshiped in the parlors of one or other of the Messrs. Devereux, or on saints' days, and when unusual services were held, in the court-room of the academy building. When completed the church was a pretty Gothic structure of wood 45 x 60 feet, surmounted by a low spire, and painted white. It was consecrated on the 19th of August, 1821, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Connolly, assisted by Revs. O'Gorman, O'Connor, and Farnon. But though fit for use it was about two years before it was finished and only about ten pews were let at this time. Rev. Mr. Farnon's position was by no means a sinecure, since in addition to the superintendence of the erection of the church he was much occupied in ministering to the parishioners of his widely extended district, and in visiting the sick and destitute up and down the line of the canal. As a preacher he was plain and practical, and spoke without notes. The rectory, adjoining the church on the west side, and which has given way to the present one, was built in 1824. Mr. Farnon remained until

1825 and was succeeded by Rev. Richard Bulger, a talented young Irishman who remained two years. Rev. Charles Brennan succeeded Father Bulger, but on account of ill health he remained only nine months and removed to Paterson, N. J. Rev. John Shanahan was the next pastor, and probably came to Utica toward the end of August, 1825. There were then only sixteen Catholic families in Utica. Rev. Luke Berry was an assistant pastor under Father Shanahan from September 1, 1827, and when the latter left he acted as pastor until December 19, 1828. The congregation of St. John's now numbered 600 with a Sunday school of 85 scholars. Rev. Hatton Walsh was pastor from December 19, 1828, to November 24, 1829. He was succeeded by Rev. P. J. M. O'Reilly, who arrived August 14, 1829, and continued until November, 1830. Rev. Michael Cummings became pastor on December 1, 1830. He was first assisted by Rev. James B. Cahill, who came early in 1831 and became pastor March 6, 1832. During the prevalence of the epidemic of that year his labors were indefatigable. He remained until May 8, 1833, and on the 8th of June of the same year was succeeded by Rev. Walter Joseph Quarter as assistant. Through the generosity of John C. Devereux he brought hither the Sisters of Charity, who have cared for and instructed the children of the flock for more than half a century. Early in 1834 steps were taken for the erection of a larger and more commodious church. The corner-stone was laid in June, 1836, and it was completed before the end of the year. It was not as large as the present church, extending west only as far as the present galleries.

Rev. Walter J. Quarter took charge of the parish January 1, 1835, and the first assistant pastor, Rev. William Beecham, began his labors December 23, 1836. Rev. Father P. Bradley also assisted the pastor. Rev. P. McCloskey became assistant pastor January 27, 1838, and was succeeded by Rev. D. W. Bacon, January 13, 1839. Rev. Francis Farrell took charge of the parish as pastor November 1, 1839, and remained until his death, which occurred in December of the following year. He was succeeded by Rev. John Loughlin, afterward bishop of Brooklyn, who remained until January 10, 1841, and was followed by Rev. Thomas Martin. He organized a temperance society and labored to suppress the evils of drunkenness. Rev. Joseph Stokes succeeded him

May 12, 1845, and remained six years, leaving the Albany diocese on account of ill health in February, 1851. He was succeeded in the following month by Rev. Francis P. McFarland, who was pastor until March, 1858, at which time he was appointed third bishop of Hartford, in which see he was consecrated bishop March 14, 1858. Remembered as well for his sweet and kindly disposition as for his zealous labors for the church, it was during his pastorate that the Brothers of the Christian schools came to Utica. The Assumption Academy was opened September 1, 1854. His assistants were Michael Clarke, who removed to Carthage in February, 1854; William Coghlan, afterward the first resident pastor of Clinton; Eugene Carroll, who went to Port Leyden; James Smith, afterward pastor at Fulton, N. Y.; John U. Herbst; Daniel P. Falvey, who died while pastor in Schenectady; John McDermott, afterward pastor at Oneida, was assistant under F. P. McFarland from August, 1855, to mid-lent in 1856, and was succeeded by William J. H. Maeyer, who remained until Father Daly took charge after Easter, 1858. Thomas Daly was appointed by the then Bishop McCloskey in April, 1858. His assistants were Rev. P. J. McGlynn, Eugene Carroll, William F. Sheahan, Francis J. Purcell, John McDonald, P. F. Smith, B. B. Grattan, William F. Smith, James M. Ludden, Aloysius Murphy, Luke G. O'Reilly, and Edward A. Terry, who remained until September 21, 1880. Under Father Daly's administration St. John's Church was greatly developed, and it soon became evident that a larger church and accommodations must be provided. The St. John's Building Association was organized with the object of aiding the pastor and securing the necessary funds for building the new church, and the work went rapidly forward. The corner-stone was laid on the 27th of June, 1869, and the edifice was finished in 1871.

It was under his administration, too, that the Christian Brothers opened an orphan asylum for boys in a portion of the school building of the Assumption Academy, March 25, 1862. These accommodations were soon found inadequate, and in 1869 a large building was erected on the corner of Rutger street and Taylor avenue, which is now known as St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum. This asylum is described a little further on.

Father Daly's health failed and Father Terry became acting pastor in

1879. As soon as it became evident that Father Daly's health would not be restored Rev. James M. Ludden, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Little Falls, was called to the position of acting pastor. Considerable trouble arose in the congregation during Father Ludden's administration over the fact that a large number of the parishioners ardently desired that Father Terry should remain in charge. A petition was drawn up setting forth the grievances of the people and sent to Rome. Meanwhile Father Ludden continued faithfully in the discharge of his duties in the parish. In January and February, 1882, a correspondence occurred between members of the church and Bishop McNierney, which resulted in the transfer of Father Ludden to St. John's Church, Albany, and the appointment as acting pastor of Rev. J. S. M. Lynch, who entered upon his duties February 18, 1882. Father Lynch remained with the church, conducting its affairs with success and to the satisfaction of its large congregation, until the beginning of 1887, when he was transferred to Syracuse and was succeeded by Father Moriarity. His term of service was, however, very brief, for he died in November, 1887. Father T. F. Cullen was then called to the pastorate, but he, too, was called by his Master on the 9th of May, 1891. Father Lynch was then retransferred from Syracuse and is the present pastor.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (German) was organized in 1842 by Rev. Joseph Prost. The first house of worship was a frame building purchased from one of the Methodist congregations of the city, and located on Fayette street. The congregation grew rapidly and in 1855 a fine two-story brick building was erected and used as a school. In 1874 the old frame church on Fayette street was torn down and the handsome new brick church edifice erected on Columbia street. It is built in the Romanesque style, has two towers, and is 200 feet long. Its erection extended from 1869 to 1873, under the pastorate of the late Father Alpheus Zoller, of the Fathers Minor Conventual of St. Francis, who took charge of the congregation in 1858; the church will seat 2,000 persons. In 1878 a new convent was built on the east side of the church and in 1885 a spacious brick school-house was erected. The latter has eight school rooms, with an attendance of 500 children under the charge of one male teacher and six sisters of the Order of St. Francis. There is now in course of erection a commodious convent

for the school sisters on Fayette street. In the Sabbath school are 240 scholars. The present pastor is Rev. Clement Luitz, who is assisted by the fathers of the order. The congregation owns a fine cemetery. There are 600 families connected with the church.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church was organized on the natal day of its patron saint, March 17, 1850. Services were held at first in a building (now a part of St. Elizabeth's Hospital) erected for the purpose on Columbia street west of Varick. The first pastor was Rev. Patrick Carraher. When he first came to the parish he inaugurated a movement to secure a new church. A lot was purchased on the corner of Columbia and Huntington streets, and on July 30, 1851, the corner-stone of an edifice 120 x 64 feet was laid. The building was of brick and cost $30,000. Rev. John McDonald, the present pastor, succeeded to the charge in October, 1888, Father Carraher having resigned after a pastorate of over forty years. He died in October, 1890. In November, 1890, fire destroyed the church building and services have since been held in the old school-house near the church site on Columbia street, which has been the property of St. Patrick's Church for many years. In March, 1886, the church property was sold on a mortgage foreclosure, Father Carraher being the purchaser, and its affairs are still in litigation. The congregation numbers 1,500 and there are 225 children in the Sunday school.

The present edifice of St. Mary's Catholic Church (German) was purchased in 1870 by the first pastor of the congregation, Rev. G. Veith, from the German Lutheran Church on South street. It is located at the corner of South street and Taylor avenue. Two years after the purchase Father Veith was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Eis, who remained only six months, and was followed by Rev. H. Fehlings, who was appointed by the bishop of the diocese in 1873. During his ministration a rectory was added to the church on a lot adjoining on South street. The church building has been enlarged and with its various additions now assumes the form of a cross. Connected with this socicty is a parochial school numbering over 100 children, and three benevolent societies—the Society of St. Boniface, the Society of St. Aloysius, and the Society of St. Stanilaus. A cemetery is owned by the congregation. Two hundred German families are connected with the church and the present pastor is Rev. Andrew Lindenfeld.

In April, 1877, Rev. Father McNierney, bishop of the diocese, gave letters of instruction to Rev. Luke G. O'Reilly, then assistant of St. John's parish, authorizing him to organize a new parish of all that section east of Genesee street and south of South street, to be known as the Church of St. Francis de Sales (Roman Catholic). About 300 members of St. John's parish who lived in this district met at first in a schoolhouse, which was placed at their disposal by the city authorities. Within a year after the establishment of the parish the building located on Steuben street near South street, which had been one of the public school edifices, was purchased, entirely remodeled and beautified, and by the liberality of the members of the parish paid for. Father O'Reilly has been in charge of this parish from the beginning and is still the pastor. Persistent efforts were made from the first to get a good church edifice and a suitable site was finally secured at the corner of Eagle street and Summit avenue (lately High street). Ten years from its organization the church had completed the erection of a beautiful brick building and parochial residence. The property is valued at $75,000. The church is in the Romanesque style of architecture, with one tower, and will seat 1,000 persons. Father O'Reilly is assisted by Rev. Bartholomew Stack. The congregation numbers 1,000 communicants and there are 300 scholars in the Sunday school.

In 1886 a Sunday school was established by members from St. John's Church in the old public school building in Mary street, which was soon afterward turned into a Catholic school. In May, 1887, a new Roman Catholic parish was formed of all that section east of Mohawk street and called St. Agnes. Rev. John J. Toomey, who had been assistant at St. John's for five years, was appointed pastor over this district, services were begun, and steps were taken toward the erection of a church building. A lot was secured at the corner of Blandina street and Kossuth avenue and the corner-stone of the church was laid in July, 1887, the services being conducted by Rt. Rev. Bishop Ludden, while Father Lynch of St. John's preached the historical sermon. Father Toomey died June 13, 1891, and Rev. Michael O'Reilly, of Pompey, N. Y., was appointed his successor. The church services have been held in the basement thus far, but the completion of the building will be rapidly pushed forward. There are about 2,000 persons in the congregation.

The first Hebrew congregation in Utica was organized in 1848 with Rabbi Ellsner as leader. They worshiped in rooms hired for the purpose on Hotel street. In 1852–53 the congregation was re-organized with Rabbi Rosenthal as pastor. They built a small frame edifice on Bleecker street for a synagogue. These services did not continue long, the records showing that from 1855 to 1870 the congregation had no place of worship. In 1870 a synagogue was built on Whitesboro street and chartered in the name of the House of Jacob. It was a frame building seating 300 persons. Rabbi Sapero then officiated and was succeeded by Revs. Jacob Hess, L. Eisenberg, A. Sinai, H. Lavine, N. Ticken, D. Lavine, L. Sher, and H. Friedlander, the present rabbi, who came in May, 1891. In 1882, during the pastorate of Rabbi Sinai, the synagogue was sold to Solomon Griffiths, and July 22d a church standing at No. 11 Seneca street was bought from the Moriah Welsh Church for $7,000. The present attendance is about 200. The president is P. Galinski; trustees, Joseph Lipstein, B. Jacobson, and N. Levi.

On December 7, 1888, Levi Lyons, Elias Marulsky, and David Rothstein purchased from the city a school-house at the corner of Whitesboro and Washington streets for $2,715. These men formerly worshiped with the House of Jacob. A congregation was soon gathered at the school-house and January 5, 1889, an organization was effected and a charter obtained. They took the name House of Israel. The first president was Levi Lyons; vice-president, Elias Marulsky; and these officers are acting at present. During the year 1889 repairs to the amount of $3,000 were made upon the building, which seats 375 persons. Rev. Morris Coplin was the first rabbi; his successor was Rev. Birnie Lavine, the present rabbi, who came to the synagogue August 15, 1890. The membership is about fifty. A small Sunday school is held in the basement in connection with the synagogue.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE SCHOOLS AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY.

THE first school in Utica (then Old Fort Schuyler) of which we have any account was kept in a building on the south side of Main street about midway between First and Second. This old school-house, once the sanctuary of the fathers and the seat of learning for their sons, as well as the ordinary place of assembly for secular as well as sacred purposes, still exists, now degraded to a shed. Its longer side was once parallel with the street. It has since been wheeled around so that it now stands endwise with the street. The seats were in part slabs of rough boards without backs, and resting on logs inserted in auger holes. The teacher was ensconced in a seat to the left of the entrance. As a place of worship the building was used until the completion of Trinity Church in 1806, when for a brief period the Episcopalians and the Presbyterians worshiped there alternately. As a school-house and for town meetings it held out a little longer, but after the inauguration of two grammar schools farther up town, and after its stove and lamp had been sold at auction in 1808, its usefulness had departed. The teacher in charge in 1797 was Joseph Dana, who is well spoken of as a good instructor, remarkable for the order and discipline he maintained. He was succeeded by one Clark, and he by Roswell Holcomb about 1804, the same who twenty years later was in charge of the free school that sprang up afterward. In 1805 we hear of another teacher, Gideon Wilcoxson, but he soon took to the law and became elsewhere prominent therein. In 1807 Jonathan Child presided over a school that was kept in the Welsh Church on the corner of Washington and Whitesboro streets, but his stay was short.

In 1808 Eliasaph Dorchester was teaching in the Welsh Church while his rival, David R. Dixon, occupied a building which stood where Grace Church now is, and which, besides serving as a school-house, became now the place of assemblage for the trustees of the village. Mr. Dixon had graduated at Yale College in 1807, only a short time

before he began his school. In February, 1811, he opened an evening school for instruction in singing while continuing his grammar school through the day. At the same time he was privately carrying on a course of study in divinity. This he prosecuted under the direction of Rev. Mr. Carnahan. In 1813 he left the place. As a teacher Mr. Dixon was capable and good tempered. His school was the Federal one in contrast with that of Mr. Dorchester, whose patrons were found among the Democratic families. Among his pupils he had two who were subsequently admirals in the navy, two State senators, an eminent portrait and *genre* painter, and others scarcely less celebrated.

Thomas Colling during the years 1810–11 kept a night school. In the year 1813 a private school was in operation which was known as the Juvenile Academy. It was kept in the third story of the building situated on the north corner of Broad and Genesee streets. The room had been constructed for a Masonic hall and consisted of a tolerably sized hall and two small rooms in the rear. It was attended by many of the children of the principal families of the village, male and female, instruction being given in all the branches of a classical education as well as in the elements of English learning. The first teacher was Henry White, a gentle, fair-haired man who afterward became a minister. Being taken with a fever and afterward going away to recruit the remainder of one of his years of teaching was completed by S. W. Brace, then a pupil of Hamilton College. The teacher in the year 1816 was Oded Eddy, son of the first Baptist preacher of Deerfield.

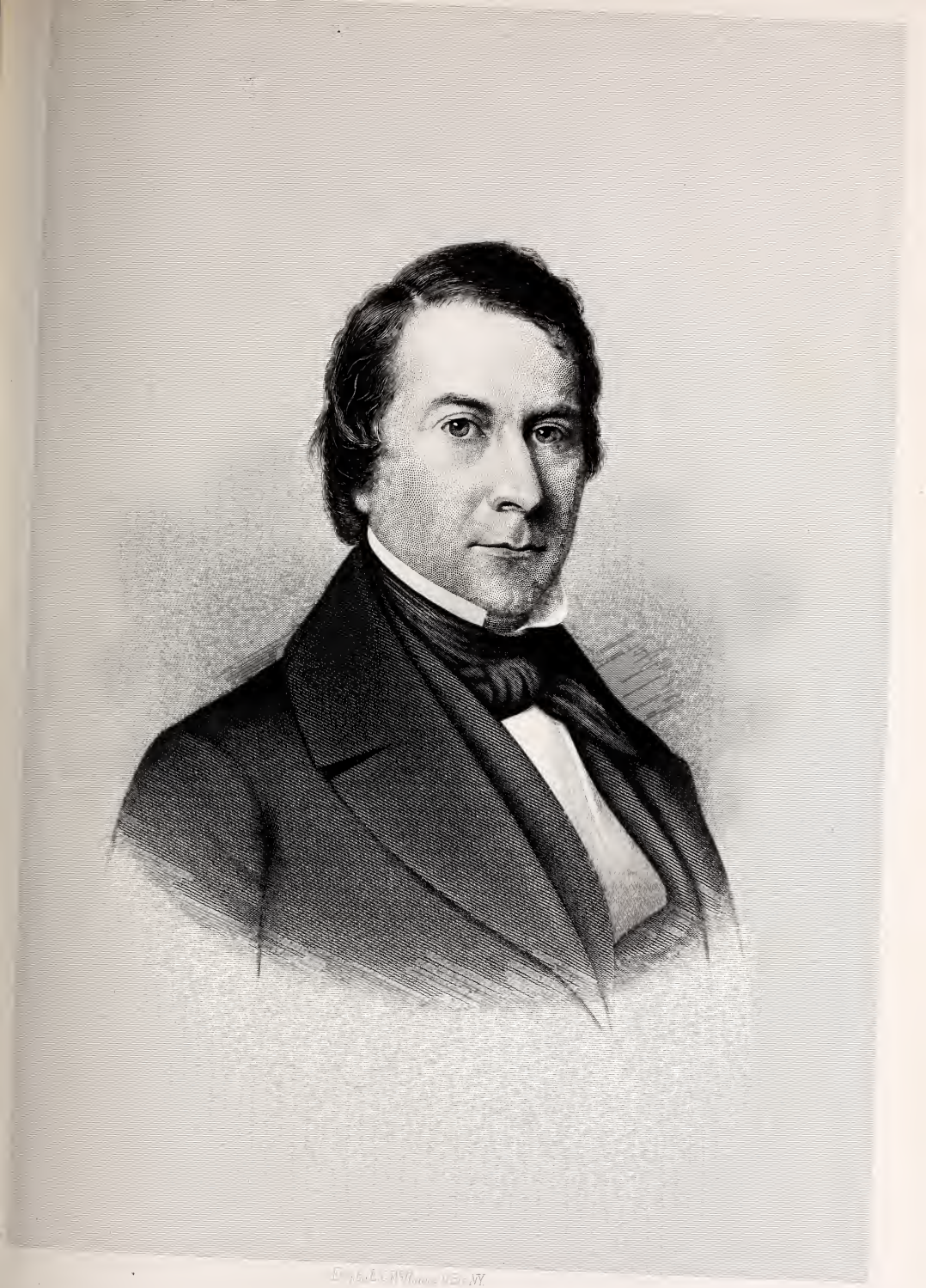
In the year 1813 nineteen citizens of Utica asked the Regents of the University to incorporate an academy to be located in their village. A charter was granted on the 28th of March in the next year, in which charter the following persons were named as trustees: Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Arthur Breese, Talcott Camp, David W. Childs, Francis A. Bloodgood, Bryan Johnson, A. B. Johnson, Thomas Skinner, Thomas Walker, Apollos Cooper, Solomon Wolcott, Anson Thomas, Ebenezer B. Shearman. They elected Mr. Van Rensselaer their president; Mr. Walker, treasurer; and Mr. Shearman, secretary. They also started a subscription to raise the means with which to erect a building and create a fund that should yield an annual income of $200, for these were the preliminaries on which depended the validity of their charter. After a little fruitless ex-

periment in favor of their design it was found necessary, as it would seem, to modify the terms of their subscription in order to give it success; and a marginal after-thought was appended, enlarging the original purpose of a mere academic building into that of a building for the accommodation of courts of justice and public meetings. Though the circulation of the subscription ceased after only about $1,600 had been subscribed the trustees formally accepted their trust, and, as we have said, requested Rev. Jesse Townshend in June, 1815, to take charge of their "infant seminary." This Mr. Townshend was born in 1766 at Andover, Conn., was graduated at Yale College in 1790, after which he prepared himself for the ministry and took charge of a church in his native State. More recently he was a teacher at Madison, Madison County. The repute of his school at the latter place had drawn thither several boys from Utica and its vicinity, and gained him a patronage which induced him to settle there. At the time of his appointment by the trustees he was teaching a grammar school in the village. Mr. Townshend remained instructor about two years and then became pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Palmyra, N. Y. With respect to his personal character it is said that "few men have lived of more uniform and undissembled piety."

In the meantime a committee of citizens proposed to the trustees, in the year 1816, to aid them in erecting a building which should subserve the joint purposes of "an academy, town-house, and court-house," and fresh subscriptions were started. At once there sprung up a famous controversy about a site for the proposed structure; and Genesee road, Miller road, and Whitesboro road had a street fight to settle that matter. The Van Rensselaers, the Bleeckers, Dudleys, and Millers, the Coopers, Potters, and Bellingers contested it so hotly that it became necessary, as expressed in the new subscription paper, in order to "secure harmony in the village," that the subscriptions should be so made as that every subscriber to the amount of $5 should have a vote for either of two sites designated, one of which was the site finally adopted and the other a lot on Genesee street then adjoining the old Van Rensselaer homestead. On polling the votes for a site, as provided in the document, 667 votes were found in favor of the site on Chancellor Square and 445 in favor of that on Genesee street, being a majority of 222. The choice was strongly stimulated by an auxiliary sub-

scription containing the significant signatures of John R. Bleecker and Charles E. Dudley, who offered two village lots valued at $500 contingent on the selection of their favorite site. The subscription amounted to $5,000, but was inadequate to finish the building and yield the requisite income of $100 a year. To this sum the village authorities at length voted an addition of $300 more, and this was followed in the summer of 1818 by a fresh subscription on which was raised $500 and by a pledge of the Dudley and Miller lots to secure the annual income. The building was finally completed in the summer of 1818. It occupied the site of its imposing successor. It was an unpretending brick edifice of two stories, about fifty by sixty feet with a wide hall, one large room on the north and two smaller on the south on the first floor, and the whole upper floor was the court-room. The external appearance of the structure was not such as would now suit favorably, although it was a well proportioned and symmetrical building. But it was never commodious for its purpose and was ill calculated to serve the double use it was destined to. Constables were required to stand guard during play hours to stifle urchin shouts, while the sacred silence of study hours was interrupted by the tread and turmoil of throngs of jurymen, witnesses, attorneys, and judges, to say nothing of the pleasant grievance of being routed out of this and that recitation room to make way for jurymen about to cast lots or toss coppers for verdicts. And thus with all its inconveniences and its hinderances it stood for over forty years without change of purpose or of plan, never lacking of a teacher or pupils, yet harboring from term to term the followers of the Supreme, the National, and the County Courts, and serving likewise the ends of citizens intent on matters of local or of general interest—a nursery for generations of youth, a hall of judgment for the wrong-doer, and a town hall for a public spirited and intelligent people.

In August, 1818, the Rev. Samuel T. Mills, a Presbyterian clergyman, was appointed the first preceptor of the academy at a salary of $800 a year, and in October a Mr. Whiteside was chosen assistant for six months with a compensation at the rate of $300. In January, 1819, William Hayes was appointed to teach writing and arithmetic at $50 a quarter, this quarter consisting of eleven and one-half weeks. It was now determined that there should be a public examination and exhibi-



tion every year, that the trustees should visit the school once a month in classes, and that it should be examined by the teachers at the close of each quarter. There were three classes of pupils, one of whom paid $5, one $4, and one $3 a quarter for tuition. Mr. Whiteside was succeeded by Ambrose Kasson as teacher in the English department. Mr. Mills, though an earnest and worthy man, was infirm of constitution and soon resigned. His place was temporarily filled by William Sparrow, a graduate of an English or Irish university, who was a student of theology and a candidate for orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, to which he was soon ordained. However skilled for a professor he was not well adapted for popularity with boys in consequence of a certain distance and air of haughtiness which forbade familiarity. For a short time in 1822 the principal teacher was Edward Aikin, brother of Rev. Samuel Aikin, who was afterward a physician. There is a gap in the records and nothing to indicate the situation of the academy until April, 1824. During that interval, or the most of it, the school was in charge of Capt. Charles Stuart as principal. He was a half-pay officer in the British East India service and had been many years in the East. He was a peculiar mixture of the severe and the playful; tremendous in his wrath and hilarious in his relaxed moods; with a most attractive smile and a thunderous volcanic frown in which there seemed to be a struggle to put down some violent passion; withal of the most humane and tender feelings; fond of children and youth and of joining boyishly in their sports, but strict with them and often bitter in his reproofs, and terrible in his punishments of casual offences of which they did not always know the exact enormity; particularly of those against religion, purity, and good manners. He was an earnest, energetic, enthusiastic man; every way uncompromising; conscientious to morbidness; and altogether one of the most eccentric and mystical of men. His system of instruction was eminently religious and it was so spontaneously and naturally. It is believed that he was the first teacher in this country to introduce the practice of singing a hymn in school worship.

Succeeding Mr. Stuart was Alexander Dwyer, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, accomplished both in the classics and in mathematics. His discipline was somewhat of the Busby sort, but he did not succeed in administering it satisfactorily either to the recipients or their

natural guardians. It was probably this circumstance and his cold, ungenial manners that shortened his connection with the school. A brother of his, also a Trinity College man, was his assistant.

In January, 1825, David Prentice, then principal of the academy at Oxford, Chenango County, to which he had given such a good name for thoroughness of teaching and discipline that scholars flocked to it from considerable distances, was appointed principal. He was a single-minded devotee of Latin and Greek, and spent his life in teaching them with diligence and enthusiasm. He imparted a more vigorous spirit into the management of the school, the Regents of the University now pronouncing their testimony in favor of it by saying that "it has established a public character." In November, 1828, military drill was established as an experimental regular exercise. In 1832 the school was broken up by the prevalence of the cholera and the academy building, on account of its isolation, was devoted to the purposes of a hospital. In December, 1836, Mr. Prentice announced his intention of removing to Geneva to accept a professorship of languages in the college there. He was an unobtrusive, faithful, indefatigable teacher, and was for several years a professor in Hobart College. He died in Geneva in 1859.

In December, 1836, Rev. Thomas Towel was appointed his successor in the academy. About this time a proposition was made by the trustees to annex the Utica Female Academy, under the charge of Miss Urania E. Sheldon, as the female department, in case she should consent. To this Miss Sheldon wisely declined. It is a suitable place to say here that female pupils had from time to time been taught in the academy as well in the languages as in other branches of instruction. Mr. Towel found it necessary to suggest that some new rules might be devised for the government of the institution, probably for the purpose of defining the relative positions of the principal and assistant teacher. The committee to which these were referred for consideration concluded that a new organization was necessary, and to make a clear field both the principal and the assistant resigned their places. Mr. Towel wanted the pluck to maintain his superiority as the principal against a spirited and antagonistic asssistant and the tact requisite to manage boys.

In April, 1838, Mancer M. Backus, a former pupil of Mr. Prentice,

who was just graduated from Columbia at the age of twenty, was made principal. He had two assistants, one of whom remained only until August. The following year George R. Perkins was appointed mathematical professor and William A. Barber teacher of English, and an appropriation was made for the purchase of books and apparatus. There was now a call for more room and in 1840 the unprecedented force of five teachers. In 1841 Henry J. Turner was engaged to teach French and Theodore W. Dwight became an assistant classical teacher. Such an appointment became necessary in consequence of the failing health of the principal. It was insufficient to respond to his energies. Under his auspices, assisted as he was by Professor Perkins, the school had taken a forward spring and reached the highest state of prosperity it had yet attained. The same day Mr. Backus resigned George R. Perkins, his associate, was appointed principal—the first instance of the appointment to that post of any person who did not claim to be qualified in classical studies. In July, 1842, George Spencer was appointed classical teacher at a time when the academy seemed to be falling off in consequence of that department not being adequately filled.

Other causes were at work tending to undermine the academy as an independent school. About this period the state of the common schools of the city began to excite a degree of attention that resulted in a complete reformation of the whole local system, and it was not long before the common schools gained a repute that commended them to general favor. In proportion as the new system advanced and ripened the academy seemed to languish. The ordinary branches of an English education could now be taught with such order, gradation, and efficiency, and so entirely without individual expense, that the academy had little to depend on but its Greek and Latin and the higher mathematics. It could still train pupils for a collegiate course, and that was all that it could do better than the city schools; and as its pupils diminished its resources diminished, too, until it became a struggle for bare existence.

In November, 1844, Mr. Perkins resigned as principal in order to accept an appointment in the State Normal School, when Mr. Spencer was made principal. Oren Root (now professor in Hamilton College) was selected as the teacher of mathematics, a place which he retained only a few months, when he was followed by John G. Webb. In 1848

Edwin B. Russ was appointed a teacher in the English department. In June, 1849, Mr. Spencer was allowed to employ a substitute for a period, when the number of pupils seems to have run down to about thirty-five. In September, 1850, partly from discouragement and principally from ill health, he resigned his place as principal and Ellis H. Roberts, a graduate of Yale College, was chosen to succeed him. Under Mr. Spencer the academy had the reputation of a thorough classical school. He was devoted to it and possessed the requisite ambition, perseverance, and energy for a valuable teacher had his health seconded and sustained him. He was an enthusiast on the subject of education, to which he had designed to devote his life. Mr. Roberts had not intended to be a teacher professionally, and within a year he entered upon more congenial employment. It was in 1851 that the trustees determined to sell to the county for a court house the John street front of the academy, about 100 feet by 115, on condition, in addition to a pecuniary consideration, that the release of the remainder should be obtained from the original grantors and from the city, so that it might be free of all easements for courts and public meetings, which was finally consummated. Mr. Roberts's place was for a short time occupied in turn by a Mr. Newcomb and a Mr. Kenget.

In April, 1852, a committee of the trustees was appointed to confer with the school commissioners—a board now in charge of the common schools—respecting some arrangement by which the office of superintendent of schools and of principal of the academy might be united; and in August a plan for a connection was suggested by the school commissioners, to which the trustees responded by the appointment of a committee with full power to complete the union. And this was the last act of the trustees under the old charter. In May, 1853, an act of the legislature provided for an arrangement by which the school commissioners became the trustees of the academy, preserving the venerable charter and binding its vitality to that of the city itself, and converting an old close corporation into one controllable by a popular vote. The new organization was accomplished in February, 1854, by the choice of Edmund A. Wetmore, chairman of the school commissioners, as president, and Daniel S. Heffron, superintendent of the schools, as secretary.

A few more words will suffice for the history of the Utica Academy,

for though it has continued and for the most part in a highly prosperous state to the present time it is no longer a wholly independent institution, but is linked with the other public schools of the city in one graded system of which the academy is the head. Under this new *régime* Mr. Weld, a graduate of Brown University, was selected for principal with three female teachers for assistants. By subscriptions and by appropriations made by the Regents of the University the school apparatus was increased to the value of nearly $800. The standard of education was high, and pupils went to college with qualifiations exceeding the collegiate standard. In December, 1857, Mr. Weld resigned and the present principal, George C. Sawyer, a graduate of Harvard, succeeded him. For now thirty-four years he has been at the head of the crowning school of our system.

We come next to consider the first free school of the place. The first act of the legislature in relation to the schools of Utica was passed April 7, 1817. That act applied "all school moneys coming to the said village under the school laws to the support of a free school for the education of such poor children as were entitled to a gratuitous education." And by section 28 "all the property of the twelfth district of Whitestown [which then included Utica] was vested in the trustees of the village of Utica for said free schools." The proceedings of the trustees for the year 1817 relate that in pursuance of their intention to establish a free public school they erected a building and engaged Ignatius Thompson, "a teacher in Utica," to keep the school for three months, from the first Monday in December, at $40 per month. Fifty dollars were appropriated for the repair and fuel of the school Public notice was given, and children were admitted on the presentation of a ticket signed by one of the trustees. Shortly after the expiration of this engagement it was resolved, at a special meeting, that Mr. Thompson have the use of the school-house for two quarters, free of rent, provided he teach the scholars for $2 per quarter each. But two days later, at a regular and fuller meeting of the board, it was determined, without any cause that appears on the record, that the school-house be shut up, and not opened, either for school-keeping or religious meetings, until further order of the board. This two-story building afterward known as the Lancaster school stood upon the south side of

Catharine street nearly opposite Franklin, its upper story being used by the Masons. During the following year it was still continued under the direction of Mr. Thompson. But in 1819 it was to be conducted on the Lancaster system agreeably to a proposition made the trustees by Mr. l'Amoureux. In September he published a report of his school for the first term. He reports 213 as having been admitted and 203 now remaining in the school. Of these 26 read in the New Testament, 28 are learning to read simple stories on cards, 130 are making rapid improvement in spelling and reading words of two to eight syllables, and 19 are learning to make the alphabet in sand; 60 have learned to write a tolerable hand and 80 are learning to write words of from one to three letters; 32 are learning to cypher, seven of whom are nearly masters of the first four rules of arithmetic; and a class in geography is now committing the first principles.

In 1822 Andrew l'Amoureux was still the teacher, but in 1824 his place is occupied by Roswell Holcomb, one of the early teachers of the Main street school-house, his salary being equivalent to $350 a year and $65 being allowed for fuel and repairs. We next read that in 1825 the scholars were obliged to pay three shillings each term, which sum was to be applied toward defraying the expenses of the teachers, the sum received from the school fund not being adequate for the purpose. Rev. Joseph Carter became principal in 1828 and the school was re-organized. The appropriations made to it amounted to about $600. There were then about 150 pupils and the school was represented as flourishing. Mr. Carter was succeeded by Eliasaph Dorchester, assisted by Miss Susan Wright in the female department; he presided for some years. A legislative act was passed in 1830 giving to the trustees of the village power to establish schools at their pleasure and distribute the public money as to them shall seem proper, and in April of the following year a committee of the trustees was appointed to sell the free school lot on Catharine street and buy another suitable for common school and fire purposes. The school was next kept in the session-room of the Second Presbyterian Church on the corner of Charlotte and Elizabeth streets. The same year (1831) a school district was established in the eastern part of the village and a school located on the corner of East and Minden streets. A third public school was added in 1834 with Abraham Yates as principal.

The foregoing is a very brief and inadequate description of the free schools of an early date. No statistics exist showing their actual condition, nor are there any records prior to the time when they came under the control of the Board of School Commissioners in 1842. A further consideration is therefore deferred.

Two other schools of a public nature may be mentioned here. In April, 1828, an infant society was organized with four directors and twenty-four managers, whose object was to give care and instruction to the infant poor of the place of eighteen months to two years of age, to relieve their parents during the day, and to screen their children from such evil influences as they might encounter from without. In fact the institution resembled what has been known in more recent times as a *creche*. It relied upon public liberality for its support. Mrs. Moses Bagg was the first directress and Mrs. Emma R. Crowley the preceptress. In 1829 a similar school, termed the Pattern Infant School, was started in another locality under the patronage of Jesse W. Doolittle. Both of them received in 1832 an appropriation of $92 each from the council.

While thus treating of public schools it must not be presumed that there were no private ones at this era. The latter were in fact the most numerous. The directory of 1829 gives a list of thirty-three teachers who were then ministering to educational wants. Indeed, when regard is had to the respective populations of that time and the present, they were more abundant than they now are. The excellence of our public schools of the present day has much diminished the need of private ones. Let us briefly notice a few of these latter, omitting for the present those designed for ladies only. Ambrose Kasson, who in 1819 was an assistant in the academy, opened shortly after a school of his own on Whitesboro street corner of Division. He ranked high as an instructor and received large patronage. During a part of his career he had as a colleague Mrs. S. Gridley. Cotemporaneously with him as a teacher was Royal West, with whom the trustees arranged for the public building next to Trinity. William Sparrow opened a classical school of his own, but soon entered the academy as its principal. In 1824 Elisha Harrington, compiler of the earlier directories, gave himself to teaching and was aided therein by his sister.

The next in order was the Utica High School, known afterward as the Utica Gymnasium. This was a school of considerable note throughout the State, and the only boarding school for boys that ever continued for much length of time in Utica. It was founded in 1827 and flourished about eight years. Its founder and principal was Charles Bartlett, who was a native of Charlton, Saratoga County, a graduate of Union College, and a Presbyterian. He had previously for a short time conducted a select school on Washington street a little above Fayette. This school he gave up to Isaac Wilmarth before starting the high school. For the latter purpo e he leased the house and farm at the lower end of Broad street which had belonged to Dr. Solomon Wolcott. The farm comprised from sixty to eighty acres and was taken in charge by Joseph Bartlett, brother of Charles, and as the latter remained some years unmarried he was aided in the domestic part of the school by the family of his brother-in-law, Jeremiah Waring, and next by his own brother, Dudley. While these families occupied a part of the building the rest of it was given up to dormitories, dining hall, recitation-rooms, etc. Here the session was begun in the autumn of 1827. The annual expense to each pupil was $200 (afterward reduced to $150). Mr. Bartlett did not confine himself to any special branch of study, teaching several English ones as well as the rudiments of Latin and Greek. Though not a profound scholar he taught earnestly and was a strict disciplinarian. The pupils were also taught horseback riding, swimming, gardening, were exercised in gymnastics, and listened to lectures in chemistry, botany, mineralogy, etc., from the teachers in this department, and made frequent excursions into the surrounding country in pursuit of knowledge in some of these branches. Careful attention was given to morals and deportment; the pupils were required to attend church on Sunday and were instructed in the Scriptures on Sunday evening. Among the teachers who were prominent in this school besides the principal were Fay Edgerton, a graduate of the Polytechnic School at Troy; Dr. Asa Gray, the distinguished botanist; Rev. John P. Spinner, a native of Germany, father of the late Francis E. Spinner, United States treasurer, who taught languages; Uridge Whiffen; Silas Kingsley; and George F. Comstock, late judge of the Court of Appeals of New York and still living in Syra-

cuse. A new school-house was erected on the further side of the playground, three stories in height, with entrances on each side to the lower rooms and stairways leading to those above. The lower rooms were used by the boys when not on duty in school and for shelter in bad weather. The story above contained the school-room and four recitation rooms, while the third story was one large dormitory. The later built school-house was still more unique in character and stood farther eastward than the former ones. It was of brick, two stories high, but with only one room and semi-circular in form, with its flat side and entrances toward the street. Around the inside of the whole half circle were ranged two series of stalls, one above the other, and wide enough for a single desk in each. Thus each pupil was unable to communicate with his neighbor and was in plain view of his teacher, who sat opposite in the center of the circle. There was an annual attendance at the school of upwards of forty, the larger number of whom were from Utica. Among those who were more or less distinguished were the two eminent professors of Yale College, James D. Dana, the naturalist, and S. Wells Williams, the Chinese scholar; the late Alexander S. Johnson, judge of the Court of Appeals of this State and afterward circuit judge of the United States; the late Morris S. Miller, brevet brigadier-general U. S. A., and his brother, the late John B. Miller; and others. John F. Seymour, Edward S. Brayton, besides others now living were likewise pupils.

A fire which in the year 1835 destroyed the second of the school-houses caused the disruption of the establishment, and so far embarrassed the principal that he abandoned the field. He removed to Poughkeepsie and there kept a successful school until his death.

Another much prized school, established two years later than Mr. Bartlett's, was the Classical and Commercial Lyceum of Messrs. Philips & Kingsley. But as Mr. Philips was soon succeeded by Lewis Bailey, and as the latter was ere long left alone in charge, it is best known as his school, he continuing it until about 1840. Mr. Kingsley, who taught the English branches, was the same who taught for Mr. Bartlett. He removed to Buffalo and there followed with success the same vocation. Lewis Bailey was a graduate of a New England college and was skilled as a teacher. The school was situated on the east side of Wash-

ington street between Whitesboro and Liberty. It enjoyed the patronage of many of our best citizens and trained many of their sons. It ceased about 1839–40, and Mr. Bailey, after a temporary absence, came back and in company with the late John B. Wells had a part in the founding of the well known mercantile house of the latter. Afterward alone he remained in the dry goods trade until near his death, September 20, 1852. Another classical and commercial school was begun in 1832 by John Williams, who conducted it for a period of forty-one years, terminating with his death in 1873. Its location was on Carnahan street (now Blandina). The same year the Catholics had a school on John street above Bleecker, which was mostly maintained by private subscription. A little later, about 1835–38, William Barrett presided over a school on Genesee street a few doors below Carnahan. He studied law and located in Little Falls. Two of the best remembered dames' schools of those days were those of Miss Dickens and Miss Bowen, where were upwardly inclined many of the twigs which began their sprouting from 1820 to 1830 or thereabouts, the former having in care the shoots of Whitesboro street and vicinity, the latter those of John, Broad, etc.

In thus glancing at some of the private educational enterprises of that time, which were either designed wholly for boys or were mixed in their character, I have not noted the institutions intended for young ladies exclusively. The very earliest of the latter kind was doubtless that of Solomon P. Goodrich, a dealer in books, a trustee and a man of influence in the Presbyterian Church. Of his school nothing is now remembered except that one day in 1806 he kindly dismissed his scholars that they might witness the progress of the sun's eclipse of that year. About 1818 a young ladies' school was opened by Montgomery R. Bartlett, which at once met with favor among the best families of the town. Mr. Bartlett, who was a native of New Hampshire, was in some departments an accomplished scholar, being the author of an astronomy, a map of the heavens, and an edition of Murray's English Reader with definitions of inflection and emphasis and rules for reading verse. He was rather severe in discipline and did not teach long, but lived in Utica until about 1830.

A school of 1822 was memorable for the mannered rules of fashion

which were there imparted. It was kept by Madam Despard on Broad street near Genesee. Not so skilled in grounding her pupils in the elements of English scholarship she could teach them French and music as well as how to enter a parlor, how to receive, and how to deport themselves *au salon.* But the time was not yet propitious for a fashionable boarding school and so its mistress went elsewhere.

A veteran teacher, one who was a pioneer in the business of conducting young ladies' schools, and who established one in Utica in 1824, was Rev. William Woodbridge, who was born September 14, 1755, and was consequently now in his seventieth year. In the winter of 1779–80, being then in his senior year, he taught a young ladies' school in New Haven County. It was then quite a novel experiment, but it succeeded and was soon followed by others. He afterward taught in Phillips Academy and elsewhere before coming to this place as well as afterward; in all about fifty-six years. He wrote for the *Annals of Education*, conducted by his son, Rev. William C. Woodbridge, and for other periodicals. In 1799 he was president of an association formed at Middletown, Conn., for the improvement of common schools, which is believed to have been the first of the kind that was ever formed in the United States. In Utica Mr. Woodbridge was well received, his school containing many of the daughters of the leading families of the place. It was situated on the northwest corner of John and Catharine streets, on the site of Reynolds's shoe factory.

A school wherein the English branches were not neglected while the ornamental ones received also a due share of attention was that of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Everts, which was begun in 1826. It was on Whitesboro street opposite the first site of the Bank of Utica, and was generally favored by those who had daughters to be educated. Music and perhaps some other accomplishments were imparted by Mrs. Everts, the remainder by her husband and their three assistants. Mr. and Mrs. Everts remained here until 1840, though it does not appear that the school was continued so long. In the York House, nearly opposite, there established themselves in 1828 Rev. Samuel Whittlesee and wife. They had had experience elsewhere and were now prepared to accommodate fifty boarders. Their terms were $25 per year for the English studies with extra payment for Latin, French, music, drawing, or paint-

ing, etc., and $2 per week for board. They had four assistants. In 1833 their school was on the corner of Genesee and Pearl, and there they were busy in editing the *Mother's Magazine*. Their successor in the York House was Samuel H. McLauren, who termed his venture the Female Institute. He kept the institute but a single year and yielded it to Mr. and Mrs. H. Johnson. The terms and methods of the latter were nearly the same as those of the former, except that no additional cost was asked for the study of French, which was to be the language of the family.

But the people of Utica felt at this time the need of a place for the training of their daughters which should be as good as the academy had been for their sons, which should do away with the necessity of sending their daughters away to be educated as many had been, and should at a more moderate cost offer advantages for instruction, not only to residents of the city, but to those of the country around. Men of influence were enlisted in the accomplishment of the object. By them the public were aroused to its importance, a stock company was formed, without expectation, however, of pecuniary gain, and the means were secured. This institution was chartered April 28, 1837. The first trustees named in the charter were John H. Ostrom, Nicholas Devereux, Horatio Seymour, C. A. Mann, Joshua A. Spencer, S. D. Childs, T. S. Faxton, John C. Devereux, Alrick Hubbell, T. E. Clark, T. H. Hubbard, Theodore Pomeroy, A. Munson, B. F. Cooper, Chester Griswold, John Williams, Horace Butler, Charles P. Kirkland, S. P. Lyman, Holmes Hutchinson, and Henry White. The same year four lots lying between Washington street and Broadway, with the buildings upon them, were purchased at a cost of $6,300. The school was first opened in the building known as the United States Hotel, corner of Genesee and Pearl streets, where it was continued until the new building was finished. The number of students in December, 1838, was 168. In 1838–39 an academy building of brick, three stories, 50 by 150 feet in dimensions, was erected, the corner-stone having been laid with proper ceremonies June 20, 1838. The first principal was Miss Urania E. Sheldon, who continued until August, 1842, when Rev. James Nichols and wife succeeded her and remained until June, 1844, when they retired and were succeeded by Miss Jane E. Kelly, who continued to fill the position until 1865.

The fitness of Miss Sheldon to conduct a seminary had been shown as the head of one in Schenectady. To this of Utica she at once gave as great success. In the household department she was aided by her sister Cynthia, and in that of instruction, besides others, by two pupils she brought with her, who became afterward her earliest successors. She was herself drawn away from teaching by her marriage to Rev. Dr. Eliphalett Nott, president of Union College. Her first brief successor has been known to her credit in similar service in Rochester. On the more lasting and meritorious work of Miss Kelly it seems needless to enlarge. Her capacity as a moral as well as intellectual Mentor, her skill and tact in the management of this numerously attended institution, the able corps of teachers she from time to time collected to her assistance, are familiar not solely to this community, but are lauded by her scattered pupils the whole country over. After her retirement she continued to live in the city until her death. One of her sisters, chief dependence of the house and its inmates, still survives.

The building was burned on the 27th of March, 1865. The present elegant and substantial building was erected on the same ground about 1869–70 at a cost of $75,000. It is 60 by 150 feet in dimensions, three stories and basement, and constructed of brick with roof laid in variegated slates. It is one of the finest structures in the State, and justly a source of pride to the citizens of Utica, even among the many noble educational and charitable institutions which ornament the city. More ground has since been added on the north and on the south of its rear. The school was interrupted from 1865 to 1871, in which latter year Mrs. E. F. Hammill, of Brooklyn, leased the building for three years and opened school. At the end of the three years she leased it again for one year and continued to the summer of 1875, when she was succeeded by the present principal, Mrs. J. G. C. Piatt. At the present time the school employs about fifteen teachers in the various departments, and has from thirty to forty regular boarders and from eighty to ninety day scholars. Formerly known as the seminary, or by its official title as the Utica Female Academy, it is now "Mrs. Piatt's School," though still owned by the stockholders and controlled by the trustees whom they annually elect. Reports of its condition are required by the Regents, though Regents' examinations are no longer made and no funds are obtained from the literature fund.

Let us now return to the narrative of the public schools and consider them from the time of the appointment of a school board, which board united the academy with the other public schools, incorporating them into one common system and effected important improvements in their modes of discipline and management. About the year 1843 the state of the common schools of the city began to excite public attention. By virtue of a legislative act of that year demanded by strong popular feeling they were put under the charge of six commissioners, eligible from year to year in successions of two each year. As it was conceded from the first that the schools should not be under any partisan domination the two leading political parties concurred in establishing a precedent that each of them should name one candidate every year, and the two thus nominated should be indiscriminately voted for. This precedent, which has no legeal sanction to enforce it, has in no case been positively disturbed. The commissioners elected at the charter election in 1843 were Rudolph Snyder, Hiram Denio, Spencer Kellogg, Robert T. Hallock, Francis Kernan, and James Watson Williams. To an address delivered by Mr. Williams before the friends of the academy in 1868 I am indebted for the particulars of the foregoing history of the institution. Their first act was to institute a thorough and faithful examination of the existing schools, which resulted in showing a great lack of system, a looseness of discipline, a sad deficiency of teaching power and talent, a miserable niggardliness of compensation, and a perversion and misapplication of funds that proved the necessity of some radical change, or a complete abandonment of common education to private enterprise and liberality. The city owned but three indifferent school buildings and hired three or four, more indifferent still, and there were about 1,100 children attending them. The commissioners immediately commenced a thorough re-organization; they repaired and improved the old school buildings and soon commenced the erection of larger and more convenient ones; they adopted a graded system extending from the primary department up through the ward schools and the advanced school to the academy; and they put in use a uniformity of text books. In 1850 the board appointed Daniel S. Heffron superintendent of schools. Mr. Heffron possessed in an eminent degree a knowledge of school organization and discipline, and for over seventeen years he labored earnestly and

faithfully in conjunction with the commissioners in their efforts to elevate the common schools of the city. These efforts have always been cheerfully seconded by the citizens. When called upon for the funds needed for building school-houses and the support of the schools they have responded cheerfully and almost unanimously. At the date of the beginning of their labors the buildings owned by the city were a brick school-house on the corner of Bleecker and Bridge streets (now Park avenue) and one on Columbia street, and a wooden one on the Minden turnpike (now Albany street); schools belonging to the city were likewise conducted in the basement of the Welsh Church on Whitesboro street corner of Washington, on Franklin street, and on Bleecker street. Some of these were infant schools, some for older scholars. The aggregate amount of real and personal property pertaining to the schools then owned by the city was $3,169.50 and the amount of the school fund was $3,167.25. In 1868, the date of the first published report of the commissioners, which covers very nearly the period of service of Mr. Heffron, there were twelve school-houses of various grades under their control besides the academy. These were as follows:

The advanced school edifice. This is located on the corner of Elizabeth and Charlotte on a lot presented to the city for school purposes by John R. Bleecker, of Albany, in May, 1846, and was completed the following year. It is a central school where pupils transferred from the intermediate schools receive a good common school education and a preparatory course for entrance into the academy. It is a three-story brick building, well warmed, ventilated, and lighted, and will accommodate 468 pupils. It has three departments with a principal over each and six assistants. This building is still occupied by the advanced school, although it has been considerably enlarged and improved since it was first built. Next followed the Hamilton street and the Steuben street schools, built in 1851. The Blandina, Aikin, and Catharine were begun in 1852, though the latter was not occupied until 1856; the Whitesboro street school erected in 1853; the Albany street and the Lansing street in 1858; the Court street in 1860; the South street and the Francis street in 1867. These are all brick buildings, two stories in height and of similar style, are designed for the instruction of primary and intermediate pupils, and have each a principal and two or three assistants.

To these must be added Faxton Hall, a two-story, substantial brick building erected by the late Theodore S. Faxton near the Globe Woolen and Steam Cotton-Mills, of which the first story is designed for school purposes, the second story containing an assembly-room, library-room, and reading-room, which hall Mr. Faxton in 1868 generously donated to the city on the conditions that the commissioners assume its maintenance and control; that the city keep it in repairs, pay all taxes and assessments, and rebuild it if destroyed. The commissioners were, moreover, expected to act in co-operation with trustees from the above named factories.

On the morning of May 13, 1865, the Utica Academy, with its furniture, apparatus, and library, was destroyed by fire. By permission of the Board of Supervisors the school was opened and continued in the court-house until the completion of a new building. The commissioners took immediate steps for enlarging the academy grounds and obtained possession of the lot on the corner of Academy and Bleecker streets. In March, 1866, the plans for the new building were adopted and the erection commenced, although it was not completed until the autumn of 1867. This building, in the Renaissance style of architecture, is located on the site of the former one, that is to say a little back from the corner of Academy and Bleecker streets, and near the center of a lot containing about 32,000 square feet. It is built of selected brick, two stories high, and covered with a Mansard roof. A tower fourteen feet square projects from the east façade and is ninety-eight feet high. The stories are respectively thirteen and twenty-one feet in height. The first contains recitation-rooms, laboratory, and reception-room; the second, besides wardrobe and library, has a study-room of magnificent proportions. In architectural design, convenience of arrangement, and completeness of finish this building compares favorably with any similar institution in the State. Besides the principal, who teaches the ancient languages and mental philosophy, it has another teacher in the ancient languages, a teacher of the natural sciences, a teacher of mathematics, one of French language and literature, one of German, and one of the higher English. The course of study is comprehensive and embraces four years in the classical and English department; the classical, giving thorough preparation for admission to college, may be completed in

three years. The number of pupils in the academy in the year 1868 was 143 and in all the schools under the control of the school commissioners 3,836, and the expenses for the year, not including the cost for the new academy building and its equipment, was $36,667.25.

On the 13th of July, 1867, Mr. Heffron resigned his position as superintendent of schools, his labors extending over a period of seventeen years. Courteous in manner, clear in judgment, deliberate in opinion, with the best interests of the schools at heart, the teachers at all times found him a firm friend and a judicious counselor, the patrons of the school a careful guardian of their rights, and popular education a conscientious advocate and supporter.

Mr. Heffron was succeeded by Andrew McMillan, who for the past twenty-four and one-half years has had, in conjunction with the successively appointed commissioners, the control and management of the schools. He prepared the first school report, that of 1868, since which time these reports have been made and published annually, and to him more than to any other person are the schools indebted for the perfecting of their present system.

Having thus briefly noticed the public schools that were in existence in 1868 I proceed to summarize the later additions. In January, 1869, an evening school was commenced in the Faxton school building, and in May of the same year St. Patrick's Parochial School, which occupied a brick building on Columbia street, was placed in charge of the school commissioners and organized as one of the public schools of the city. This building, the same which had been built and used by the city, and which was subsequently sold to the Roman Catholics, was now voluntarily tendered to the school commissioners free of rent for seven years. In 1870 they purchased the Welsh Congregational Church on Washington street and remodeled it for a school, the lower story being divided into recitation-rooms and the upper converted into a study-room. The large and commodious school-house corner of Miller and Leah streets was constructed in 1870–71; it accommodates more than twice as many pupils as either of the other ward school-houses.

The Court street school-house was in 1878 enlarged to twice its original capacity and much improved in its general arrangement, having now two stairways leading to the second story, one at each end of the

building, one for the boys and one for the girls. It will now seat 366 pupils. In 1879 the Lansing street school-house was enlarged and improved on the same general plan and thus provides seats for 130 more scholars from that district. In 1880 a new and commodious building was erected on the corner of James and Kemble streets. It is 72 x 102 feet in dimensions and furnishes accommodations for 500 pupils. It is of a more modern style of architecture, and is more appropriately contrived with respect to lighting than either of its predecessors, the area of glass being equal to one-quarter of the area of the room lighted.

Owing to the rapid increase of population in the eastern part of the city a new school building was imperatively demanded. A site for the purpose was bought in 1879. This site extended from Blandina to Mary near Jefferson avenue. Upon it was placed for temporary use a small wooden building, which was removed from the Lansing street lot, where it had been used for a primary school. During the year 1881 a large and conveniently arranged brick structure took the place of this temporary one; it is one of the most fitly arranged school buildings in Central New York.

In 1888 the old landmark, first a church, then a school-house, known as the Washington street school, was sold and the proceeds devoted to the erection of a new and spacious structure in the same district, located on Whitesboro street. In respect to architecture, beauty, ventilation, heat, and light it is unsurpassed. It is of brick, with brown stone and moulded trimmings, modern in style and pleasing in effect, and so attractive within as to make school-room duties a pleasure rather than a task.

The report of Mr. McMillan, school superintendent, made to the board December 3, 1891, presents the following summary of the schools for the year then expired: The school property owned by the city, exclusively of the library building, consists of eighteen buildings, all of which are substantially built of brick and in general presenting a neat appearance, while some may be considered as models of school architecture. Their estimated value, independent of furniture, apparatus, etc., is $354,464. The whole number of teachers employed during the year was 178, viz.: Nine in the academy, eighteen in the advanced school, sixty-five in the primary schools, sixty-three in the intermediate,

nine in the evening schools, and eleven substitute teachers for general work. The amount paid for teachers' salaries was $73,826.19. The number of pupils enrolled during the year was: in the primary department 1,407 boys, 1,832 girls, making a total of 3,239; in the intermediate department 1,177 boys, 1,037 girls, total 2,214; in the advanced school, boys 376, girls 488, total 864; in the academy, boys 106, girls 154, total 260; evening schools, boys 341, girls 376. Thus the total enrollment was 6,953. The expenditures for the year amounted to $21,480.31, the receipts for the same period being $114,989, of which latter amount $79,000 was raised by city tax, $25,875 came from the State appropriation, and $1,513.60 from the literature fund dispensed by the Regents of the University.

At the close of every spring term of the schools oral examinations, followed by exhibitions, musical, declamatory, etc., are held in all of the lower departments, and these are largely attended by the parents and friends of the children. At the end of the year there are written examinations in all of the departments but the primary, by which are tested the capacity of the scholars to enter upon a higher grade, and only in case such examination is satisfactorily sustained are the candidates admitted to such advance. The questions submitted for the examination of the academic pupils are prepared by the State Board of Regents, being the same intended for all the academies of the State. Those designed for the advanced and the intermediate scholars are prepared by the school superintendent, and as trials of the degree of attainment of these classes of scholars these papers are equally exacting. The thoroughness of teaching and of scholarship which is expected, and which in fact does characterize the various departments of the system of Utica public schools, is worthy of the highest praise; it is said by competent judges to have no superior in the State. Most of the middle-aged and younger men brought up in this city have been pupils in these schools, and the number of its eminent graduates is considerable.

A few others of the present schools of the city must be briefly noticed. One of these is the Business College, another the Assumption Academy under Catholic direction, besides which there are a few parochial schools connected with the churches and two or three private schools.

The Utica Business College was opened in 1863 by C. A. Walworth,

who conducted it under the firm name of Bryant, Stratton & Walworth. It was then known as the Bryant & Stratton Utica Business College. Mr. Walworth retained his interest till July 1, 1867, when the school was purchased by H. B. McCreary and Thomas H. Shields, and the business continued under the name of McCreary & Shields. After the death of Mr. McCreary in 1887 the school was continued under the same firm name till July, 1889, when the McCreary interest was purchased by G. F. Hendrick, who in company with Mr. Shields has since conducted the business under the firm name of Shields & Hendrick. The aim of the institution is to fit young men and women for the duties of a business life. It makes a specialty of the practical branches, such as book-keeping, penmanship, commercial arithmetic, commercial law, stenography, typewriting, telegraphy, etc., and has a large and steadily increasing patronage from this and adjoining States.

The Assumption Academy was opened August 15, 1854, under the direction of Father McFarland, then pastor of St. John's Catholic Church. The school building had been erected during the summer preceding the opening of the school and was originally built exactly as it now stands; the interior only has suffered any change, and this consists in the removal of the stairway to the center of the building and the re-arrangement of the school-rooms. It stands at the corner of John and Elizabeth streets, is built of brick, three stories high, and eighty feet square. When first erected it was the only Catholic school in the city and had an attendance of 700 pupils. But when St. Vincent's Orphanage was taken by the Brothers a part of the pupils were taken there; and when St. Agnes's parish was established the school was again reduced. Father McFarland's plan was to have this school the central one of several located throughout the city, and he intended that pupils should finish here what had been begun in the lower schools, but his recall and appointment to a charge in the East caused these plans to be somewhat altered. The school, however, furnishes primary instuction and fits pupils for college. There are at present six Brothers teaching in the school, one secular teacher being also employed. The Brothers have been in charge of the school from its inception. It is free to all in St. John's parish, by which society it is supported; others pay $10 yearly for tuition. There are no pupils living in the school building

and but few pupils live outside the city. There are two terms of five months each, and 310 scholars. Brother Alpheus is the principal.

A public library was incorporated on the 5th of March, 1825, under the title of the Utica Library, and was opened in July following with 1,100 books. It was owned by shareholders and controlled by a board of twelve trustees. The number of shares was fixed at 400, their value being $3 each; and these were nearly all of them soon sold and were held at an advance from the original price. The books were well selected and of standard authority, and among them were sets of the best English and American periodicals. Within a few years this number was increased to 2,500. The faithful librarian was Justus H. Rathbone, who attended for the drawing of books once in each week. In the course of a few years the books, which had at first been kept in the office of Mr. Rathbone on Broad street, were removed to rooms in the building of the Mechanics Association, and the library was opened six days in the week. Nothing of this library is known later than 1837.

The origin of school district libraries in the State of New York dates from the year 1838. In that year $55,000 of the $260,000 belonging to the income of the United States deposit fund was directed to be distributed to the several school districts of the State for the purchase of books for the district libraries. Utica received her share in the distribution and appropriated it as directed by law, thus establishing the free library of the city. By legislative act of 1842 the library of Utica was placed under the control of the school commissioners. In their first report these commissioners state that "the annual apportionment of school moneys gives at present the sum of $583.86 for the purchase of books, and furthermore the library is thought to be well selected and contains about 1,700 volumes; that the drawings are well attended, from one-half to two-thirds of the volumes being in constant circulation among all classes." It is probable that a large part of these 1,700 volumes was secured either by donation or purchase from the library association above mentioned, or from the collection of the Young Men's Association disbanded about this time. The presumption is based on the fact that many of the books now in the library were printed twenty or thirty years before its establishment, and some as long as fifty to one hundred years before that time. The school library was located over

the Central New York Bank on Franklin Square, and Francis D. Grosvenor was the first librarian appointed by the commissioners, continuing to act until 1851. The growth of the collection was slow; in 1865 it amounted to but 4,000 volumes, in 1868 to 5,000, in 1873 to 6,028, and in 1876 to 6,146. It was, however, a well chosen one, its largest part consisting of standard works in history and biography, besides which there were a goodly number of voyages and travels, of literary, poetic, and scientific productions, while of novels, adventures, etc., the most were selected from leading and approved authors, and of books of reference there were 580 volumes. In 1856 the library was removed, with the office of superintendent of schools, to the new city hall building, where it remained until the completion of the present library building in 1878. This building is situated on the north side of Elizabeth street between Genesee and Charlotte, and has a frontage of sixty-four feet by a depth of eighty-eight feet. It is of the Victoria Gothic style. Its front and sides are faced with Croton pressed brick, with black brick to mark lines and arches, and is trimmed with brownstone and Prospect limestone. The main building has two stories and an attic and the façade is surmounted by a tower. The library proper—40 x 60 feet and 47 feet to apex of roof—is situated at the rear end of the main hall and is lighted by side and clere-story windows. It contains a gallery supported on iron brackets and is reached by an iron stairway. This part of the building is fireproof, the roofs being of slate, the clere-story of galvanized iron, the windows furnished with iron shutters, while double iron doors shut it off from the remainder of the building. Adjoining this room is a reference library and reading-room. Other rooms on the first floor are the superintendent's office, a room for the Board of Education, etc., while the second floor contains a lecture-room with a seating capacity of 400. For completeness of arrangement, elegance in finish, and beauty of architecture the building is excelled by few similar institutions.

Through the bequest of Theodore S. Faxton the library in 1881 came into possession of $2,500 to be used for the purchase of additional books. The money could not have been more worthily bestowed. The amount annually received from the State and city (at that time about $600) had always been insufficient to keep the library in repair and to

buy the new books which were considered necessary. The increased number of patrons found it impossible to obtain the books wanted and those in the collection were being worn out through constant use. In the course of three years after the receipt of the legacy about four-fifths of it were used and over 1,200 standard books, including many duplicates of the former possessions, were placed in the "Faxton alcove." From a full report made in 1885 by Benjamin N. Lewis, then librarian, we learn that there were then on the shelves 10,020 volumes, of which number 8,460 were for circulation and 1,560 for reference. The library was about that time designated as a depository for public documents issued by the general government. While the value of some of these documents may be questioned it is certain that a part of them are well worth preserving. The State legislative documents are also regularly received and are available for reference. During the year 32,497 books were taken from the library, being an increase of 7,202 over the number drawn during the previous year. Fifty-six per cent. of the drawers were adults, the remainder being chiefly school children. In addition to the patrons of the circulating library several hundred persons consulted the books of reference of whom no record was kept. The 32,497 books drawn during the year were classified as follows: Novels, including not only light fiction, but those of Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, Cooper, Hawthorne, etc., 14,880; juvenile books, comprising besides children's stories all histories of a juvenile nature, 12,409; historical, scientific, and other works, 5,568. The hours during which the library is open for drawing are 10 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. and 2:30 to 8 P. M., except during the school vacations, when the number of hours in each day is lessened. The librarian's report for 1890 shows that there are now in the library 12,840 volumes; the total number of patrons who have drawn books 3,840; that there have been added within the year by purchase 548, by donations 198, by periodicals bound for the library 18; total 764. Of the 52,500 books given out 23,926 were juvenile, 26,669 were novels, and 7,905 historical, literary, and scientific.

By the more cultivated portion of the community it is commonly felt that the School Library of Utica—or the City Library as it is more frequently called—is inadequate to the needs of a city of 40,000 inhabitants. When it is recollected, however, that several book clubs are in

existence which supply themselves, not only with the leading periodicals, but with the bulk of the more approved recent publications; that there is here a historical society with a fast growing collection; and that the books of reference on the shelves of the school library are numerous and valuable it cannot be denied that the facilities for reading are very considerable, and for popular use quite adequate to the popular demand. By scholars in quest of rarer and more recondite works, and by those pursuing special lines of inquiry, a deficiency is chiefly felt. And here it must be admitted that Utica is behind many other cities of equal size.

CHAPTER XV.

THE PRESS.

BEGINNING with the earliest newspaper[1] issue of Utica, and tracing its history down to the paper into which it has been absorbed, I shall next notice the contemporaries of the latter and afterward more briefly a few journals and magazines that are now extinct. The first newspaper printed west of Albany in this State was the Whitestown *Gazette* at the village of New Hartford, then a part of Whitestown. It was commenced July 11, 1793, as is shown by a copy of its first number in the possession of the Oneida Historical Society. The publication was suspended the following winter, but was resumed in May, 1796, William McLean being printer and shortly after becoming proprietor. In July, 1798, the year in which Oneida County was organized, Mr. McLean moved to Utica and issued his paper under the name of the Whitestown *Gazette and Cato's Patrol*, the additional title referring to the defender of ancient Utica. This was the first paper printed in Utica or in Oneida County. The second in the county was the *Western Centinel* in Whitesboro, begun in January, 1794, and discontinued after a few years. In February, 1803, Mr. McLean disposed of his paper to

[1] The genealogy of the earliest newspaper in the list was prepared by Alexander Seward, esq. The sketches of the remaining ones, that is to say, of those now published, were mostly furnished by their respective editors.

John H. Lothrop, who changed its name to the *Patriot*, Merrell & Seward becoming the printers.

In 1804 the title of the *Patriot* was changed to the Utica *Patriot*, under which name it continued until 1816, being printed "for the editor" after 1803 by Ira Merrell and after 1813 by Merrell & Camp. Wm. H. Maynard succeeded Mr. Lothrop as editor and proprietor in 1811.

The *Patrol* was commenced by Seward & Williams at Utica on January 1, 1815, and was united with the Utica *Patriot* on January 2, 1816, under the name of the Utica *Patriot and Patrol*. It was printed for the proprietors by Ira Merrell and was issued semi-weekly, Tuesday and Friday, for about one year, then weekly, on Tuesdays, till 1821. The proprietors, according to its prospectus, were Asahel Seward, William H. Maynard, and William Williams. The name of the editor did not appear in those days on the paper itself. Examination of these old newspapers shows that the part of the editor then was very different from what it is now. What is termed editorial matter seldom appears. The paper was chiefly made up of news selected from other newspapers, with the briefest editorial headings and communications and advertisements. In fact the editor literally fulfilled the dictionary definition of the word—one who arranges, prepares, and superintends the publication of the work of others—a much humbler part than that of the newspaper editor of the present time.

The Utica *Sentinel* appeared in the place of the *Patriot and Patrol* on March 13, 1821. The cause of this change of name was somewhat peculiar. The *Patriot and Patrol* was Clintonian in its politics, representing the sentiments of a large majority of voters in this district. The politics of the editor changed and the tone of the paper also. An alarming loss of patronage naturally followed. No arrangement being practicable between the parties in interest the *Patriot and Patrol*, under the advice of prominent Clintonian lawyers, was dropped by its publisher and the Utica *Sentinel*, "printed by Ira Merrell for William Williams, editor and proprietor," appeared in its stead. The Utica *Sentinel* was sold to Samuel D. Dakin and William J. Bacon, and by them united with the *Columbian Gazette* and issued May 6, 1825, under the name of the Utica *Sentinel and Gazette*, "printed by Northway & Bennett" till April 1, 1828, then by Northway & Porter. Messrs. Dakin and Bacon

were joint editors and proprietors from 1825 till 1828, when S. D. Dakin became sole editor and owner, and in 1829 he sold it to its printers, Northway & Porter. It was published semi-weekly till January, 1829. In 1831 Rufus Northway became the sole proprietor. Theodore S. Gold became editor after Mr. Dakin and continued so till the establishment of the daily paper in 1842.

The *Columbian Gazette*, which was united with the Utica *Sentinel*, was first published at Rome, August 17, 1799, by Thomas Walker and Ebenezer Eaton by the name of the *Columbian Patriotic Gazette*, and was removed to Utica and issued March 21, 1803, as the *Columbian Gazette* by T. Walker, and continued to be so published until its union with the *Sentinel* in 1825. Eliasaph Dorchester was associated with Mr. Walker in its publication in 1815 and 1816.

In January, 1830, the *American Citizen* and August 7, 1832, the Utica *Intelligencer* were united with the *Sentinel and Gazette*.

The Utica *Intelligencer* was commenced February 2, 1826, by William Tracy as editor and proprietor, and was printed by Ira Merrell for one year and afterward by Joseph Colwell till its termination. E. S. Ely succeeded Mr. Tracy as editor May 9, 1828, for two years, and he by Joseph H. Buckingham from January 1st to October 5, 1830.

The first number of the *American Citizen* appeared June 8, 1830. George S. Wilson was the editor and proprietor. The paper was continued about half a year.

The *Elucidator*, the organ of the anti-Masonic party, was commenced January 1, 1829, by Beriah B. Hotchkin as editor and proprietor and was published from January 1, 1830, to May, 1834, by William Williams as proprietor. Samuel P. Lyman became the editor after the retirement of Mr. Hotchkin, January 1, 1833. It was united with the *Sentinel and Gazette* and the combined paper issued May 20, 1834, under the name of the *Oneida Whig*, " R. Northway, printer and publisher." This paper, in which so many previous ones were merged, continued to be published weekly by R. Northway and his associates for nearly twenty years till October 12, 1853, when it was sold to Lyon & Arthur and the name changed to the *Weekly Gazette*, J. M. Lyon, editor; and July 25, 1856, it was transferred to N. D. Jewell, C. J. Radford, editor, and the name became *Weekly Gazette and Courier*, by whom it was contin-

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Ellis H. Roberts.

ued to January 29, 1857, when its subscription list passed into the hands of Ellis H. Roberts, the purchaser of the Utica *Daily Gazette*, with which it had been associated from 1842.

The Utica *Daily Gazette* was the first daily paper published in Utica with the exception of the *Morning News*, published for one month immediately preceding and two subsequently by Lyon & Arthur, and edited by Jarvis M. Hatch and C. Edwards Lester. The *Daily Gazette* was commenced by Rufus Northway, the publisher and proprietor of the *Oneida Whig*, February 4, 1842. Richard U. Shearman was its editor and Erastus Clark and William Allen were associates for the first year. Ezekiel Bacon was editor for two months following. Alexander Seward became the editor and joint proprietor May 1, 1843, and under the firm name of R. Northway & Co. it was published till the fall of 1853. Dr. H. C. Potter was associate editor from November 1, 1847, and the sole editor from May 1st to September 23, 1850, when he became part proprietor with Northway & Seward. Erastus Clark was Dr. Potter's associate editor till November 1, 1851, when Mr. Seward resumed the editorship with Dr. Potter. The establishment was sold to Lyon & Arthur on October 12, 1853, and J. M. Lyon became editor. It was bought by N. D. Jewell, July 25, 1856, who published the paper till January 29, 1857, C. J. Radford being editor, when the name and good will were purchased by Ellis H. Roberts and united with the *Morning Herald*.

The pecuniary value of these newspapers appears to have fluctuated widely. When the *Sentinel* was substituted for the *Patriot and Patrol* by William Williams, in 1821, he was adjudged by arbitrators to pay to William H. Maynard $7,500 for the latter's interest in the old paper, a weekly in a village of 3,000 inhabitants. The *Sentinel*, thus dearly paid for, was sold to Dakin & Bacon four years later, 1825, for $3,500, which included $500 for the printing materials. Of this sum $3,000 was subsequently recovered of the seller for printing a specimen number of the *American Citizen*, a paper projected and subsequently published a short time by G. S. Wilson.

In 1843, when the population of Utica had become 18,000, R. Northway sold to A. Seward one-half of the *Daily Gazette* and the *Oneida Whig* and of the printing office for $2,250. The *Gazette* was then the only daily paper in Utica and had 120 subscribers, not one of whom lived outside of the city.

In 1853 R. Northway & Co. sold their paper and office to Lyon & Arthur for $12,000, the circulation of the daily paper being then about 1,200, notwithstanding the existence of three other dailies, the *Observer*, *Herald*, and *Telegraph*.

Meantime in November, 1847, publication of the *Oneida Morning Herald* had been begun by Robert W. Roberts, Richard U. Shearman, and Edwin R. Colston. The last named withdrew from the firm in 1848 and Mr. Shearman in 1851, when Ellis H. Roberts became editor and proprietor. The *Gazette* was merged with the *Herald* in 1857, the consolidated paper taking the name of Utica *Morning Herald and Daily Gazette*. At the same time the *Oneida Whig* disappeared in its weekly,—the same paper which had come down through the *Sentinel and Gazette*, the *Sentinel*, the *Patriot and Patrol*, and the Utica *Patriot* from the original Whitestown *Gazette* of 1796. From 1851 to 1872 Ellis H. Roberts continued editor and sole proprietor of the *Herald*. His brother, Robert W., had charge of the job office.

In the editorial work of the *Herald* there were associated with him at different times brainy men, among others Samuel Williams, later of the San Francisco *Bulletin;* Henry L. Lamb, later superintendent of the bank department of New York; Charles M. Davis, who dropped the editorial pen to take to his death bed. In 1872 Mr. Roberts associated with himself in the publication of the *Herald* his nephew, George L. Roberts, and S. N. D. North, under the firm name of Ellis H. Roberts & Co. Mr. North withdrew from the firm in 1885 and was for a few years editor of the Albany (N. Y.) *Express*, from which he retired to accept the secretaryship of the National Wool Growers Association, main office at Boston. Financial difficulties, growing through a series of years, culminated in June, 1890, in the appointment of a receiver for Ellis H. Roberts & Co., publishers of the *Herald*, Ellis H. Roberts, who had been appointed by President Harrison assistant United States treasurer at New York, being agreed upon for that office. The affairs of the old firm were adjusted in a few months and in October, 1890, the Utica *Morning Herald* plant was sold by the receiver to the Utica *Herald* Publishing Company, a corporation including among its members Warner Miller, of Herkimer; George West, of Ballston Spa; Joseph R. Swan, Charles W. Hackett, J. Fred Maynard, A. D. Barber,

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and Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica; Titus Sheard, of Little Falls; Clinton L. Merriam, of Locust Grove; and R. S. Campbell, of New York Mills. This company organized by electing Joseph R. Swan, president; Titus Sheard, vice-president; Fred H. Wienke, secretary; and Joseph R. Swan, Charles W. Hackett, Titus Sheard, Ellis H. Roberts, and J. Fred Maynard, trustees. The trustees in turn constituted Mr. Hackett, Mr. Swan, and Mr. Maynard an executive committee. Fred H. Wienke was made business manager and John H. Cunningham editor. Both had been with the *Herald* several years.

Under its embarrassments and changes the *Herald* retained its hold upon the large constituency it had served so many years. Its new management has maintained its high standard as a Republican newspaper and has added new features of interest. It has a strong editorial and reportorial corps, maintains two correspondents at Albany, one at Washington, and two in New York, a "regular" and "special." It has regular correspondents in each of sixteen counties throughout Central and Northern New York. The *Herald* was one of the charter members of the New York State Associated Press, whose service it has daily by special wire in its editorial rooms The *Herald* is the official organ of the dairy interest in Central New York and gives special attention to hops and other agricultural matters. Its managers report that the year 1891 was one of constant progress, the subscription lists of the *Morning Herald* and the *Weekly Herald* showing large increase.

The first number of the Utica *Observer*, which is now quoted every day in the year in every part of the Union for its opinions and its characteristic method of expressing them, was issued on the 7th of January, 1817. It was launched by Eliasaph Dorchester, who was probably not even dimly conscious of expectation that his venture would carry his name down to the end of the century in which it was early begun. The *Observer* has experienced nearly all the vicissitudes of newspapers of its times and came slowly to solid and permanent prosperity. Within two years after its birth the publication of the *Observer* was transferred to Rome and its name changed to the *Oneida Observer*, but a return to Utica and a restoration of its first name, the *Utica Observer*, soon followed. The destruction of nearly all the files of this paper in the disastrous fire in 1884 makes it impossible to give an accurate history of

its early years. But it is recalled that Augustine G. Dauby, C. C. Griffiths, E. A. Maynard, John P. Bush, John F. Kittle, Arthur M. Beardsley, Joseph M. Lyon, and De Witt C. Grove were successively connected with its management between 1820 and 1860. Of these only Mr. Beardsley is living. Two of the gentlemen named were prominent in the affairs of Utica. Mr. Dauby was postmaster of Utica for twenty years—from 1829 to 1849—and under four different Presidents. At the same time he was editor of the *Observer* and his utterances, stately and thoughtful and graceful, were giving a marked character to the paper and were only second in strength and significance to the promulgations of the famous Albany Regency in the Albany *Argus*. Mr. Grove, who was the sole owner of the *Observer* from 1853 to 1867, was a prominent factor in city affairs, and was mayor of Utica at the time of the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. In this crisis his patriotic services at the head of the city government and as the conductor of the *Observer* were of great value to the community.

Mr. Grove came to the *Observer* through the consolidation of the Utica *Democrat* with the former. The *Democrat* was commenced by John G. Floyd in 1836 and was successively edited and published by Edward Morrin, Jarvis M. Hatch, Benjamin Welch, jr., Welch & Grove, and De Witt C. Grove. In 1852 party expediency pointed to the union of the papers as desirable and Joseph M. Lyon and De Witt C. Grove came together under the firm name of Lyon & Grove in the management of the *Observer*. This partnership was of short duration, however, for it came to an end early in 1853. The *Daily Observer* was started in 1848. Kittle & Beardsley and Beardsley & Lyon were its conductors until Mr. Grove's connection with it began. After Mr. Lyon's separation John B. Miller was employed as editor for several years and until he was appointed consul at Hamburg about 1857. Mr. Grove then became the recognized editor and so remained until 1883. His connection with the *Observer* covered a period of thirty years. During all these years, save a part of the first one, there was associated with him in the editorial department E. Prentiss Bailey, who became his business partner in 1867 under the firm name of Grove & Bailey. To this partnership several years later succeeded a corporation of the same name, with a capital stock of $84,000. The ownership, except for the

admission of Col. Theodore P. Cook as a stockholder and trustee, was unchanged. So it remained until ill health compelled the retirement of Mr. Grove. His shares were purchased by Mr. Bailey and the name of the corporation became E. P. Bailey & Co. Coincident with this important change was the introduction of Thomas P. Clarke as one of the owners, and the officers of the corporation thereafter were E. Prentiss Bailey, president, and Thomas F. Clark, vice-president and treasurer. Lansing C. Bailey is the present secretary of the corporation.

The fire which has been mentioned occurred on the morning of March 2, 1884. The flames in a few hours devoured the *Observer* office and nearly $1,000,000 in neighboring property. The loss of E. P. Bailey & Co. largely outran their insurance and was a most serious blow. But it enabled them to adopt new and broader plans and to obtain a plant of the most modern description, and thus make their facilities such as belonged to newspapers of the first rank in circulation and influence. A site was purchased for a building which was to be devoted exclusively to the business of the *Observer*. This site was on the south side of the lot of the government building on Franklin street, and this fortunate location promised to provide always an unobstructed light to the building which should be erected upun it—a consideration of no little importance in the business of an afternoon newspaper. The new structure was at once recognized when finished, by publishers and the public, as complete in its adaptation to its purposes. The Hoe perfecting press and the stereotyping machinery are on the same floor as the counting-room, and visitors from city and country are welcomed daily to witness with delight the production of eight-page newspapers, printed on both sides, folded and pasted at a speed of 10,000 copies per hour, and to occasionally also see four page supplements for the daily or the weekly printed at twice this rate. Intricate as is this wonderful machine, and fine as are its necessary adjustments, it has never failed to supply the daily editions of the paper. The editorial and mailing-rooms are on the second floor; the stock-room (which sometimes holds from ten to twenty tons of waiting rolls of white paper) is on the third floor; while the fourth story is devoted to the use of foreman, proof-readers, and compositors. The editor is Mr. Bailey, who is assisted in the daily preparation of the paper by editorial writers, local

reporters, a telegraph operator, and a staff of correspondents numbering in all some thirty persons. The steadiest and greatest advance of the *Observer* in circulation and popular favor has been in these later years, and its strides have lengthened as its independence in politics and its faithfulness to the moral and social interests of Utica and Central New York have been made increasingly manifest. Today the daily circulation is fully twenty times as large as it was when Mr. Bailey's connection with it began.

Early in 1882 the printers employed on the Utica *Herald* expressed dissatisfaction with their wages and sent in a petition for an increase, which was not granted. Negotiations of this character were unsuccessful, and finally a week's notice was served on the proprietors that if an advance was not given the men would quit work the following Saturday morning. The week passed and the office declined to accede to the terms proposed, and refused to compromise at any figure. The men left Saturday and that night the wage-workers of the city had a meeting and decided to start a daily in opposition to the *Herald.* A job printing office on Columbia street, owned by H. M. Greene, was secured, a stock company with shares at $25 organized, and the union printers issued the first copy of the *Press* on the morning of Monday, March 13, 1882. It may be interesting to note how the paper came to be called the *Press.* No thought had been given to the choice of a title until the work of making the paper was well under way. The resources of the job room were limited and there was no font suitable for a head-letter. The proprietor had once been connected with *The Rensselaer County Press* and had an old electrotype head-line among the rubbish and refuse. Some one found it and with a saw cut out the two middle words, leaving *The Press*, and that became the name of the paper. It was a matter of convenience rather than choice. The first issue was a typographical crazy quilt, made up of innumerable styles of type. In a few days the paper moved to an office of its own, upstairs on Seneca street, where it remained till the following May, when it went down town to No. 7 Broad street, whence it went to its new building, No. 17 Main street, in November, 1891. At first the stock of the company was all owned by the printers. There were various changes of stockholders from the start till February, 1883, when a new company was organized

which included some of the leading business and professional men in the city. Shortly after its re-organization Col. F. A. Eastman, ex-postmaster of Chicago, was made editor and continued in that capacity two years. In February, 1885, a majority of the stock came into the hands of Otto A. Meyer and George E. Dunham, and the latter was made president and the former secretary and treasurer of the company. Colonel Eastman resigned as editor and Mr. Dunham, who had been with the paper since July, 1882, and lastly as city editor, became the editor, and Mr. Meyer continued as business manager, a position he had efficiently filled for two years previous to the transfer of the controlling interest. F. W. Bensberg has been associated with Messrs. Dunham and Meyer, and besides being a large stockholder has charge of the mechanical department, the three constituting the executive committee of the directors.

The *Press* circulation started with a boom occasioned by general sympathy in the city with the printers. Since 1885 its growth in every way has been both rapid and substantial, so much so as to be widely commented on by newspaper people throughout the State. The *Press* is independent in politics and in a great measure owes its success to its uniform promptness in getting the news and accuracy in its publication. It seeks to be emphatically a newspaper. The *Press* purchased a lot near the New York Central station and in the spring of 1891 commenced the erection of a building especially designed for its own use and sole occupancy. The structure is 110 x 22 feet, four stories above the basement, of brick with brownstone trimmings. When finished it was equipped with the most modern machinery and appliances, including a Scott perfecting press capable of printing from 12,000 to 15,000 complete papers an hour. The building and its fixtures are counted almost a model and have been visited by newspaper men from all sections. A weekly edition is published every Friday morning. The *Press* is a four-page paper five days in the week and eight-paged on Saturday. The weekly is eight pages.

The *Sunday Tribune* was founded in May, 1877, by Dennis T. Kelly and T. F. Baker. It was successful from the start, and its first office was located at the corner of Broad and Genesee streets. The present proprietor, H. E. Devendorf, became interested in the fall of 1877 and sole

owner in 1883. The office was removed in 1878 to the corner of Broad and John streets, where the paper, then an infant, expanded and grew until it became entirely too large for those quarters. For nearly two years the machinery of the old office was entirely inadequate to meet the demands made upon it and it was only by means of the most incessant labor that the entire edition could be handled on Sunday. Then, too, for some years Sunday trains were few and far between. None were run on the Rome and Watertown or Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroads. To offset this the *Tribune* tried some interesting experiments which have never been met in the way of enterprise by any newspaper in this section. For years it maintained a pony express Sunday mornings from Utica to Waterville. At the time of the strike on the Central road pony expresses carrying the *Tribune* were run as far west as Rome and as far east as Little Falls, and the readers had their papers on time, though not a wheel moved on the railroad. For three months in the summer of 1891 a special edition of the paper was made ready at 1:30 A. M. for the St. Lawrence River and northern points, and it found its way into Philadelphia, Gouverneur, Canton, Potsdam, and Norwood, where heretofore it had been a stranger. The *Tribune* reached Clayton with this edition at 6 A. M. and Alexandria Bay at 8, and the number of papers printed for this route in the height of the season reached 1,000. From June 15th to October 1st in each year the *Tribune* is sold in Richfield Springs and the towns between that popular resort and Cassville Junction. The *Tribune* is cosmopolitan in its circulation. It is read by the rich and the poor, the high and the low. Its circulation is between 7,000 and 8,000.

The Utica *Saturday Globe* was founded May 21, 1881, by William T. and Thomas F. Baker. The circulation grew so rapidly that enlarged quarters were obtained three times before its permanent home in Whitesboro street was built in 1886. Two enlargements were necessary here, and since the completion of the last the *Globe* doubtless occupies more room than that devoted exclusively to the publication of any newspaper in the State. The circulation during 1891 averaged 165,354 copies and on occasions has risen to 269,175 and 268,536. A. M. Dickinson is editor-in-chief; associate editors, Timothy H. Sweeney, Hugh P. McCabe, Frederick G. Reusswig, Ward Hunt Johnson, Byron B. Merrill, John Aloysius Cogley, and William R. Merrell.

In the year 1853, after there had been started in Albany and Syracuse German newspapers, a movement was set on foot in Utica to found a paper for the German population of the city and vicinity. About a dozen of the then well known citizens of German descent, among whom were Charles Bierbauer, Frank Sang, John M. Hahn, J. W. Wasmer, Capt. A. Brendle, Joseph Leuthaeuser, Joseph Faass, Paul Keiser, Fred Koelbel, and others, formed a stock company and founded a paper, the name of which was *Central New York Demokrat.* Messrs. Timm and Brand, two efficient printers from New York, were the first printers and Dr. H. Soden its first editor. About two years after the twice-a-week sheet passed into the hands of Paul Keiser, alderman of the Sixth ward, and he changed the name of the paper to the *Oneida Demokrat.* In 1858 the paper was published by Paul Keiser & Co. (Paul Keiser, Henry Jost, and J. C. Schreiber). In 1860 Paul Keiser resumed the publication of the paper again alone with J. C. Schreiber as its editor. In 1865 the latter bought the then weekly published paper of Paul Keiser and he returned it to a semi-weekly publication. In 1872 the paper was made one of the official papers of the city of Utica. Its proprietor and editor, J. C. Schreiber, changed the name of *Oneida Demokrat* to its present title, the Utica *Deutsche Zeitung* (Utica *German Gazette*), and issued it three times a week. The Utica *Deutsche Zeitung* gained under the management of its editor and proprietor, J. C. Schreiber, great influence among the German population of Utica and Central New York and has a large circulation. Since April 1, 1891, the *Zeitung* is published by a stock company, with J. C. Schreiber as president and editor and John C. Fulmer as secretary and treasurer. The company has been incorporated under the name of the Utica *Deutsche Zeitung* Company. The paper is in a flourishing condition, its circulation is very large, and it is gaining steadily in public favor. Independent in politics it has gained entrance into almost every German family in our city and vicinity. The present proprietors are enterprising men who are looking forward to make of the Utica *Deutsche Zeitung* a daily paper.

On January 2, 1851, John M. Jones, of New York city, published the first number of *Y Drych* (*The Mirror*), the first weekly Welsh newspaper printed in America. In December, 1854, he sold it to a stock

company. In a couple of years it passed into the hands of J. W. Jones, then to J. Mather Jones, and is now owned by Thomas J. Griffith, who has printed it in Utica for nearly twenty years. J. W. Jones became one of its editors in its second or third year and has been its chief editor (except for a short time) ever since. J. C. Roberts has been associated with him for about twelve years. In the beginning of 1854 a stock company in Utica started *Y Gwyliedydd Americanaidd (The American Watchman)*. It was printed at the office of the Utica *Herald* until 1855, when it was bought by *Y Drych* Company. In 1868 another stock company established the *Baner American* in Scranton, Pa., and published it for several years. It was sold in 1877 to T. J. Griffith, proprietor of *Y Drych*, with which paper it was merged. *Y Drych* is the oldest Welsh newspaper in the world. One was established before it in Liverpool, but was afterward merged in a later one. Both directly and indirectly it has been of incalculable benefit to the Welsh people. Its literary standard has always been high, and under its present editors will compare favorably with any newspaper in the same language published anywhere. It has a circulation in all parts of the world. In addition to the above described weekly newspaper two Welsh monthly magazines are issued in Utica.

The *Church Eclectic*, a monthly magazine of church literature and ecclesiastical miscellany, is the title of a new enterprise by Rev. W. T. Gibson, D.D., then rector of St. George's Church, Utica. The first number was issued March 1, 1873, in a thin pamphlet of thirty-two pages, and the publication has continued to the present time (Vol. xix., No. 10), enlarged to 100 pages octavo. Its object was announced as intended to do for church literature what the *Living Age* and similar publications are doing for secular literature, without infringing on the functions of the weekly religious press. It has, however, in addition to its choice selections from foreign periodicals, published many editorial and other original contributions by some of the oldest writers in the church, besides having a department for correspondence, book notices, and notes and comments on current events. It has already had a longer existence than any other monthy of the Episcopal Church except the *Spirit of Missions*.

A monthly paper known as the *Christian Worker* is issued by the

Woman's Christian Association in the interests of Christian and charitable work. It contains lists of the officers of the charitable societies of the city and is otherwise made up of original and selected matter. Its editor is Mrs. S. W. Crittenden.

The *American Journal of Insanity* is a quarterly journal devoted to the consideration of mental disease and its treatment, which had its origin with Dr. Amariah Brigham, the first superintendent of the State Hospital in 1844. It is conducted by the superintendent of this institution and his assistants, receiving aid also from other alienist physicians, and has been issued continuously by the successive officers of the hospital from its beginning to the present time.

The papers thus far sketched are now in existence. Those which follow are no longer issued.

The *Evening Telegraph*, an independent daily paper, was started on May 1, 1851, by T. R. McQuade & Co., the Co. representing James McIver, who was the responsible editor. It was aided by several correspondents, among whom were James and John McQuade, brothers of Thomas R., Judge Smith, R. B. Miller, J. S. Henshaw, Erastus Clark, Dr. Edwin Hutchinson, H. H. Fish, etc. Mr. McIver left the city in 1856, when James McQuade became the editor and continued as such until 1861, when he entered the army. Next Henry W. Chase had charge of it. In the fall of the year 1863 it was sold to F. A. Crandall and continued for a long time, when it passed into the hands of D. T. Ritchie, who like the former had been one of the staff of the Utica *Herald*. The paper came to its end in the summer of the year 1865. It was a sprightly and enterprising journal, was ably edited, and enjoyed a good circulation.

The *Gospel Messenger*, the organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Western New York, was founded by Dr. John Churchill Rudd in 1827, less than a year after he came to Auburn from New York to take charge of St. Peter's Church in that village. The first number of the paper is dated Auburn, Saturday, January 20, 1827. It was a sheet of four pages (9½ x 13½ inches) with four columns (2⅜ inches) to each page. It was started with the strong approval and support of Bishop Hobart, whose death took place while on a subsequent visit to Auburn at Dr. Rudd's parsonage, September 12, 1830. About the year 1846

Dr. Rudd removed with the paper to Utica, where he died November 15, 1848, after which for a short interval the paper was cared for by Rev. Dr. Leeds, then rector of Grace Church, Utica. Bishop De Lancey, then succeeding to the ownership of the paper by arrangement with the heirs of Dr. Rudd, "assigned" it over to Rev. Dr. William A. Matson as "editor and proprietor," who conducted it down to the year 1860, when he resigned the position and removed from the city. Bishop De Lancey then made the same arrangement with Rev. William T. Gibson, D.D. (1862), who then became editor and proprietor from January, 1861, and continued as such until January, 1872, Bishop De Lancey having died April 5, 1865, and the new diocese of Central New York having been set off in 1868. In January, 1872, the *Gospel Messenger* was removed to Syracuse and conducted by the recently elected bishop of Central New York, the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, until November of that year, when it was merged into the *Church Journal* of New York, which in its turn was a few years after merged into the present *Churchman*. This paper was once extensively circulated, not only in Central and Western New York, but throughout many of the newer States of the West.

It remains to note by name only a few of the earlier issues, chiefly denominational, of Utica.

There were the Utica *Christian Magazine*, published by a committee composed of Congregational and Presbyterian ministers and printed by Merrell & Camp, 1814–15; the *Christian Repository*, a monthly printed by William Williams, 1822–28; the *Western Recorder*, 1823–28, a weekly published by Merrell & Hastings and having two or three different editors; the *Baptist Register*, a weekly started by Rev. E. F. Willey and Elon Galusha, and continued for several years by Rev. A. M. Beebee; in 1855 it was removed to New York and consolidated with the *Examiner and Chronicle;* the Utica *Evangelical Magazine* and in a new series termed the *Magazine and Advocate*, owned and edited by Rev. Dolphas Skinner in behalf of Universalism, 1827–31; the *Western Sunday School Visitant*, 1826–28; the *Friend of Man;* the *Teetotaller;* the *Mechanics Press;* the *Uticanian;* the *Mother's Magazine*, 1833; and the *Club*, by Henry Goodfellow, esq., 1814–15.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF UTICA.

THE earliest courts of the county of Oneida were held at various places, as at New Hartford, Rome, and Whitesboro, and after 1803 more especially at the two latter places, since in that year these were made half-shire towns of the county. Utica had no building suitably adapted for their sessions until after the academy was completed in 1818. This building it has been seen was intended for the joint purposes of a school, a court-house, and a town hall, and was taken in charge by the trustees of the village, who soon presented a request that the sessions of the Supreme and of the United States Courts should be held within it. By a legislative act of April 21, 1818, the justices of the Supreme Court were authorized to hold terms of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, between the regular terms of August and January, at such places in the county as they should deem proper, and it appears that they were held at Rome, Whitestown, and Utica. About this time it was ordered that a session of the United States District and of the Supreme Court of the State should be held in the academy at Utica.

A visitor who attended the October term of the latter held in Utica in the year 1820 saw there a full bench, Chief Justice Spencer presiding, flanked by Judges Van Ness and Platt on his right and Judges Yates and Woodworth on the left. The bar was filled with lawyers of the first ability and reputation, including Aaron Burr, Thomas J. Oakley, Martin Van Buren, Elisha Williams, etc., the last two named being opposed in a trial.

Another old-time resident has not forgotten the forming of the procession in the vicinity of Bagg's Square which was to escort the United States district judge to the court-house. The constabulary with the marshal and his deputies preceded the lawyers, who were followed by the judge in his robes.

On the 4th of February, 1836, "an act relative to the county jails,

County Courts, and Courts of Oyer and Terminer in the county of Oneida" was passed by the legislature. One of the provisions declared that "in case one of the new jails shall be located in Utica the County Courts, now required by law to be held at Whitestown, shall be held in the court-room of the building called the academy in Utica. Under this act the academy served as a court-house until the erection of the present court-house in 1850–51.

The Bench and Bar of Oneida County have from an early period been highly estimated both at home and abroad, and in this estimate the lawyers and the judges of Utica have held a full share. Such of the lawyers as have been chiefly conspicuous in public stations or in the affairs of city and county, and have been noteworthy rather as politicians or else as men of affairs, active promoters of the enterprise of the place than as advocates or presiders in the courts, have been already noticed. In this chapter it is proposed to sketch those chiefly who, restricting themselves more closely to the line of professional duty, have obtained notoriety as jurists, advocates, and judges. While others that have preceded in our narrative have shared with them in their legal and forensic engagements these have been mostly typical of our former bench and bar.

Nathan Williams was without doubt the first lawyer to permanently locate in Utica, where he afterward became eminent in his profession. He was born in Williamstown, Mass., December 19, 1773, and although it is not positively known when he first came to Utica it is believed to have been not later than 1797. At the first term of the Common Pleas, held in Oneida County in 1798, he was admitted to practice in the court; he had already been admitted to the bar in Herkimer County. In the same year he was admitted to the courts of Chenango County and was appointed district attorney of that county in 1802. He soon commanded a large practice, although it is said of him that he habitually aided his clients to avoid law suits rather than undertake them. His biographer says of him: "Prompt and exemplary in all that related to local or general benevolence his contributions of time, influence, and property entered largely into nearly every measure that elevated the town of his adoption. At an early period of his residence he assisted in the establishment of a well selected public library. Of this he was for many years librarian." He was active in religious affairs and zeal-

ously co-operated in the organization of Trinity Church, of which he was warden. He was president of the village corporation and president of the Manhattan Bank. In the War of 1812 he gave freely of his influence and energies to uphold the cause of the government, and even left his business to march with the volunteers to Sacket's Harbor, then under command of his brother-in-law, Gen. Jacob Brown. He was district attorney of the Sixth District in 1801–03 and again of Oneida County in 1818–21; was representative in Congress in 1805–07; and member of Assembly in 1816, 1818, and 1819. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1821. He was appointed in April, 1823, to the responsible office of Circuit judge and held the position for many years. "As a judge," says his biographer, "his addresses were fervently moral. Few men could attend his court in any capacity and not obtain instruction in the duties of life and encouragement for their cultivation." Every part of his life was filled up with something to render his memory dear to his kindred and honored by his country. At the age of sixty years he resigned his office of Circuit judge and a few months before his death he removed to Geneva upon receiving the appointment of clerk of the Supreme Court. His death occurred September 25, 1835. Of his family, which was a large one, nearly all are now deceased. Three daughters are still residents.

Erastus Clark, son of Dr. John Clark, was born in Lebanon, Conn., on the 11th of May, 1763. He was one of the earliest attorneys of Oneida County and located in Utica in 1797. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and after diligent study of the law and admission to the bar he removed to Clinton in 1791 and there began practice. His learning, his industry, and above all his character for probity gradually raised him to a high rank in his profession. In the early village of Utica he was called to various offices of public trust; was elected a village trustee under the charter of 1805, held the office many years, and was also among the earlier local presidents. In 1817, when a new and enlarged charter was accorded the village, he was again called to guide in its administration. In the meantime he had twice represented his district in the State Assembly. Associated with Alexander Hamilton, Egbert Benson, Jonas Platt, Thomas R. Gold, and others he was named a trustee in the original charter of Hamilton College. And yet

so long as he lived few of his profession were more diligent at the court or more relied on for the wisdom and soundness of their legal counsel. For, although he was not endowed with the fascination of popular eloquence, in the learning of the law he was unsurpassed. The following estimate of the character of Mr. Clark was written by Judge Jonas Platt:

"For originality and decision of character his name was proverbial. An enlightened conscience was his habitual guide; and if from precipitancy or irritation his head sometimes erred there was a redeeming principle in his heart which reclaimed and regulated his erring judgment and passions with magnetic influence. His frankness was sometimes ill-timed and excessive. What others *thought he spoke*, and this naked and unreserved habit of mind and expression frequently gave offence when he was not conscious of it, and sometimes betrayed apparent vanity. But of no other man can it be more truly said that those who knew him best esteemed him most. His liberal charity and his generous spirit in promoting benevolent objects and public institutions were ever leading and conspicuous, while no man was less indulgent to his own appetites or more self-denying in his pleasures and personal gratifications. His habit of living was simple, plain, and frugal; and yet his house was the abode of cheerful, cordial, and familiar hospitality. In the more intimate and tender relations of domestic life the virtues of this excellent man shone with peculiar luster. His religious character was free from ostentation, but uniform, consistent, sincere, and ardent." Mr. Clark died November 7, 1825. His daughters are deceased. His son and namesake is living.

Francis A. Bloodgood, admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court on August 5, 1790, made his *début* before a Fort Schuyler audience on the anniversary of our nation's independence, 1797. He was a native of Albany and a graduate of Union College. Two years later he was appointed county clerk, and in that office he accomplished what was almost his life-work. He was a village trustee in 1805 and on the organization of the Bank of Utica became one of its trustees. In 1810, as senator, he represented the district at Albany, where he was a zealous follower of De Witt Clinton. He died in Ithaca, whither he removed about 1823.

Judge Morris S. Miller, born in 1780, was a son of Dr. Matthias Burnett Miller, of Long Island. He graduated from Union College with

valedictorian honors in 1798, and studied law with Cornelius Wendell, of Cambridge, Washington County, and then became private secretary to Governor Jay. Upon his arrival in Utica in 1806 Mr. Miller began the practice of his profession and being a man of decided ability, well versed in the law, and conciliating in manner he soon established himself in the public confidence. Within two years he was made president of the village and within four years he received the appointment of first judge of the county. The latter office he continued to hold by successive re-appointments until his decease, discharging its duties with credit and public approval. In 1813–15 he represented his district in the thirteenth Congress. His first speech received the warm commendation of John Randolph. By it and by others directed likewise against the war measures of the administration he gained some reputation. He was then a Federalist, but some years later he deserted his former political friends and became a Bucktail Democrat, being one of the so-called "high minded gentlemen" who opposed the nomination of De Witt Clinton. In July, 1819, Judge Miller was sent by Mr. Calhoun to Buffalo to represent the United States government at the negotiation of a treaty between the Seneca Indians and the proprietors of the Seneca Reservation. Besides the offices we have mentioned and a trusteeship in Hamilton College he held other places of trust and honor. For his public spirit and liberality were active and his merit acknowledged; capable and conscientious, intelligent and refined, courteous to all, and hospitable almost to excess he was deservedly esteemed and his standing was one of mark and influence. A striking trait in his character was his attachment to the Episcopal Church, an attachment not hastily formed, but the result of a rational, diligent, and well matured inquiry; yet whilst he valued his church before every other he freely conceded to all that liberty of conscience which he required for himself, and willingly co-operated with those of a different faith in efforts to promote good morals and extend evangelical religion. An elderly person lately deceased relates the following incident: "I happened to be at Rome in the winter of 1815–16 where the judge was holding the Court of Common Pleas. A trial was going on which excited much interest, and in which two important witnesses had been examined on opposite sides of the case, whose testimony was so directly opposed to

each other's that either one or the other must have been perjured. Judge Miller, in his eloquent charge to the jury, said they must reconcile the lamentable conflict of testimony the best way they could to secure the ends of justice, and so warmly expressed his feelings in witnessing such an unfortunate scene of human frailty as to draw tears, not from himself alone, but from the whole audience." It may be added that he was prompt in his affairs, neat to fastidiousness in his person and his grounds, and though neither tall nor spare, being rather midway of extremes, his frame was both delicately and firmly knit and his features regular and pleasing. Throughout his residence he managed the interests of the Bleecker family in Utica, an estate which was thought to be worth $400,000, and of this Mrs. Miller owned one-quarter. They occupied the house at the lower end of Main street, already spoken of as the earlier residence of Peter Smith and also of James S. Kip. It was a two-story house of wood, painted yellow, and having a piazza on the front or north end. The grounds about it were ample and the garden well stocked with fruit trees, especially the Bleecker or orange plum, which the judge first introduced here from Albany. Free as he was in dispensing this choice plum among the gardens of his neighbors he was equally free in disseminating the products of his extensive orchard of grafted apples. This orchard filled the space now bounded by West, Rutger, Steuben, and South streets, and from it any farmer who would be at the trouble to plant them might take fifty young trees. Before his death Judge Miller had made preparations to build at the head of John street, had put out the shrubbery and shade trees, and had erected a wall in front of the site where his son, Rutger B. Miller, erected in 1830 the fine stone mansion which now forms the central building of the Rutger place. His death occurred while he was still in the prime of his years, November 19, 1824.

Thomas Emmons Clark was born February 11, 1788, at Colchester, Conn., and began practice in Utica in 1811. He was a graduate of Union College, studied law with Judge Jonas Platt, of Whitesboro, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1811. As a lawyer the merits of Mr. Clark surpassed his reputation. If he was less conspicuous as a speaker than some of his illustrious peers of the Oneida bar he made up in solid acquirements and strong native sense what he lacked of

more showy qualities. He was rather learned than brilliant, rather given to convincing the understanding than exciting the imagination. He was a large reader, a laborious and profound scholar, a man with whom it was impossible to come in contact without feeling the impress of his learning and his worth. His knowledge of the classics as of the law was thorough, while he was largely versed in metaphysics, theology, and the Bible. He was singularly unambitious and unaffected. Earnest for his client he never thought of himself or uttered anything merely for effect. Without the least assumption of dignity there was in him a dash and a directness of purpose that were equally evident in his brusque, noisy talk and wholesome laugh, his headlong gait, and his swift and all but unreadable writing. He was a member of the Assembly in 1828 and of the Senate in 1848–49; of the Presbyterian and afterward of the Dutch Reformed Church he was long an elder and a Bible-class teacher. He died April 14, 1857. His daughter, Mrs. George W. Wood, is the only survivor of his family.

While Oneida was still a part of Herkimer there settled within its borders a young lawyer who was acknowledged at once as an equal among the best of his associates at the bar, and who since then, not more by rare excellence in his calling than by weighty sense and energy in action, uprightness, purity, and benevolence of conduct, and much effective and unselfish official service, has made the name of Joseph Kirkland suggestive to all of virtue, usefulness, power, and honor. At the first term of Common Pleas held in the county after its organization, in company with Thomas R. Gold, Jonas Platt, Erastus Clark, Nathan Williams, Arthur Breese, and others, all of whom had practiced in the courts of Herkimer, he was admitted to the same privilege in Oneida and together with those enumerated he was appointed to report a system of rules for the court. Mr. Kirkland, by his unremitting application, tenacity of purpose, and an integrity that amid the fierce collisions of legal competition was never called in question, soon rose to an eminent rank. In 1801 he ran as a candidate for delegate to the State Constitutional Convention and received as many votes as his opponent, Henry Huntington, of Rome, though the seat was accorded to the latter. In 1803 he was chosen by the Federal party to represent them in the State Assembly. Of his career while here it may be said,

as of his like experience in later years, that no man ever sent from the county carried with him and preserved more completely the confidence of his constituents. From February, 1813, to February, 1816, he discharged with ability and faithfulness the duties of district attorney for the Sixth District. That these duties involved much labor and care, in addition to no small amount of professional skill and acquirement, we are assured when we consider that this district then comprised Herkimer, Otsego, Chenango, Madison, Lewis, and Jefferson as well as Oneida Counties.

It was in 1813 that Mr. Kirkland transferred his residence from New Hartford to Utica, and thenceforth for thirty years he was identified with its prosperity and enterprises, with its charities, hospitalities, and its municipal administration. Sent again to the legislature during the sessions 1818–21 he vacated his seat in the latter year to fill a higher one in the seventeenth Congress, where he succeeded that eminent speaker, Henry R. Storrs. After serving a single term with great acceptance to members of all parties he was again elected to the Assembly of 1825. Mr. Kirkland was the first mayor under the city charter of Utica and was re-elected in 1834, two years afterward. Without disparagement to his successors it may be affirmed that no administration is remembered with a livelier gratification than the one of which he was the head. It was while he presided over the public councils that the city was visited by that desolating calamity, the cholera, which in no part of the State broke out in a more sudden or fearful manner or swept into eternity, in proportion to the population, such a crowd of victims. A large number of citizens left the place. Men much younger and better able to contend against the ravages of disease fled their homes. Mr. Kirkland, although then sixty years of age, remained at his post and continued during the entire period of this frightful visitation to perform the duties which devolved upon him. He was ever devising measures to relieve those who were smitten or to check the violence of the pestilence and prevent its spread. He manifested during this crisis the real boldness and energy of his character, and showed that there was in him a spirit which, in more auspicious circumstances and on a larger field, would have secured to him no ordinary amount of reputation. In the upbuilding of Hamilton College, the Utica Academy, the Presbyterian Church,

the Ontario Branch Bank, the Oneida Glass Factory, the New Hartford Manufacturing Society, the Farmers Factory, the Paris Furnace Company, and other early institutions of the county Mr. Kirkland bore a part from their inception. If not one of the originators he was at a very early stage of the enterprise a coadjutor in opening and constructing the Seneca turnpike, the great internal highway of commerce through Central New York, and was for many years and until his death the president and treasurer of its corporation. And in schemes afterward projected to advance the educational, commercial, or manufacturing interests of town or county there was scarcely one in which this public hearted man was not called to participate. To a large circle of individuals also, of various classes, he was the valued counselor or compassionate friend. He died January 2, 1844. He had a large family, of whom scarcely one survives.

William Hale Maynard was one of the ablest lawyers and acutest and best furnished intellects of any that has ever made his home in Utica. He was the son of Malachi and Anna Hale Maynard, of Conway, Mass. Soon after his graduation he removed to New Hartford in Oneida County and entered himself as a student of law in the office of Gen. Joseph Kirkland. To some extent he continued his employment of teaching, and was at the same time diligent and laborious in the study of his profession. In the year 1811 he purchased of John H. Lothrop his interest in the Utica *Patriot* and at once assumed its editorship. With this paper he retained a connection and was its chief contributor down to the year 1824. In January following he was made attorney of the village. His first associate in practice was Samuel A. Talcott. Their office in 1816 was at No. 4 Broad street. Another attorneyship which he received about this time was of more importance to him pecuniarily than that of prosecutor of the village. He was appointed law officer of the Utica Insurance Company, which was a banking company also, and here he laid the foundation of his property. In 1818 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. "But," says Judge Bacon, "he rose rapidly after he had made his first mark, and was soon employed on one side or the other in most of the heavy litigation that engaged the attention of the courts of the county."[1] It was in

[1] Bacon's Early Bar of Oneida County.

the Supreme Court and that for the Correction of Errors that his talents found the best field for their exercise; the preparation of a cause for trial in the inferior courts, the presentation of the evidence, and the artful moulding of the jury to an opinion favorable to one's own client were done as well by many others. But in logical acumen and in wealth and profundity of learning, in exact perception of the points at issue, and in thorough elucidation of them by all of law and of precedent that were citable and apposite, and that, too, in the presence of his compeers, and where reason and not prejudice or feeling was to judge,—it was here that Mr. Maynard most excelled and where his principal laurels were obtained. For these were his distinguishing traits, and which characterized him both as a speaker and a writer. He had little imagination; he was not graceful in manner nor finished in elocution, though the language he used was always the purest and plainest Saxon. But his mental vision was clear and his reasoning cogent, and, in addition, he was possessed of a memory wonderfully retentive and whose stores were ever at command. He would try a cause for days without touching pen to paper and yet in the end retain all the evidence adduced.

A mind thus copiously furnished and so clear in its convictions could not be otherwise than instructive, and its possessor was much sought both as a companion in private and as a speaker in public. His public addresses were spontaneous and free, and though often abounding in facts and statistics were delivered without notes and apparently without purposed preparation. To the confidence reposed in him as a wise adviser and a skillful manager of the concerns of individuals he added also much influence in matters of general and political interest. He was among the early trustees of the Utica Academy; and we are informed by the historian of that institution that from his entrance to the board the marks of his vigor and activity are traceable in various suggestions and reports in writing, which, although not signed by him, are cognizable by his peculiar handwriting; and also that he was one of a committee appointed to make arrangements for the opening of the school, to procure a teacher, and to devise a system of instruction.

In politics Mr. Maynard was the leading spirit of the Adams administration in this county, his most formidable opponent being Samuel Beardsley. In 1819, when DeWitt Clinton was nominated as governor

in opposition to Daniel D. Tompkins, he left the Federal party, which had now almost ceased to exist as an organized faction, and took sides with the fifty-one "high-minded" gentlemen who befriended Governor Tompkins. Naturally he soon began to manifest his change of sentiment by a change in the tone and conduct of the paper which he managed. Messrs. Seward & Williams, the publishers and chief owners of the *Patriot*, were startled at this sudden revolution in the character of their paper and alarmed by the falling off of its subscribers. Legal advisers whom they consulted recommended the setting up of a new one as their only mode of relief and accordingly they started the Utica *Sentinel*. Mr. Maynard had been a member of a Masonic lodge, yet when, in consequence of an atrocious crime committed in Western New York by some individuals among the Masons, there arose a strong opposition to the whole order, which, spreading through the State, resulted in the formation of the anti Masonic party, he took sides with that party. In 1828 he was by them elected senator from his district and continued to serve during the years 1829, '30, '31, and '32. By his election the Senate received a great accession of talent, and though he was one of a small political minority he exercised a high and commanding influence and became in the latter portion of his career the acknowledged leader of that body. "He was," says Proctor, "the great intellectual light of the Senate—the Halifax of his party." In the different branches of the legislature of 1832, to quote further from this author, "two future governors of the State occupied seats, one of whom was William H. Seward and the other John Young. The former was elevated from the gubernatorial chair to the Senate of the United States and thence to be prime minister of two presidential administrations. Both of these gentlemen in 1832 were overshadowed by the talents, position, and influence of Maynard and Granger. The early death of the former opened a field for the splendid abilities of Mr. Seward, while the mental resources of John Young gradually removed all opposition in his way and he grasped the highest honors of the Empire State." Among the projects advocated by Mr. Maynard while in the Senate, and one which was mainly effected through his advocacy, was the act for the creation of the Chenango Canal. In its favor he delivered a long and able speech, statesmanlike in its policy, and marked by careful research, un-

erring figures, and wise deduction. During this period he continued to be actively engaged in the duties of his profession and was so up to the time of his death. From the year 1822 his law partner had been Ebenezer Griffin. After 1828 this connection was exchanged for a partnership with Joshua A. Spencer. A brief editorial notice of Mr. Maynard appeared in the Albany *Argus* immediately after his death. After adverting to his vigor of mind, thoroughly imbued with the learning of the day, professional and political, his exactness of logic, and his remarkable facility of bringing out and applying his resources, Mr. Croswell continues as follows: "As a lawyer, as a debater in the Senate, and as a capable writer he has left few superiors among his cotemporaries. Although of opposite politics with ourselves we knew and estimated the power of his intellect, and along with our friends have felt the sharpness and force of an encounter with it. To his personal friends his death is a severe deprivation. In the political party to which he was attached he has left no equal and none that can supply his place."

First among the persons admitted to a residence in the year 1816 comes one who was confessedly *primus inter pares*, eminent not here alone, but throughout the country, whose transcendent abilities gave him a repute that was national and a celebrity that is enduring. Samuel Austin Talcott was the son of Samuel Talcott, of Hartford, Conn., and Abigail, daughter of John Ledyard, of Bristol, England, and sister of Colonel Ledyard, who so gallantly defended Fort Groton in the war of the Revolution. This Samuel Talcott was son of Col. Samuel Talcott, who was sheriff, colonel, etc., and grandson of Gov. Joseph Talcott, the first governor of Connecticut born within its limits, and who occupied the chair seventeen years. Samuel Austin, who was born at Hartford, December 31, 1789, lost his father while yet a boy. At the age of four years he was sent to a school kept by a Mrs. Peterson, where he remained three years, and was then put under the care of Dr. McClure, of East Windsor. He continued with him until he was fourteen, when he went to Colchester Academy, and after a residence of two years entered the sophomore class of Williams College in 1806 and was graduated in 1809, and at the age of nineteen. Shortly afterward he married Miss Rachel Skinner, daughter of Dea. Benjamin Skinner, of Williamstown, and immediately began the study of law with Thomas R. Gold, of

Whitesboro. His course of study ended he practiced in Lowville, Lewis County, at first in partnership with Isaac W. Bostwick. About 1816 he removed to Utica and entered into a like connection with William H. Maynard, the contemporary of his college days. A vacancy having been created at New Hartford by the removal from that place to Utica of Gen. Joseph Kirkland Mr. Talcott took up his residence in the former village, and by the aid of his associate in Utica maintained an office in both places. On the 12th of February, 1821, he received the appointment of attorney-general of the State, when he made his home in Albany, and continued to live there during his administration of this office. From Albany he repaired to New York and carried on practice until his death, March 19, 1836, in his forty-seventh year.

Such in brief terms are the main incidents in the life of one of the marked men of the county and of the State. Indeed a friend of his youth, and one who was competent to judge, has pronounced him one of the most extraordinary men of the age. The characteristics of Mr. Talcott as they were seen in college this writer[1] thus describes: "At this early age all those extraordinary qualities were developed which marked his career and so greatly distinguished him in after life,—towering genius and profound investigation; astonishing facility in acquiring knowledge and a memory which never lost what it had once acquired; surpassing eloquence as a writer and speaker; a mind which could grasp and master whatever was most difficult in the abstruse sciences, and at the same time exhibiting powers of the imagination, wit, humor, raillery and sarcasm which have rarely been equaled. To all these were added the advantages of a commanding person, unrivalled address, a head, eye, and countenance 'the pattern of a man.' He was in all respects most truly one of nature's noblemen. His heart was generous to a fault and he had a soul which knew not fear." Eulogium so lavish one might impute to the partiality of a friend did it not accord with the written testimony of a few cotemporaries of his manhood as well as with the traditionary report of all his generation. As a lawyer all admit that he was born to the calling; they join in praising the acuteness of his intellect and the cogency of his logic, his abundant learning and close and critical research, to which they add an eloquence

[1] Hon. William H. Dillingham in Durfee's Biographical Annals of Williams College.

of oratory seldom witnessed. Though from an early period in his professional life Mr. Talcott was engaged in nearly every important case that was tried at the Circuit, and often argued at the bar of the Supreme Court, yet scarce an impress of his commanding power is now to be traced. A few skeletons of arguments are preserved in the reports of the court, but this is all. In his day there was no reporting of the particular character that we now have, and the public efforts of this great lawyer have perished with the occasion. In respect to his style of oratory his sentences, we are told, were for the most part short and pithy; he did not practice high-wrought illustration or nicely balanced periods, nor call on Shakespeare or some other poet to assist him in his flight and make good his own deficiencies; graced with a fancy all his own, spoken in a deep-toned, resounding voice, and in a manner that was most impressive his utterances were forceful and direct; weighty with reason they captivated the understanding while they charmed the sense; or changing with magical transition from the subtlest argument they melted the hearer to the deepest pathos. "He produced in the minds of his audience," says Proctor,[1] "all the sympathy and emotion of which the mind is capable—all which the argumentative can produce—all which solidity, pathos, or splendor, whether derived from original or assisted powers, can convey of pleasure or conviction." "But with all his ability he had striking weaknesses and some lamentable vices. Among the former was a foolish vanity of having it thought that all his gifts and resources came by inspiration and were not the fruit of careful study and laborious preparation."[2] This led him to conceal every evidence of toil and to pass his days in idleness or worse, while his nights were often consumed in diligent reading and laborious thought. He spurned the labor of others and refused to appear in court with a brief that had been wholly or in part prepared by an associate. No cause was worthy of his handling that had not been subjected to his midnight crucible and worked up to the standard of his own conception. He never sought business, was not anxious for the pecuniary gains he might so easily have grasped, but solicitous only for professional fame he strove in what he did do therein without seeming effort and as it were by sheer force of genius to excel.

[1] Bench and Bar of New York.

[2] Bacon's Early Bar of Oneida County.

In proof of some of these traits, and more especially of his simulated idleness, his accurate learning and its covert acquisition, is the narrative of the venerable Charles Dayan, of Lowville, who, at the same time with the late Russel Parrish, was a student in the office of Messrs. Bostwich & Talcott. He says: "Mr. Talcott was, I think, the laziest man I ever knew. He would lie in bed till 10 o'clock and would lounge for hours. In fact I seldom or ever saw him read a book; and we began to set him down as an ignorant, clownish fellow. So Parrish and I one day laid a plan to trap and expose him by asking about some principle of law on which we had been posting ourselves from the books. Mr. Talcott replied that the principle had been discussed some years ago, and referred us to a case in the English term reports, mentioning the judge, the year, volume, and page. Turning to the authority we found the matter fully stated and decision given. 'Now,' said he, 'are you satisfied?' 'Yes, of course; it is quite plain.' 'But,' said he, 'in a case reported some years later this same principle arose and was settled in a different way.' Having recourse to the volume, page, and name of parties indicated we found the decision (this time by Lord Mansfield) as he had informed us. We again declared ourselves fully satisfied. But, remarking that the law was very uncertain, he cited another case some years later, in which a third decision had been rendered, differing from either of the former ones. We never again undertook to cross examine Mr. Talcott upon principles of law, but found him always ready to cite from memory upon any point on which we needed information." "In trying causes," said Judge Pomroy Jones, "he seemed to take pride in making it appear that he was paying no attention to the testimony or the summing up of opposing counsel. I have seen him during the progress of a trial making pictures and passing them to members of the bar; but when he came to sum up all of the testimony, even the very words of the witnesses as well as of the lawyer in opposition, seemed to have been photographed on his memory." His appointment by the Council to the high position of attorney-general, in place of Thomas J. Oakley, when he was but thirty-one years of age is evidence of the estimate that was placed upon his talents. This appointment, remarks Mr. Hammond,[1] was considered peculiarly

[1] Hammond's Political History of New York.

Mr. Van Buren's. "Mr. Talcott had been a Federalist, but with many others of that party had opposed the election of Mr. Clinton; and Mr. Van Buren no doubt felt that good policy required that some distinguished mark of attention and respect should be bestowed on some of the individuals who had been ranked among the Federalists. Mr. Talcott, too, was a young man, and it was said to be a part of Mr. Van Buren's policy to appear as the patron of young men whose abilities and position in life afforded a promise that they would become influential in society." But though the acuteness of this "sage" leader may have led to the selection of Mr. Talcott for this honor it is also true that he was twice re-elected to the office,—once by the unanimous vote of the legislature,—that he held it during the greater part of nine years, and that he has been adjudged by competent authority as second in talent and ability to no former incumbent, unless it be Alexander Hamilton.

Deeply pitiable it is to record that his own vices required his resignation: that habits of intemperance which had fixed themselves in his youth became so strengthened by long years of indulgence, and were so gross in their manifestations, as to disgrace him in the eyes of the public and disqualify him to retain so responsible an office. For a time he continued to practice in New York, and "such was his elasticity of body and mind that when he came out of his revels he would stand up and measure his strength with the ablest and best in the land." Its last and most memorable display we relate in the language of Judge Bacon:[1] "One of the last occasions on which he appeared was before the Supreme Court of the United States in what was known as the 'Sailor's Snug Harbor' case. This had been preceded by a week of indulgence, so that his friends began to fear that he would be utterly unfit to stand in the presence of that high tribunal. But on the day assigned for the argument he strode into the court room attired with scrupulous neatness, fresh as a bridegroom, and his imperial intellect untouched and unobscured. Beginning in a low and measured tone he gathered strength and power as he proceeded in his masterly discourse, and for five hours or more he held the breathless attention of bench and bar and audience in an argument which the illustrious Marshall declared had not been equalled in that court since the days of the renowned lawyer, William

[1] Bacon's Early Bar of Oneida County.

Pinckney. It was an argument that Daniel Webster, his great antagonist, found it impossible with his profound learning and colossal intellect to overcome or even successfully to meet." Mr. Dayan, who was present and heard this speech, tells us, in reference to its effect on the chief justice, that, forgetting the staid dignity which he usualy carried, his head from bolt upright began to lean forward as the argument advanced, until it bent quite down to the desk as he earnestly gazed and listened. The impassioned fervor of Robert Hall brought men, it is said, from their seats to their feet; the splendidly flowing logic of Talcott bowed the chief court of the nation in rapt and passive deference. "This," continues Judge Bacon, "was his last great effort, and from that altitude he rapidly sank; like the sun even at high noon, in the meridian of a day that should have been flooded with light, his orb went out in dismal darkness."

Immediately on the opening of the Supreme Court, which was in session in the city of New York at the time of the death of Mr. Talcott, his decease was announced by Henry R. Storrs, whereupon the court, after a feeling and eloquent address by Chief Justice Jones, at once adjourned. And at a meeting of the members of the New York bar, held on the same day, it was

"*Resolved*, That this meeting have heard with deep regret and sympathy of the death of Samuel A. Talcott, late attorney-general of the State; that in the brilliant course of his professional life they find much to shed honor, not only upon his own name, but upon the State to which he belonged and the bar whose reputation he elevated; that his distinguished talent, profound learning, and finished scholarship have rarely been equaled and never been surpassed at the bar of this State."

To their opinion thus expressed may be joined the verdict of Daniel Webster given in 1838, and which was concurred in by Martin Van Buren, that Mr. Talcott was the ablest living lawyer of America. By his first wife, who died in 1819, Mr. Talcott had one son, John Ledyard, late judge of the Supreme Court of the Eighth District and residing at Buffalo, and one daughter who died in infancy. By his second wife, Miss Mary Eliza Stanley, of New Hartford, he had one son, Thomas Grosvenor, a lawyer of much native capacity who settled in Hartford, Conn., but died in 1870.

James Lynch had already for several years maintained a creditable place at the bar of Oneida. He was a son of Dominick Lynch, of

Rome, and was born about 1786. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1799, studied law at Rome, and began practice in that place. During the sessions of 1814–16 he represented his town in the State legislature. About 1819 he changed his residence for one in Utica, continuing in the exercise of his profession and having as his partner Abraham Varick, who had been his classmate at Columbia. He lived at his coming on the north side of Broad street between Genesee and John, but about 1823 he built for himself the fine house on Chancellor Square, afterward occupied by Thomas H. Hubbard and by Dr. S. G. Wolcott. In 1825 he moved to New York city, where he was appointed a judge of the Marine Court. In this office he remained until his death, October 3, 1853, at the age of sixty-seven. Mr. Lynch was one of the founders of St. John's Church and after removing to New York he was an early and active member of the American Institute. Judge Bacon, in his "Early Bar of Oneida," speaks of him as "of princely bearing and commanding presence." As a lawyer he was creditable and above mediocrity, though in the opinion of the judge he was "capable when roused, of efforts little inferior to those of Storrs and Talcott." Judge Lynch's wife was Miss Janette Tillotson, of an aristocratic family of Rhinebeck, N. Y., and was a member of Trinity Church in Utica, though her husband was foremost among the Catholics. They had three sons and four daughters.

Foremost among the new comers for the year 1820 I introduce Ebenezer Griffin, a gifted lawyer who for a few years adorned the bar of Oneida, but removed so long since that not many of the present generation have any knowledge of him. The account I present is drawn almost wholly from the "Bench and Bar" of Proctor. He was born in Cherry Valley, July 29, 1789. While quite young he removed with his father to Clinton in this county and there he was prepared for college. He entered Union and soon gained the reputation of a close and thorough student. Desiring, however, to enter his chosen profession with as little delay as possible he left college two years and a half after entering and immediately commenced his legal studies with Mr. Hotchkiss, of Clinton. The degree of A.M. was subsequently conferred on him by the authorities of Hamilton College. In due time he was prepared for the bar and was admitted at the July term of the Supreme

Court in 1811. He began practice at Clinton; but his growing reputation demanded a more extensive field and in June, 1820, he opened an office in Utica. In 1821 he was appointed examiner and master in chancery. In April of the following year he formed a business connection with William H. Maynard, succeeding therein to Mr. Talcott, just appointed attorney-general. While here, and still more after his removal to New York city in 1825, he was engaged in a large and extensive practice. His reputation extended throughout the State, and his practice in the Court for the Correction of Errors, in the Supreme Court, and in the various Circuits in the State was equaled by few lawyers then at the bar. He seemed, says Proctor, almost ubiquitous: now in Buffalo, then at Bath, then at Albany, then at New York. Among the many important cases in which he was retained that of the Bank of Utica *vs.* Wager tended most, as Mr. Proctor tells us, to increase and extend his reputation. It was tried at Utica in November, 1821, before Hon. Jonas Platt, Circuit judge. Judge Platt ordered a verdict for the bank subject to the opinion of the Supreme Court. It was argued before that tribunal in May, 1824. Henry R. Storrs opened the argument for the plaintiff and Joshua A. Spencer for the defence. Mr. Griffin made the closing argument for the defence. When he arose to address the court many supposed that the subject had been exhausted by Mr. Spencer, that whatever else might be said would be but the work of supererogation. A few moments, however, sufficed to convince all present that, as by intuition, Mr. Griffin had penetrated deeper into the subject, had more fully and logically grasped the great questions of the case, than either of the other counsel. His argument was one of the most able, profound, and elaborate ever heard at the bar of this State. Every authority bearing on the matter, whether American, English, or French, was fully considered, examined, and digested. It was lengthy, yet did not touch upon anything which could excite the fancy or please the imagination. It contained nothing but logic and learning; yet the court and bar listened with deep and unwearied attention. The court sustained him in his view of the case, the judgment being pronounced by Chief Justice Savage. An appeal was taken to the Court of Errors and the case was argued in December, 1826. The argument of Mr. Griffin was superior even to that which he had made

before the Supreme Court. He seemed to rise with the occasion and to gain mental power as it was demanded, and he was again victorious. But his victory was purchased at a fearful expense. So great were his labors in the preparation and trial that a cerebral agitation soon followed, which at times through life quite unsettled his splendid mind. Mr. Griffin continued to live in New York until 1842, when he removed to Rochester and resided there until his death. This occurred on the 22d of January, 1861, in his seventy-third year. Mr. Griffin was quite agreeable in his intercourse, was tall and heavy in person, weighing at least 220 pounds, and yet quite prepossessing. Politically he belonged to the famous high-minded gentlemen.

A lawyer admitted to practice in 1820 was Charles Pinckney Kirkland, son of Joseph Kirkland. He was born in New Hartford in 1797, graduated at Hamilton College in 1816, and entered upon legal study in the office of his father. Admitted to the bar he was received into partnership with the latter and remained with him until the year 1830, soon after which time he united in practice with William J. Bacon. About 1851 he removed to the city of New York. During the whole of his residence in Utica and for some time longer he was engaged unceasingly in his professional duties, was a diligent worker, an honest business man, and took high rank throughout the State as a skillful advocate and a wise and trusty counselor. As a politician he was fair and unprejudiced. In 1838 he was mayor of Utica and in 1846 was a member of the convention to revise the constitution. For many years he was a trustee of Hamilton College and received from that institution, as he did likewise from Columbia, the degree of LL.D. A trustee also of other educational, manufacturing, and commercial corporations he was actively concerned in every means devised for the good of the place in which he lived. Afterward in New York his influence and his usefulness were not less than they had been in Utica. One daughter alone survives of several children. His wife, a daughter of Maj. James Kip, died quite recently.

Thomas Hunt Flandrau was the son of Elias F. Flandrau, of New Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y., whose ancestors had been living in that place since the immigration of Jacques Flandrau, a Huguenot from Rochelle in France, in 1686. Elias F. died within a year after his

removal to Oneida County, when his widow and children took up their residence in Utica. His son, who was born in New Rochelle, September 8, 1801, was fitted for college in the juvenile academy of Mr. White and entered Hamilton in the sophomore year. His collegiate course was chiefly distinguished by his attainments in mathematics, though his standing as a classical scholar and a writer was more than ordinary, while among his companions he was noted also for his remarkable powers as a talker. After leaving the institution with one of its highest honors he bent himself to the law in the office of Nathan Williams. These studies completed he united in its practice with Roderick Morrison, in the second story of a building on the east side of Genesee street nearly opposite the postoffice. They were not there over two years when Col. Aaron Burr, who in the course of his attendance on the courts had made the acquaintance of Mr. Flandrau, and being impressed with his superior gifts invited him to join him in business in New York. He at once entered upon this new connection and reaped a few years of valuable discipline, in which his mental and industrial capacities were thoroughly tasked, wherein he was often placed in opposition with such men as David B. Ogden and Chancellor Jones, and where his intellectual and professional accomplishments procured him a high reputation. In 1825 he was married and not long afterward came back to Utica. But about the time its city charter took effect he withdrew from the place and made his home in Waterville, for he distrusted a city government and was wary of holding property that was subject to the taxation of a council of aldermen. After years of absence, clouded by turns of sickness, and wanting in the displays of genius he had before and which he subsequently manifested he returned in 1845 to his earlier residence; and then, having passed three busy years in practice, he fixed himself at Whitesboro. There he died rather suddenly on January 2, 1855. From the estimate of his professional characteristics prepared by the late Benjamin F. Cooper we extract the following:

"As a writer Mr. Flandrau was distinguished for his method, for his singularly precise, felicitous, and appropriate language. Whatever fell from his pen was classical and finished. He was rarely under the necessity of correcting an expression; his ideas fell unconsciously, as it

were, into line, and when committed to paper were ready for the press. He had, too, the rare capacity of writing a short article at the moment, and needed not the labor of curtailment and condensation. These characteristics of his miscellaneous writings are to be seen also in his legal papers. In the preparation of them he had few equals. His bills in chancery and his pleadings, and even his drafts of affidavits, were so impressed with the above mentioned qualities that they might be studied, not only as specimens of legal skill, but even as models of composition. As a speaker, also, Mr. Flandrau was noted for his rapid analysis, acute discrimination, uncommon method, and clear and happy expression. In fact so simple was he in his clearness, so orderly, so accurate, and yet so strong that most men might be deceived and think that in his forensic displays there was nothing extraordinary. It was left to the circle of his professional brethren to judge of him with a more just appreciation. It was these traits which made him eminently successful with juries, while at the same time his correct taste, well-balanced mind, and high cultivation prevented his obtaining that degree of popularity with the multitude which was sometimes accorded to men who were greatly his inferiors. Methodical as he was mentally he was so in few other respects. In reference to most matters of life he had all the want of order that has too often been the attendant of exalted genius. In his earlier years it seemed as if he never ate nor slept when others did. "Often," says Mr. Cooper, "have I known him to keep his companions awake to the small hours of the night with his extraordinary colloquial powers; and when at length they began to think of their pillows he would rise from his seat with the remark that he thought he would go and visit some one of his associates, deeming them apparently as sleepless in their nature as he was himself. When and where he read it was difficult to ascertain, yet he never seemed to be wanting in a knowledge of facts. How he studied it was not so difficult to understand, for that was done by thinking, and much of it, too, when he lay in bed. Yet his acquirements were by no means small, even outside of the range of his legal ones. He was a mathematician, a mechanician, a classical scholar, and a poet."

At his death the lawyers residing at Utica declared in a resolution that, in gentlemanly deportment in his profession, in rigid and accurate investigation of legal questions, in logical reasoning, in precision and

force of language, and in the zealous performance of his professional duties, he left no superior at the bar of Oneida County.

Samuel Beardsley was born at Hoosick in Rensselaer County, February 6, 1790, but while an infant his parents moved to Monticello in Otsego County. Samuel attended a common school in winter and in summer he worked on a farm. But his love of knowledge was strong and he sought every opportunity of acquiring it. For a time he engaged in teaching, but at length decided to enter the medical profession and began his studies with Dr. Joseph White, of Cherry Valley. While thus employed it was his fortune to be present at some important trials at Cooperstown. He watched them with the deepest interest and was so fascinated as to lose all love for medicine, and to direct his hopes and ambition toward the bar. At one of these trials he made the acquaintance of Judge Hathaway, of Rome, signified to him his desire to study law, and was invited to enter his office. He was then eighteen. Fortunate in the choice of a preceptor of learning and skill, and who became deeply interested in him, the young student made rapid proficiency, supporting himself meanwhile by teaching a select school. Having been admitted to practice in 1815 he located at Watertown, but only remained there one year, when he returned to Rome to pursue his profession. For a time he was the partner of James Lynch and was afterward alone. The industry and energy of the student he kept up when he became a lawyer. From the commencement he was distinguished for unusual vigor of intellect, constant labor, and untiring perseverance. In the language of one of his eulogists: he began with study, he continued with study, he ended with study. These qualities at once placed him in the highest rank of the profession and this position he steadily maintained to the time of his death. Method and order marked the preparation of his causes; hence his labor was effective, and each step was the firm foundation for another. He never addressed the fancy of his audience. Clear argumentation and a bold, indignant denunciation of wrong were his chief weapons and in his hands they were almost uniformly fatal to an undeserving adversary. In February, 1821, Mr. Beardsley was appointed district attorney of Oneida County, succeeding Nathan Williams, and he continued to discharge the duties until October, 1825, when his term of office expired. As an evi-

dence of his familiarity with all the forms and technicalities which then formed a part of the system of law and of the modes of procedure in criminal cases Mr. Proctor relates the following: On one occasion, in draughting an indictment for arson in the first degree, the district attorney omitted an allegation which the lawyer defending believed to be fatal; but having some doubt he consulted Joshua A. Spencer on the point. That sagacious man, after examining it some time, replied: 'Well, I think, though Archbold and Chitty may both sustain you, yet if Beardsley insists that he is correct I should prefer his opinion to theirs.' The lawyer, however, made his motion to quash the indictment. A long and interesting argument followed; but Mr. Beardsley's knowledge of the criminal law gave him a decided advantage. The authorities were as familiar to him as the schoolboy's every day lesson and he sustained the indictment.

At the first election held under the constitution of 1822 Mr. Beardsley was chosen senator for the Fifth District and took his seat on the 1st of the ensuing January, but in the arrangement of classes by lot he fell into that class whose term of service was limited to a single year. It was this year (1823) that he transferred his residence to Utica, taking as his partner Thomas S. Williams. On the death of Morris S. Miller in November, 1824, the position of first judge of the county was tendered him, but he preferred to retain the more active labors of prosecuting attorney. In March, 1823, he was appointed by President Adams United States attorney for the Northern District of New York. He held the post until November, 1830, when he was elected by the Democrats to represent them in Congress. As representative he was four times elected—in 1830, 1832, 1834, and 1842. In all of the exciting questions that were agitated during the administration of General Jackson he was the uncompromising friend of the President and enjoyed his intimate confidence. He believed that the existence of a moneyed institution like the United States Bank in a government such as ours was at war with the principles upon which the government was founded. In April, 1834, he delivered a speech on the currency which attracted great attention throughout the country for its vehemence and fiery denunciation. In the course of it he said: "Sooner than extend the existence of the bank of the United States let it perish, and in its fall carry

down every bank in the Union. I say for one perish credit, perish commerce, perish the State institutions; give us a broken, decayed, worthless currency rather than the ignoble and corrupt tyranny of an irresponsible corporation." His opponents seized on the striking alternative he presented and were long and bitter in their denunciations. Niles's Register, while commending the ability displayed in the speech, laments the expression by a man of Mr. Beardsley's poise, ability, and moderation of sentiments, such as those above quoted, as dangerous in their influence. It was in truth bold language, yet characteristic of its author, and uttered in the spirit of a Spartan virtue, which preferred liberty with poverty to the grandest luxury of despotism and corruption. In January previous in a speech of great liberality he opposed a measure to restrain freedom of speech by the reporters of Congress. He stood by the right of petition in the face of the power which then controlled party politics, and even against some of his colleagues from this State; he maintained the combat with all the ardor and energy of which he was master, and he had the satisfaction of knowing that his efforts were of service in preserving this sacred right unimpaired.

In January, 1834, Nathan Williams, judge of the Fifth Circuit, became disqualified by reason of age, and he therefore resigned. Governor Marcy immediately nominated Mr. Beardsley as his successor and the Senate promptly confirmed the nomination. As soon as the intelligence reached Washington Mr. Beardsley signified his intention to resign his seat in Congress. He was sent for by General Jackson, and in the presence of his Cabinet and some of the most eminent members of both Houses was urged to remain. He at length consented. No circumstance in his congressional life more strongly exhibits his standing as a statesman and his importance to the administration and the party. Early in January, 1836, a vacancy occurred on the bench of the Supreme Court of New York, which was filled by the appointment of Greene C. Bronson, who was at that time attorney-general. Mr. Beardsley was at once appointed to succeed Mr. Bronson. The office of attorney-general was at that time one of great labor and responsibility. Nothing entrusted to Mr. Beardsley was left undone; all things proceeded sure and certain and with rapidity, yet according to law. His official term expired on the last day of December, 1838, when he resumed practice.

Having been once more chosen to Congress in 1842 he withdrew in February, 1844, to accept the appointment at the hands of Governor Bouck of justice of the Supreme Court, a seat made vacant by the death of Eseck Cowan. For a judicial position he was remarkably adapted. His habits of patient and impartial investigation, his quick preception and accurate judgment, seemed to have formed him by nature for a judge. On the bench he was dignified and courteous; his manner of listening to an argument elicited the confidence of the speaker and drew from him all that he desired the court to understand. He rose with great rapidity in public opinion and in the estimation of both bench and bar. On the retirement of Chief Justice Bronson in June, 1847, Judge Beardsley succeeded him, and was the last chief justice of the old Supreme Court, as he was also the chief of the judges under the organization created to close up the business of the earlier tribunal. After retiring from the bench he pursued his profession for a year or two in New York, though his domicile was still in Utica, and to it he shortly returned. His efforts were now limited for the most part to arguments in important cases in the Court of Appeals. Here he maintained the very foremost rank, being second to none in compactness, vigor, and comprehensiveness.

Though from this time forward Judge Beardsley held no public office he remained prominent in politics and impressed an influence on his party such as more pretentious and noisy men could never have exerted. As to the ability of Judge Beardsley, his learning in the law, the painstaking faithfulness of his judicial functions, and the able decisions he uttered, all those most competent to speak united in declaring. "I think it could be safely said," remarks Judge Bacon, "there was not at the close of his life a more thoroughly read and firmly grounded lawyer in this State, nor one whose opinion carried greater weight with the courts." "I think," says Governor Seymour, "that he evinced his highest qualities in statesmanship. In public life he was bold, invasive, and self-reliant, and showed that he had resources and inventive genius to meet the varying exigencies of passing events. Here he sought no authorities, nor did he lean upon the assertions or opinions of others. I have known many of the prominent men of our land, and none of them excelled him in power of acting upon the public mind or in the high qualities de-

manded for leadership. His correct views of life, business, and public morals kept him from falling into questionable positions. His bearing, person, and mind fitted him to command and he always had a strong power over those with whom he acted; those who may have differed from him felt the force and strength of his antagonism." As a private citizen he was exemplary in all the charities and amenities of society, both civil and religious. "I know of no one," remarked Governor Seymour, "who contributed more, by speech and example, to form and enforce the unwritten laws of just moral rectitude. No one did more to elevate the tone of morals in this city or to keep up the standard of good conduct and just dealings." Judge Denio did not hesitate to assert that he never knew a man having so many qualities worthy of imitation. And yet though so dear to his intimates, so kind and tender to his family, and although so neighborly in his general intercourse, and grateful for the confidence of private friendship—to his enemies, to those who crossed his path in hatred, he was stern in his wrath and sometimes aggressive in his resentments. The agony of his short but distressing sickness was endured with the fortitude of a martyr, and he expired on the 6th of May, 1860. The news of his death caused a profound sensation with the members of the bar in New York city, and all the courts that were then in session were suspended, and judges and lawyers concurred in praise of the deceased and in grief at their loss. A meeting for a similar purpose was held by the bar of Utica and its vicinity soon after. Arthur M. Beardsley, of Utica, is his only surviving child.

Jonas Platt, son of Zephaniah Platt, of Poughkeepsie, was born in that place June 30, 1769. He studied law with Col. Richard Varick, of New York, and was admitted to practice in 1790. The same year he married Helen, daughter of Henry Livingston, of Poughkeepsie, and sister of the wife of Arthur Breese, with whom he was soon to be associated in business. Early in 1791 he located in Whitesboro, seven years after its first settler, Hugh White, had planted his log cabin. On the 17th of February in that year he was appointed clerk of the county of Herkimer and held the office until Oneida was set off from it in 1798, and was also the first clerk of the new county. At the first Court of Record held within the present limits of Oneida, which was a term of

the Herkimer Common Pleas, held in January, 1794, he was clerk of the court, and at the first term of the Oneida Common Pleas held in May, 1798, he was placed on a committee to prepare rules for its guidance. In 1796 he represented the counties of Oneida and Onondaga in the State Assembly. In the Sixth National Congress, that of 1799–1801, he represented the Ninth District of New York. During the years 1810, '11, '12, and '13 he was State senator from the Western District. His success as a candidate for senator and the proof it afforded of his personal popularity in the old Western District, which, until the previous election, had been considered the stronghold of Democracy, or Republicanism as it was then termed, led to his being selected as a candidate for governor in 1810. This election was sharply contested and Mr. Platt was defeated by his rival, Daniel D. Tompkins. His career in the Senate is memorable for the part he took in the first legislative action on the subject of the Erie Canal. The facts as given in Renwick's Life of De Witt Clinton are as follows: Thomas Eddy, on behalf of the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company, visited Albany in 1809 for the purpose of procuring the passage of a law authorizing the appointment of commissioners to explore a route for a canal from Oneida Lake to Seneca River, with a view to the execution of the canal by that company. To Mr. Platt as the acknowledged leader of the Federal party and its nominated candidate for the office of governor he applied for his influence. Mr. Platt, who knew the wants and wishes of the western part of the State better, perhaps, than any other person, and who had long considered the policy which the State ought to pursue in the premises, replied at once that "the company had disappointed public expectations, and that it would be inauspicious to present any project which should be subject to that corporation." As a substitute he proposed a plan for instituting a Board of Commissioners to examine and survey the whole route from the Hudson to Lake Ontario and to Lake Erie also. Mr. Eddy having been satisfied that this plan was to be preferred it was agreed on the suggestion of Mr. Platt to call into their councils De Witt Clinton, who, at that moment, held a preponderating influence with the Democratic party. The result of the interview with the latter was that Platt forthwith presented in the Senate a resolution for the appointment of commissioners and the

resolution was seconded by Clinton. By the aid of their joint efforts the resolution passed both Houses and the commissioners were named alternately from the two opposing parties. "We cannot but consider," remarks Renwick, "that the public mind would have been more easily satisfied of the feasibility of the project had Mr. Platt permitted himself to be named on the commission. With his sound and steady judgment it would have been impossible that any plan bearing impracticability on its face," as was true of the scheme entertained by one of the commissioners appointed, "should have been laid before the public. Platt, however, seems to have shrunk with innate modesty from assuming place on a commission established by a resolution which he himself had drawn. Here, therefore, all direct agency on his part in the canal policy of the State seems to have ceased; yet he is well entitled to the merit of having made the first efficacious step toward the attainment of the great object of uniting the lakes with the Atlantic."

In the year 1814 a judge of the Supreme Court was to be appointed in place of Smith Thompson, appointed chief justice. Mr. Platt received the appointment. "He had at this time," says Hammond,[1] "been in extensive practice, and though his talents were not brilliant they were of a character highly respectable; his morals were perfectly pure; though he possessed a deep and intense tone of feeling and a high sense of personal honor he had acquired, apparently, an entire control over his passions; his quiet and calm deportment indicated a contemplative and considerate mind, not liable to be hurried into the adoption of ill adjusted plans or to determinations which might lead to actions indiscreet or ill-advised. His address was unobtrusive, modest, and conciliatory. He had a high regard to courtesy and propriety, as well in respect to political conduct as in the private and social concerns of life." The opinions he delivered on the bench are represented as respectable, but never brilliant nor distinguished for any depth of learning He retained the seat until January 29, 1823, and was "constitutionalized out of office" by the constitution of 1821. He was a member of the convention that framed this constitution and had opposed some of its features, by reason of which he was obnoxious to the party then in the ascendancy, and was rejected by the Senate when nominated by Gov-

[1] Political History.

ernor Yates on the re-organization of the court. Upon his retirement from the bench he took up his residence in Utica and resumed the practice of his profession in company with his son, Zephaniah; but within three or four years he removed to New York. There he prosecuted his profession with all the industry of youth, and by his coolness and his candor was often able to bear away the palm from abler and more ardent competitors. He died at Peru, Clinton County, February 22, 1834. Judge Platt was a finished gentleman. "He carried his courtesy at times," says Judge Bacon, "almost beyond the bounds required by the conventionalities of ordinary life, and a retort or a rebuke from his lips was conveyed in terms that had the similitude of and might almost have been mistaken for a compliment."

A lawyer whose professional life was closed ere he settled in Utica was Thomas H. Hubbard, though he lived many years longer one of its most prominent and respected citizens. He was born at New Haven, Conn., December 8, 1781. Soon after receiving his degree he commenced the study of the law in the office of John Woodworth, of Troy, N. Y., afterward judge of the Supreme Court. As soon as he was admitted to the bar he settled in the practice of his profession at Hamilton in Madison County. His native talents and his thorough training won for him ere long an extensive business in that and the adjoining county of Chenango. On the organization of Madison County in 1806 he was appointed surrogate and discharged its duties for about ten years. In 1816 he was made prosecuting attorney, next after Joseph Kirkland, for a district comprising several counties, and in this capacity conducted some important criminal trials. As an accurate and intelligent business man he was unsurpassed, and as an advocate those who knew him at that period represent him as able and effective. The same year he was elected to represent the then congressional district of Madison and Herkimer in the fifteenth Congress, and at a somewhat later period he was elected to serve the same district in the session of 1821–23. Hamilton is justly proud to claim him as one of her early law-givers as well as efficient and honored pioneers. The period of Mr. Hubbard's removal to this county coincided with the organization of the courts under the constitution of 1822, and he was in June, 1823, appointed the first clerk of the Court of Chancery for this

judicial district. This office he held but a short time and was then selected for the office of clerk of the Supreme Court, which had become vacant by the death of Arthur Breese. The duties of this office he discharged with faithfulness until the year 1835. After his retirement from it he did not again engage in public employment, but devoted himself to the management of his now ample fortune. "It would seem as if the rude encounters of the legal forum could have been little congenial to the temperament of Mr. Hubbard. His gentleness of disposition and his liberal and charitable habit of mind must have rendered him averse to the scenes of strife and contention inseparable from a life spent in the courts. No kinder or gentler spirit ever animated a mortal man. Governed by the most pure and virtuous intentions himself he was unwilling to believe evil of others, and always construed their motives in the most charitable sense. He was greatly respected by all and those who knew him well were his warm and devoted friends. A marked feature in his character was his liberality toward religious and charitable objects. No reasonable appeal for such purposes was ever rejected by him and his contributions were constant and large. He was made a vestryman of Trinity at the first Easter after his arrival, and he continued from that day forward to be a conspicuous and shining pillar in the spiritual edifice." He was a trustee of the Utica Academy as he had been one of the founders of that of Hamilton as well as of the college of that name. While residing in the latter place he was one of the electors who cast their vote for James Madison in 1812. He was twice chosen to the same office from this county, on the occasion of the elections of Mr. Polk and General Pierce.

Judge Bronson, the distinguished jurist now to be noticed, offers a striking example of one who, without the aid of wealth or family connections, or even of such advantages of education as are furnished by our academies and colleges, was enabled by manly self-reliance and resolute energy to attain the highest positions and to fill them with eminent success. Greene Carrier Bronson was born in Simsbury, Conn., in November, 1789, and was the son of Oliver Brownson, a teacher of vocal music, who published one of the earliest singing books that were used in the country. He had only a limited school education; all that he acquired besides was the result of solitary application, and by persever-

ing industry he made himself a good scholar as well as a good lawyer. After leaving school he was for a time a clerk at Simsbury, until with his father's family he removed to Peterboro, N. Y. While there he procured a Latin grammar from Rev. Calvin Bushnell, the Presbyterian minister in charge at Vernon, and used to go to Vernon to Mr. Bushnell, twelve miles through the woods, to recite his lessons. For a short time he taught school also, one of his pupils being Hon. Henry A. Foster. He afterward studied law in the same place with John P. Sherwood, maintaining himself during his pupilage by practice in the inferior courts, and when his term of study was complete he became a partner with his preceptor. He was endowed with unusually quick and clear perceptions and acquired knowledge with facility. And having also a keen desire to obtain it, and a noble ambition which looked for no outside support, his time as a student was well spent. He early made himself acquainted with the principles of the common law and with the system of equity jurisprudence as administered in this State and in England. Once admitted to practice his standing was assured. And though a compeer with Storrs, Talcott, Maynard, Beardsley, Spencer, and other prominent members of the bar of Oneida he was their fitting associate. In April, 1819, he was appointed surrogate of the county and filled the office two years. Then he was elected a member of Assembly from Oneida and Oswego. In the legislature he proved an able debater. He distinguished himself more especially by his opposition to a bill intended to deprive the inmates of the State prisons of the use of the Bible and other religious reading. The bill was defeated effectually. At this time he was a Clintonian in politics, but turned before Clinton died to the opposing side and became a Bucktail, siding ever afterward with the hard section of the Democratic party. He had agreed to join Thomas H. Hubbard, of Hamilton, and settle and practice at Utica in 1823. But when the time came for moving he was detained by his connection with the glass works at Vernon and unable to leave. Mr. Hubbard came without him and Mr. Bronson followed the next year. He soon formed a partnership with Samuel Beardsley, which continued so long as he remained in Utica, and together they conducted a large share of the legal business of the neighborhood. "As a lawyer his reputation rested on a solid basis. There was nothing meretricious in

his mode of handling a subject. He did not strike for effect, but to do execution. His learning, comprehensive and profound, was available to sustain. If an authority was to be questioned, or a case doubted, it was not mutilated and misrepresented, but fairly and openly attacked. No timidity prevented him from meeting an objection wherever it might present itself. As a speaker he was not gifted with an impressive address. His remarks were pointed and to the purpose; but a natural hesitancy of manner and the want of warmth of imagination deprived him of much of the power that was due to the strength of his intellect." He was apt to discourage litigation and dissuaded many who applied to him from entering on a suit. Nor would he undertake one unless he was satisfied that the right was on the side of his client.

On the 27th of February, 1829, Mr. Bronson was elected by the legislature attorney-general of the State in place of Samuel A. Talcott. The rival candidate of his party was Benjamin F. Butler, of New York, who was a *protégé* of Mr. Van Buren, and the preference given to the former was a triumph of the Utica Regency over the arbitrary rulers of the Democracy whose headquarters were at Albany. To Albany he now removed and continued to fill the office, by re-election in 1832 and again in 1835, until January of the ensuing year. Of the character of its administration it is enough to say that he was the successor of Talcott and the dignity of the office was never known to depreciate in his charge. In January, 1836, he was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court, a vacancy having been occasioned by the resignation of John Savage, and was himself succeeded in the attorney-generalship by his late partner, Mr. Beardsley. On the 5th of March, 1845, he became the presiding judge of the court. Two years subsequently, at the first election of judges under the new constitution, he was made one of the judges of the Court of Appeals and continued such until his resignation in 1851. Thus for fifteen years he was a member of our highest judicial tribunals, the Supreme Court, the Court for the Correction of Errors, and the Court of Appeals, and in all of these public trusts he aquitted himself with signal ability. "In the department of judicial duty he was justly pre-eminent and his opinions are models of judicial excellence. In conciseness and perspicuity of expression, in terseness and directness of style, in compactness and force of logic, in sturdy vigor of intellect, and

in their stern sense of right and justice" these opinions have by competent judges been declared to be unsurpassed, and as constituting "a valuable and enduring contribution to American jurisprudence." No man, says Judge Sutherland, ever discharged the duties of judge with stricter integrity. There never was a judge who, in construing the statutes and written constitutions of government and administering the law, was less influenced by arguments and considerations addressed to judicial discretion, or by considerations even of public policy, not declared by the law. His prompt answer to all such arguments and considerations was *ita lex scripta.*

After leaving the bench Judge Bronson removed to New York city and resumed the practice of his profession. But having become involved in some unfortunate enterprises he lost much of his property. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce as collector of the port, but held the office only a short time, his removal having been effected by Secretary Guthrie because he persisted in retaining in office men of opposite party. Declining to displace an official whose removal was desired by the secretary he accompanied the act with a published letter setting forth his reasons for the refusal. A public correspondence ensued between him and the secretary, which was marked on the part of Judge Bronson by his usual clearness and force; but though he had the better in argument it was closed by his dismissal from the collectorship. His course on this occasion was a subject of much comment by the public and gained him greater notoriety than before and the strong approval of many. For Judge Bronson was emphatically an honest man. The popularity he acquired in the transaction above mentioned procured for him, in 1854, the nomination for governor. In the meantime, however, new issues arose that were paramount in interest with the public and he was beaten in the canvass. In December, 1859, he was elected to the office of counsel for the corporation of the city of New York and continued to discharge the duties until January, 1863, the term for which he was elected. Smitten with paralysis no long time afterward he endured for several months much physical pain. But throughout his sufferings he was sustained by the consolations and the hopes of that Christian faith of which he had for many years been a consistent professor. His departure occurred, after a renewed attack at Saratoga, on the 3d of September, 1863.

On the opening of the next General term of the Supreme Court in New York a request was presented that a tribute of respect to the memory of Judge Bronson should be entered on the minutes, and this request was signed in behalf of themselves and their brethren of the New York bar, by James J. Roosevelt, Daniel Lord, Charles P. Kirkland, Marshall S. Bidwell, Charles O'Connor, and William Curtis Noyes. A similar tribute was in January following placed on the minutes of the Court of Appeals. Quotations from both of these records, heretofore freely made in this article, exhibit the appreciation in which he was held by his associates at these courts. To these might be added the testimony of the bar of Saratoga, recorded at a meeting held shortly after his death, and especially that of Chancellor Walworth, their presiding officer, who declared the deceased to have been one of the ablest and most upright judges that ever occupied a seat upon the bench of this State. As an evidence of the high estimation in which he was held in this vicinity it may be mentioned that in 1845, sixteen years after his removal from Utica, when, in view of the approaching State Constitutional Convention, his party determined to send thither the strongest men they could select, they nominated Judges Beardsley, Denio, and Foster and with them Judge Bronson.

Yet though a man of such singular power and strongly marked individuality Judge Bronson was at the same time genial and gentle in all the relations of friendship and private life. Bold and determined as he was in the denunciation of fraud he was notwithstanding a lover of peace and disliked contention and the acrimony of party. He was generous in disposition, kind and sympathizing, firm in his attachments, devoted as a friend, husband, and father. In his address he was courteous and affable ; in his manners pleasing. There was neither affectation nor stiffness, but an easy dignity enlivened by an agreeable pleasantry. For the old Court of Errors he had a very low estimate and made free to manifest it ; for on one occasion when a cause came before him for adjudication on the bench, which involved a principle that had once been determined by this court, he overrode this decision by an opinion wholly adverse. Judge Bronson's father's family were Baptists, but when he united with the church at Vernon it was with a Presbyterian one. After removing to Utica he took an active part in

sustaining the infant organization that was ministered over by his brother-in-law, Rev. S. W. Brace, and was a trustee in this church.

Benjamin Franklin Cooper was the son of Apollos Cooper and was born in Utica in 1801. He entered Hamilton College in 1816, but left that institution for Union, where he graduated. He began the study of law in the office of General Kirkland and spent a year in the law school at Litchfield, Conn. Returning to Utica in the fall of 1824 he entered upon the practice of his profession in connection with Roderick N. Morrison. Subsequent to the fall of 1827, on account of delicate health, he spent a few years in southern travel, but returned to Utica in 1832, and with the exception of a year or two in Detroit, commencing in 1840, continued to reside here until his death. In 1846 he was a member of the legislature, and was one of its most active, intelligent, and laborious members.

Some of his early legal efforts were distinguished by earnest and able argument, by keen analysis and penetration, and by forcible and courageous assertion of what he believed to be the right of his clients. In the suits brought with reference to the distribution of the stock of the Oneida Bank and that of the partition of the stock of the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, in both of which cases subscribers who failed of receiving stock they had subscribed for brought suits to compel a redistribution, he took a leading part in the arguments and attracted to himself a large share of public attention. For some years before his death he had withdrawn from professional avocations. He died May 4, 1864. A son and a daughter survive him. They are non-residents.

In one respect it is an easy task to fashion a memorial of Judge William J. Bacon, for no exaggeration need restrain its language, and so numerous were the testimonials to his worth that were put on record when he died. The only embarrassment is from the profusion of topics which his life and varied qualities suggest. Of all the citizens of Utica none bore a larger and at the same time a more honored part in its history. For two full generations he was a prominent actor in the affairs of city and county. With graces of mind and body possessed by few, and accomplishments due to broad and generous study, with a readiness to do for the general good all that could be prompted by a loving heart and an enlightened conscience, he won both admiration and affection by

Engd by F. G. Kernan N.Y.

a character which combined spotless purity with rare attractiveness and amiability. For a life-time and more he was deemed both here and abroad as among the chief ornaments of the place.

William Johnson Bacon was born in Williamstown, Mass., February 18, 1803. He was a son of Ezekiel Bacon and grandson of John. The latter, of Stockbridge, Mass , was pastor of the Old South Church, Boston, at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war ; he represented Berkshire County in the Massachusetts Senate and was president of that body in 1800. He also represented that county in Congress from 1801 to 1803, and was subsequently presiding judge of the Berkshire Common Pleas. The father, Ezekiel Bacon, has been already noticed as a leading citizen of Massachusetts, who afterward did honor to Utica as the place of his later sojourn. His son enjoyed the benefit of New England training, receiving preliminary instruction in part at school, in part from private teachers, and in part at Lenox Academy. Removing with the family to Utica in 1815 he entered Hamilton College at the age of fifteen and was graduated at nineteen in the class of 1822. He was an earnest scholar, and his subsequent habits and acquirements proved that he carried away the full benefit of his course. He never lost his love for the ancient classics, and he kept up his study of English literature, especially its poetry. Immediately after graduation he entered on the study of law with Gen. Joseph Kirkland and his son, Charles P. Kirkland, remaining with them three years, with the exception only of the second one, which he spent in the law school of Judge Gould, of Litchfield, Conn. This he has said was a most profitable year to him, in which by hard study he mastered not merely the elementary but many of the deeper problems of the law. Admitted to practice in 1824 he offered his services to waiting clients, but was soon in part diverted from his chosen path by engaging with Samuel D. Dakin in the proprietorship and editing of the *Sentinel and Gazette.* This employment occupied his attention about two years, when he disposed of his interest and resuming his previous functions was soon able to command a fair share of practice. In the year 1832 he became a partner with his brother-in-law, Charles P. Kirkland, a partnership which proved a highly successful one, and which lasted until the removal of Mr. Kirkland to New York in 1851. Mr. Bacon continued in practice about three years,

when in the fall of 1853 he was elected judge of the Supreme Court in the Fifth District. By re-election at the end of his term he remained on the bench sixteen years, retiring in 1870. Subsequent to that time he did not resume practice in the courts, but contented himself with giving counsel and serving as a referee.

Of the legal and judicial career of Judge Bacon I prefer to speak in the words of his colleagues who were best qualified to estimate him aright. Hon. A. M. Beardsley says of him that "while he was one of the firm of Kirkland & Bacon to him was entrusted in a great degree the first steps in legal proceedings and the drafting of pleadings, upon the accuracy, learning, and sound judgment of which depend most largely the triumphs achieved. In these departments he gained an enviable reputation, one richly deserved and generally acknowledged." Both Mr. Kirkland and Judge Foster concurred in the remark that as a framer of pleadings he excelled any lawyer they ever knew. "His tastes," continued Mr. Beardsley, "did not lead him to the contests of jury trials, but rather to those requiring argument, exacting thought, investigation, clearness, and force in written composition. He was by nature and education more at home in the broad fields of equity than in the restricted bounds of common law. On the bench as judge dispensing law and equity in decisions abounding in strong thought and deep learning, and in language and forms of expression the most forcible and elegant, Judge Bacon deserves the high reputation he won among the members of his calling as well as from all those who were acquainted with his work. He was more interested in the principles of law and equity than in the mere recollection of cases, and hence when facts of an unusual character were laid before him his mind at once reverted to these principles, and by their agency he rapidly worked out conclusions that were correct, logical, and conclusive." As a judge he manifested his integrity on all occasions. "If ever there was a just-minded judge," says Senator Kernan, "I think he was one. I have seen him tried where he might naturally have had a prepossession, but I have never seen him yield to it knowingly." To his patience in listening to every fact or argument presented on either side, to his encouraging kindness to the younger men who appeared before him, to his urbanity and dignity as well as to his impartiality, his intelligent and able rul-

ings, the generation of lawyers with whom he was associated and over whom he presided unite in their testimony. Under the system which formerly prevailed he took his turn as a member of the Court of Appeals, sitting two years on that bench, and when he left it the opinions given by him in his private practice as a referee were invariably sustained by that court.

Judge Bacon was always interested in politics, but was never an office seeker. He accepted public office as he did so many of the local trusts that were laid upon him, and discharged its functions with fidelity. He was city attorney in 1837 and was elected to the Assembly in 1850, taking high rank with his associates. In 1876 he was elected as a Republican to represent the Oneida district in Congress; and the honor was the more grateful to him as he followed his grandfather and his father in the experience of service in the State legislature, in Congress, and on the bench. In Congress he sat with the minority, but in debate and in committee as well as in personal influence he served well. During his life-time Judge Bacon was officially connected with many literary, business, and charitable institutions, for Utica never had a more public spirited inhabitant who was both more ready and more competent to supervise and manage its concerns and those of the neighborhood. Indeed he was so long identified with the best interests of the community that it is difficult to think of the city without a recognition of his genial and earnest personality. Some of the positions he filled are here given: Member of the Board of Trustees of Hamilton College for many years and senior member at the time of his death; a director for upwards of twenty years of the Oneida County Bible Society; director of the Second National Bank and trustee as well as president of the Utica Savings Bank; director and vice-president of the Utica Gaslight Company; director and president of the Forest Hill Cemetery Association; director of the Utica and Black River Railroad, of the Utica Water Works Company, and of the Utica Cotton-Mills; trustee of the Home for the Homeless and consulting manager of the Utica Orphan Asylum; councillor and vice-president of the Oneida Historical Society and trustee of the Saratoga Monument Association; president of the Utica Philharmonic Association, etc. These were not empty sinecures, honorary posts without a duty attached; he was punctual in re-

sponding to the summons of these assemblies, where his counsel was as trustworthy as it was free and courteous in the giving.

Judge Bacon was also a man of marked literary attainments and culture. His knowledge was wide, his taste refined; he loved the best things and charged his mind with the most precious of scholarly lore. Shakespeare was a never-ending delight, but above Shakespeare he ranked the Bible, not alone as a treasury of the highest morals and for the wisdom and intellectual strength it imparted, but for the majestic imagery of its poetry, the logic of the Pauline and other epistles, and the beauty of the life and teachings of Jesus. As a writer and speaker he was facile, elegant, and forceful, a favorite orator at public celebrations, and happy with voice and pen to promote municipal, social, religious, and patriotic advancement. His contributions to this class of literature were varied and numerous; not a few of them will long endure in local chronicles. Especially may be mentioned his masterly address upon the Continental Congress read before the Oneida Historical Society; his discourse upon the Early Bar of Oneida County delivered to a gathering of his colleagues of the bar, an instructive and valuable contribution to the history of the county; his touching tribute to the late President Fisher spoken in the chapel of Hamilton College; and his welcome to Kossuth on his visit to Utica in 1852, which was one of the most elegant of his platform addresses. His newspaper articles, recognizable by their justness, their finish, and the appropriateness of their illustration, were called out on occasions of great public importance or when some person of unusual merit had recently ended his career.

The public life of Judge Bacon was spent during the most stirring period of our nation's existence. He was intensely and aggressively right on all the momentous questions that were agitated before and during the war of the Rebellion. He could and did take part in meetings for the Union cause, for he had laid his only son as an offering on the altar of his country. What that sacrifice cost him few but his intimates ever knew, yet through it all he never murmured. At the reunions of the soldier boys of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, to which his son belonged, nearly every year since the war the judge was present to express his appreciation of their success, and while he bestowed his praise upon the living and dead heroes but few knew how his heart

bled for the light of a life so soon gone out. Geniality and benevolence, honesty and purity, attachment to his country and to his home, these were his most obvious traits, and it was these which made him universally trusted and beloved. Yet it was easy to see that beneath these more salient features Christian truth leavened his entire character and made his as one of old "in whose heart there was no guile." Eminently a religious man, long active as a teacher and superintendent in Sunday schools, a pillar in the church, he illustrated in every relation the vitality of his faith and his principles. He loved men because they were children of a common father and the inheritors of a common destiny. His hand was an open hand; he helped the poor and lifted up the fallen; he was kind to the erring, more ready to pity than to condemn; he hated the sin, but not the sinner. It would be difficult to name a cause having as its object the amelioration of mankind in which he had not an interest. Rank or position no more affected his courtesy than though no such social distinction had being. His knowledge of the Bible, as I have said, was phenomenal. He honored and loved the sacred volume for what it had plainly revealed, and his reading of it was devotional. Its history, its eloquence, its literary beauties possessed for him a charm; but far more sweet were its spiritual truths—their tenderness and their purposes, as they gave an inward joy which all else failed to impart. During the earlier years of his residence in the city he was connected with the First Presbyterian Church, but for more than half a century he was a member and for forty-nine years an officer of the Reformed Church. "Exemplary and consistent," say the resolutions of the officers of that church, "fervent in the cause of religion and the prosperity of our own church, calm, judicious, and unprejudiced, we regarded him as our pattern and guide. No one accepted more willingly the responsibilities in which he was called to engage, or discharged them with more faithful exactitude. Absent by necessity only from the meetings of consistory and the services of the Sabbath and the week-day, no one held more naturally the leadership among us, voiced more acceptably the feelings of the worshipers, both in prayer and in praise, aided more helpfully the pastor in his duties, or succeeded more fittingly to these duties in his absence. Esteemed as he was in his public and official positions and widely admired by those of

like standing with himself, admired not less in social life for the exhibition of gifts which win attraction to the foremost in those walks, he never lacked in a word of friendliness and sympathy toward the lowest among his fellow members of the church. Both his counsel and his purse were freely opened to the needy, and numerous were the objects of his beneficence." A mere catalogue of single words and phrases, whose appropriateness will be questioned by none who knew him, may serve somewhat to delineate the character of the subject of my sketch. An honorable lawyer, an upright judge, an honest politician, a pure legislator, a ready co adjutor, a scholar, a patriot, a gentleman, a good citizen, and a consistent Christian, unostentatious, unaffected, social, courteous, affable, cheerful, frank, sincere, charitable, kind, sympathetic, and humane,—together these qualities present a rare summary. His wife and the mother of his children was Eliza, daughter of Gen. Joseph Kirkland, who died many years before him. At an advanced age he was again married to Mrs. Susan Sloane Gillett. His only surviving child is Mrs. Seth W. Crittenden. The judge himself passed away July 3, 1889, when he had reached the age of eighty-six.

Oneida County has produced few jurists who, in broad views, in sound judgment, in legal learning, stand above Hiram Denio.[1] With the cast of mind eminently judicial, with studious habits that never wearied, with conversance with the principles as well as the letter of the law seldom surpassed, and with integrity never questioned, he deserves to rank with the magnates of the bar of the county and the State; as a judge of the Court of Appeals his decisions are accepted as standards and as models. He was not a man to startle observers by brilliance and eccentricity. His prudence, his common sense, his thorough conscientiousness were his marked characteristics. He was trained in the best school of the law, for he studied with Henry R. Storrs, whom Henry Clay pronounced the most eloquent man he ever listened to. Young Denio learned early the need of thorough preparation of his cases, and this was always a rule with him. He was a student throughout his life, and his culture was broad and varied, reaching beyond his profession into the rich fields of literature and of history.

[1] This obituary notice of Judge Denio was prepared for the Utica *Morning Herald* by its editor, Ellis H. Roberts.

Conspicuous for his discretion and his integrity he was burdened with trusts as executor and trustee, and at his death was president of the Savings Bank of Utica. As a citizen he was above reproach. His religious connections had been for years with Grace Church. In politics he was a Democrat, but he was still more a patriot. He gave all his sympathies to the Republic during the war, and voted for Lincoln for President and sustained the measures necessary for the nation's life. His fame will rest upon the services which he rendered as judge of the Court of Appeals. His decision on the metropolitan police law offended extreme Democrats at the time, but it illustrated his independent and non-partisan character, and the party was compelled to recognize his fairness and his integrity by a renomination. The ermine was honored by him. As he was without dogmatism he could admit and correct errors. In every sense he was a good judge, and in some respects his associates have pronounced him among the best and foremost that ever sat upon the bench of our highest tribunal.

Judge Denio died at his residence on Broad street Sunday, November 5, 1871, aged seventy-two years. He was born at Rome on the 21st of May, 1799. He was two years a student in the academy at Fairfield, Herkimer County, with Albert Barnes for his classmate. He came to the bar in the light of some of the greatest names which have adorned our local history, and he did no discredit to their tutelage. After commencing the study of the law with Judge Hathaway at Rome in 1816 he came to Whitesboro and entered the office of Storrs & White, where he remained until 1821. In that year he became a partner of Wheeler Barnes, a lawyer in established practice at Rome. October 30, 1825, he was appointed by the Court of General Sessions district attorney to succeed Samuel Beardsley, and he served worthily in that capacity for nine years. In the meantime, in July, 1826, he became a resident of Utica and a partner with his life-long friend, E. A. Wetmore, esq., in the law firm of Wetmore & Denio. May 7, 1834, Mr. Denio was appointed a Circuit judge for the Fifth Circuit, and then began the judicial career in which he won eminence, serving about four years. About 1836 Judge Denio formed a partnership with Hon. Ward Hunt, and for some time the firm of Denio & Hunt stood in the fore-front of the profession here. On the 23d of June, 1853, he was appointed to

fill a vacancy on the bench of the Court of Appeals and twice afterward elected to the same position, closing his career in 1866. Other honorable positions he also held, such as bank commissioner and clerk of the Supreme Court, and he was from 1835 a useful and efficient trustee of Hamilton College. Judge Denio married, in May, 1829, Miss Anne H. Pitkin, of Farmington, Conn. Three children were born to them : one died an infant ; the eldest daughter died in Madeira, where she had gone in search of health ; the third is the wife of Dr. L A. Tourtellot, of this city. A paralytic stroke befell Judge Denio on the 17th of October, 1868. He partially recovered from the effects of it, but was never again fully himself. For some time he had been failing. For a fortnight his friends knew that death was nigh. He has passed away, a high type of the Christian jurist of whose memory eulogy may speak without reservation. His life proves that eminence involves no sacrifice of worth, that purity of personal character is consonant with personal, professional, and political success.

William Tracy was the son of William G. Tracy, an early merchant of Whitesboro, where he was born June 16, 1805. He was educated at the school of Rev. Mr. Halsey, a somewhat noted teacher of that village, and at Union College, where he was graduated in 1824. He studied law with Henry R. Storrs, came to Utica in 1827, and opened an office in the following year. In 1833 he was associated in practice with John G. Floyd and the following year with William C. Noyes, the husband of his sister. In 1837 his own brother, Charles, became his partner and they remained some years together. In 1854 he removed to New York city and resumed his partnership with Mr. Noyes, Charles having preceded him by a few years. In the metropolis Messrs. Noyes and the brothers Tracy all took high rank. So long as he was a resident here Mr. Tracy was awake to municipal affairs and assisted materially in the conduct of them. He was one of the early Board of School Commissioners, a trustee of the Utica Academy and of the Female Academy, and of the Cemetery Association. In the First Presbyterian Church and afterward in the Reformed Church he was an officer and a teacher in a Bible class. He took much deeper interest in the Society for the Colonization of the Negroes of Liberia than he did in that which agitated the country for the immediate abolition of slavery. He was almost the

earliest person to enlist the community in its own local history, having delivered an address before the Mechanics Association upon men and events of Oneida County in 1838, an address which has furnished important material for subsequent workers in this field. He was a promoter of horticulture, a lover of art and science, getting up annual exhibitions of the products of his own and his neighbors' gardens, attaching himself to a scientific association and an art association. He had an inquiring mind and clear judgment, was possessed of much general intelligence, and was often called on both as a speaker and a writer. He delivered a Phi Beta Kappa address at Union College in 1862, and before that an address before the alumni of Madison University. He founded a weekly paper known as the *Intelligencer* and conducted it for a number of years. With all this outside activity he was never neglectful of professional business, which was large and important. He was well informed in the law, diligent in the study of his cases, and earnest in their advocacy. With Hiram Denio he published the fourth edition (1852) of the Revised Statutes of New York, Judge Denio aiding him, but Mr. Tracy being principally responsible for the work. He published also an edition of Cowan's Treatise on Justices' Courts and a legal hand-book for commercial men.

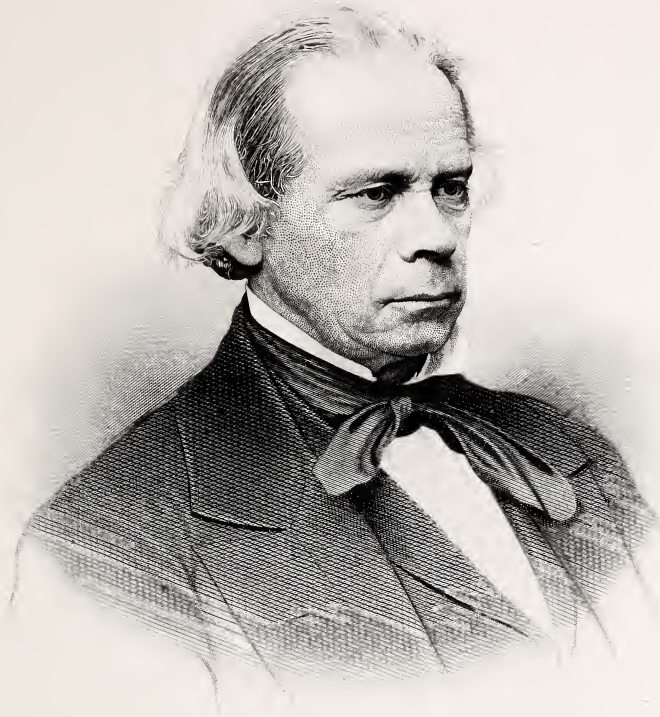
Mr. Tracy had a keen sense of justice and could never refrain from denunciation of whatever seemed in conflict with it. Be the sufferer rich or poor his sympathies were stirred in equal measure and his efforts in defence outspoken and earnest. These sympathies found active exercise during the invasion of the cholera, when he allowed himself little rest from his labors among the sick. Thus upright, generous, and kind Mr. Tracy was impulsive in manner, and at times gave offence from the very ardor and quickness of his temperament. He had likewise a strong love of humor, which, conjoined with his extensive acquirements and readiness to talk, made him delightful as a companion, yet betrayed him occasionally into speeches that were damaging to himself more than to the subject of them. Mr. Tracy received from Union College the degree of LL.D. in 1862 and was a trustee of that institution from 1868 to his death, never missing his attendance at commencement. He died in December, 1881.

In the list of noble names which have shed luster upon the bar of New

York State must be placed that of Joshua Austin Spencer.[1] Born at Great Barrington, Mass., May 13, 1790, removing to Lenox, Madison County, N. Y., when but eighteen years of age and to Utica at the age of thirty-nine, the most important part of his life was spent in this city, and while residing here he rose to be one of the leading members of the bar of Oneida County when that bar was celebrated for its ability throughout the State. In many respects he stood pre-eminent among them. "Mr. Spencer," said the Hon. Ward Hunt, in generous tribute to his commanding talents, "is like Saul among his brethren, head and shoulders above us all." "He had become one of the foremost men of his profession," said Judge Denio, "and he maintained that rank until the day of his death. No man within my knowledge has acquitted himself for a life-time with such universally distinguished ability." "He was a lawyer of great learning and ability," said the Hon. D. Wager. "His legal skill in the trial of causes, and his commanding eloquence, made him one of the brightest ornaments of the profession." When on one occasion he stood before the Court of Errors, convened in the city hall of New York, opposed to Daniel Webster in a cause of far-reaching importance, it was not wholly because Mr. Spencer had the better case that the great expounder of the constitution in spite of his "powerful argument," and practiced skill, and solemn eloquence, was not able to save his client from defeat. "He battled with giants," said one of him, "and achieved greatness among the great, because he was strong."

The influences which early disciplined the mind of Mr. Spencer and moulded his character, added to his own indomitable energy and industry, carried him to this commanding position. Some preparation for his subsequent successes he received by heredity, and much by wise training and instruction, but to these he added an earnest and persistent diligence in the pursuit of knowledge, and a patient thoroughness of preparation for whatever duty was assigned him; and these he faithfully continued to the end of his career. His successes were well earned. From an admirable sketch of his life written by his eldest son, the late Hamilton Spencer, who inherited in large degree his father's intellectual power and acquired much of his legal ability, we learn that Samuel Spencer, the

[1] Begun by Hamilton Spencer, son of Joshua A., this article was finished after his sudden death by Rev. George A. Howard, D.D., son-in-law of the distinguished advocate.



Engd by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

J. A. Spencer

first American ancestor of Joshua A. Spencer, emigrated from Sheffield, England, and landed at Salem, Mass., on the 20th of July, 1633, and shortly after removed to Suffield, Conn., where he married and continued to live until his death. Joshua Austin Spencer was the fifth in descent from him, and, as we have stated, was born at Great Barrington in 1790. He received only the public education then afforded by the common schools of Massachusetts. But he was the child of exceptionally intelligent parents. His father, who was a millwright and a skilled mechanic, was an omnivorous reader, and continued to be so, with a true scholar's hunger for knowledge, down to the very close of a long life. His mother, who was the daughter of Joshua Austin, esq., was a woman of remarkable intellectual power, and her features, mental and physical, were stamped on her son. Born and educated in Puritan Connecticut she was a dissenter from what then was virtually the established church—the Congregational. As a member of the Baptist Church she had, according to their custom, the liberty of public speech, and was recognized as a preacher of unusual knowledge and discernment and fervid eloquence. In addition to the instruction received in the schools of the day Mr. Spencer with his brothers and sisters attended an evening school at home, in which these well-informed parents were the teachers, and there they received a moral, religious, and intellectual education which distinguished them from their associates and helped to shape their future lives. All the sons of the family became members of learned professions. Two were lawyers, one a clergyman, and one a physician; each of them achieved considerable local reputation and two of them became widely known.

In his boyhood Joshua removed to Greenville, Greene County, N. Y., and for a short time was a clerk in "a country store" there. About the year 1808 he rejoined his father's family, which had removed to Lenox, Madison County, N. Y. Here, not finding as yet his true vocation, he was apprenticed to Waters Clark, a carpenter. In this employment he developed that unusual physical strength for which he was noted in subsequent years, and which now, young as he was, enabled him to do "the work of two men," as his employer said he often did; and the knowledge of the trade which he obtained in these cheerfully toilsome years was more than once in later life of use to him in the practice of his

profession. This apprenticeship was short, extending only from some time in his eighteenth year to his majority; and when it ceased he entered the office of his elder brother, Gen. Ichabod S. Spencer, as a student of law. He had, however, hardly settled himself to his studies when the war with Great Britain in 1812 broke out, and catching the patriotic enthusiasm which swept over the land he enlisted and was appointed orderly-sergeant of a company of horse artillery which was organized in Madison County and commanded by one Captain Jennings. Repairing to the northern frontier he remained on duty at Sacket's Harbor until his term of service had expired. The performance of this duty cost him something more than the time which he gave to it, for when the company was mustered out, and its members scattered to their homes, young Spencer was left behind, fatally ill as was thought with "camp fever." But youthful vigor and a good constitution drew him back to life, and after his recovery he returned with new zest to his legal studies.

In 1814, at the early age of twenty-four, he married, at Lenox, Miss Clarissa Phelps, by whom he had two children, Hamilton, late of Bloomington, Ill., and Clarissa, afterward the wife of the Rev. Duncan Kennedy, D.D. While both these children were very young their mother died; and Mr. Spencer subsequently married Miss Electa Dean, daughter of the elder Judge James Dean, a graduate of Dartmouth College and a gentleman of high character and influential position.

Upon his admission to the bar Mr. Spencer entered into partnership with his brother and at once took a high rank in his profession. After a few years of growing practice and steadily increasing reputation, in 1829 he formed a partnership with the distinguished William H. Maynard and removed to Utica. This partnership, so important to his interests, continued for less than three years and was then dissolved by death. Mr. Maynard was elected senator from the Fifth Senatorial District of New York, and while attending the Court for the Correction of Errors in the summer of 1832 died from an attack of Asiatic cholera. But the whole burden of an extended business thus thrown upon Mr. Spencer found him prepared to sustain it. He was now in the full maturity of his great powers and familiar with the work he had to do. He had a strong and healthy body. His habits were temperate. His

position was assured; and it aided him not a little that he had the most friendly relations with other members of his profession, for he cordially rejoiced in their successes and his dignified but ever kindly courtesy made him popular with them. In court a truthful, upright, honorable character gave weight to his statements, and his legal attainments and direct, logical clearness commanded close attention to his arguments. He never wearied court or jury by tediously saying all that could be said; his habit was to select a few strong points of the view he took of the case he had in hand and, making them indisputably evident, to press them home with earnest and generally irresistible force. In addressing a jury he was distinguished, says Hamilton Spencer, for the clearness and fairness with which he stated and commented upon the evidence, and for the simplicity yet elegance of the language he employed. His gestures were few and simple, his voice was clear and powerful, and his articulation singularly distinct. His illustrations were always apt and often were beautiful, and when the subject called for passion in the denunciation of crime and falsehood, or for pathos in the description of suffering, the power of his appeals was overwhelming.

He was chiefly distinguished before the public as a jury lawyer, but to those who knew him intimately and were associated with him in the intercourse of professional life his profound knowledge of law and his entire mastery of the great underlying principles of jurisprudence gave him a rarer excellence and one of greater dignity and worth. For more than twenty years he attended every term of the Supreme Court and the Court for the Correction of Errors, and listened to or took part in almost every case discussed before these tribunals.

Mr. Spencer, says one who knew him well, had a wonderful quickness of apprehension, and when called upon even unexpectedly to assume the management of a cause, he was soon able to master it in all its details, however complex or multifarious they might be. Gifted with quick perceptive faculties he was apt also in detecting the vulnerable points in the arguments of an opposing counsel. He excelled in the trial of criminal causes and his services were in demand from every part of the State. His thorough acquaintance with our penal statutes, the great facility of his mental resources, and, when re-

quired, his marvelous eloquence placed him in the front rank as a criminal lawyer. As a cross-examiner he had no superior. A hostile or corrupt witness could not endure his terrible scrutiny. His commanding presence, his piercing eye, his resonant voice overwhelmed a witness who was conscious of falsehood. Hamilton Spencer was once associated with the Hon. W. H. Seward in the trial of a strongly contested case at Oswego, and in a walk with him expressed his admiration of the subtle skill with which the ex-governor had successfully examined an untruthful witness and spoke of the difference between his manner and that of Mr. Spencer: the one so smooth, gentle, friendly, and seductive, leading the witness into all manner of traps and contradictions; the other direct, fierce, and overwhelming. "Yes," replied Mr. Seward, "your father is as tall as a giant, and has an eye like a hawk, and a voice like a lion, and he seizes hold upon a witness and tears him in pieces; but if I, with my slight frame and light hair and dim eyes, should rush upon a witness in that way probably I should be the one to suffer."

Not infrequently a witness endeavoring to bolster up a bad cause by his perjuries, and showing at first a security bordering upon insolence, would gradually quail before Mr. Spencer's piercing eyes and searching questions, and fall into utter confusion and shame under the exposure which he felt powerless to escape. "Why did you not stick to your story?" asked a discomfited and angry plaintiff of such a witness on whom he had relied. "I 'd like to have you stick to your story," cried the crest-fallen man, "with Joshua Spencer's black eyes looking through and through you!"

The world-known novelist, J. Fenimore Cooper, when rising to address the jury in one of his famous libel suits in reply to Mr. Spencer, showed how his personality impressed a cultivated and observant listener. "The opposing counsel," he said, "is a man whose presence is of great dignity, whose voice is majestic, and whose very stature gives force to the words he utters." Mr. Spencer, however, did not rely too much on these natural advantages, nor upon his great fluency and the fervor of his appeals. He laid solid foundations for his work, and to this his successes were mainly due. Every cause which he undertook he prepared with conscientious and painstaking thoroughness before he

carried it into court. He made himself familiar with the facts connected with it by frequent consultation with his client, and he carefully examined the legal questions involved and was not careless in regard to seemingly unimportant details. He went into battle fully armed. Of course, though faithful in all, he was not roused to equal effort by every cause in which he was engaged; but often, and especially in causes which involved great principles, and in which important interests were at stake, he was not only thorough in preparation, but seemed in advocating them to acquire new power and inspiration as he spoke, and rose to his most commanding eloquence.

In 1841 he was appointed attorney of the United States for the Northern District of New York, then including the whole State except the city of New York and four or five counties adjacent to it. This office he held until the spring of 1845. In this latter year he was chosen senator for the Fifth Senatorial District of New York. During his official term the new constitution of the State went into effect, radically changing the judicial system and relieving him of two years of service in the Senate. As a member of the judiciary committee the arduous labor of preparing the legislation to put the new courts at work devolved upon Mr. Spencer. In 1848 the favor with which he was regarded by his fellow townsmen was manifested by his election as mayor of Utica. Notwithstanding the duties which these offices involved he enjoyed not even a temporary respite from his professional work. In this he continued actively employed until arrested by his last illness. Hamilton Spencer remembers that once on his father's return from a Circuit Court in one of the northeastern counties of New York he said "I have now tried cases in every county of the State." This could probably have been said by no other lawyer of his day or since. But it shows the versatile vigor of the man that while pressed by his many duties he accepted an invitation to deliver the oration at the great Berkshire jubilee. Through life he cherished a warm attachment to the county of his birth—that mother of great men. "It is a part of my religion," he said with quiet enthusiasm to a friend, "to go back there once a year." And often he fondly dwelt on his many strolls in his boyish days along the beautiful banks of the Housatonic and amidst the picturesque scenery which surrounds Great Barrington. And so step-

ping out for the time from his wonted sphere of thought and action, where President Hopkins of Williams preached the opening sermon, and Oliver Wendell Holmes read one of his wittiest poems, and men of world-wide fame were gathered, and a great multitude was assembled, he delivered an oration which Dr. Roof characterized as one "of surpassing beauty and eloquence."

In regard to his professional work it would far exceed the limits of this sketch to even enumerate the many important causes argued by him in the Circuit Courts and before the Supreme Court and the Court of Errors. The one case in which he was prominent, and which attracted most attention in this country, and excited no little interest in England, was that of the People *vs.* Alexander McLeod, which is reported in the Twenty-fourth Volume of Wendell's Reports. In the summer and fall of 1837 a rebellion broke out in Canada, and a body of insurgents and of sympathizers from the American side of the Niagara River had entrenched themselves upon a small island belonging to Great Britain, called Navy Island, which lies near the village of Chippewa and four or five miles above the great cataract. A small steamer known as the *Caroline* had been cut out of the ice in Buffalo harbor and brought around into the Niagara River, where she was engaged in transporting supplies, munitions of war, and volunteers from the New York side at Fort Schlosser to the entrenched camp on Navy Island. On the night of the 30th of December, 1837, a boating expedition under the command of Lieutenant (afterward Captain) Drew R. N., conveying a body of soldiers under Colonel (afterward Sir) Allen McNab, crossed the river at midnight and attacked the *Caroline* as she was moored at the dock at Fort Schlosser. Boarding her they cut her loose, set fire to her, and let her drift down the rapids and over the falls, and then returned to Chippewa. During the affray while those on board were escaping, Amos Durfree was killed by a pistol shot and his body was found on the wharf where the boat had been moored. For this violation of its territory the United States demanded reparation. The British government, through Lord Palmerston, then Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Henry S. Fox, British minister at Washington, avowed the attack to have been made by its authority and justified it as an act of war, apologizing afterward, however, for the invasion of the American territory. In February, 1841,

McLeod was indicted in the Court of General Sessions of Niagara County for the murder of Durfree, arrested, and imprisoned. The British government demanded his release, on the ground that if he were one of the party which destroyed the *Caroline* he was acting as a British subject under the orders of the officers of his own government, and was under no individual responsibility for his acts, that government distinctly assuming all responsibility for the destruction of the boat. Mr. Spencer was retained to defend McLeod, who was brought before the Supreme Court of New York on *habeas corpus* at the May term, 1841. His discharge was claimed on the ground above stated. After the argument was closed and while Mr. Spencer yet remained in the city of New York Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, passed through the city on his way from Marshfield to Washington. He sought an interview with Mr. Spencer and inquired with great anxiety as to the probable outcome of the argument. When told that it was doubtful whether the court would discharge the prisoner upon the writ for certain technical reasons, which were mentioned, he urged that the record should be so prepared that in case of an adverse decision a writ of error might take the case to the Court for the Correction of Errors, and from there, should need be, to the Supreme Court at Washington, saying it was of the utmost importance that McLeod's life should not be put in jeopardy by a trial. To this Mr. Spencer replied that it was McLeod's preference to be tried before a jury in order that he might avoid the long imprisonment which he would be compelled to suffer while waiting the slow process of the case through the higher courts, and to this McLeod added that he was a resident of that part of Canada which bordered on the Niagara River and should have frequent occasion to visit the American side, and on this account also preferred to be tried and acquitted by a jury—for he was confident of acquittal—that he might be free from any further suspicion and annoyance.

A few days after this interview a letter was received from Mr. Webster asking if McLeod remained of the same mind, and Mr. Spencer requested McLeod to write him a letter stating at length his reasons for wishing to be tried by a jury. This McLeod did, and the letter was forwarded to Mr. Webster. In October following McLeod was tried at Utica, to which city the case had been transferred by the Supreme

Court, and McLeod was acquitted. The trial excited great interest, but the public knew little of the momentous issues involved. The British Parliament had voted £20,000 to pay the expense of McLeod's defence, and when soon after a change of ministry occurred, Lord Palmerston attacked with characteristic vigor the ministry which had displaced his own, charging them with cowardice in yielding to the arrogance of the American government and suffering a loyal subject of Great Britain to be put in peril of his life for obeying her command, and saying that when he was in power he had notified the United States that if McLeod was put upon his trial it would be the occasion of *war* between the two countries. His successor, Lord Aberdeen, replied that they had taken the same ground and prepared to abide by it, but they had been met by McLeod's own written election to be thus tried, and could do no more than to see that he was properly defended.

For this statement of the case we are indebted to Hamilton Spencer, who adds that going immediately after this trial to the West Indies, he found there a large fleet which had been hastily completed and armed and sent out to meet the issues of this affair. The wise and successful management of the case was of national importance. Mr. Spencer's speech in defence of McLeod was one of his ablest forensic efforts, and the service which by his management of this cause he had rendered to the country, served, among things of more moment, to cement more closely the warm personal friendship which existed between himself and Mr. Webster and which terminated only with Mr. Spencer's life. Mr. Spencer was a man to make and to hold such friendships. His genius, his generosity, and his warmth of heart won for him a host of friends. The students in his office, among whom were men who rose to national distinction, became strongly attached to him; his interest in them, his sympathy, his prompt and cordial encouragements bound them to him with bonds that never grew weak. "I cannot express my indebtedness to him," said Roscoe Conkling; "whatever success I may have had in life I owe in a great measure to Mr. Spencer." "A tide of personal recollections comes over me," said his friend and neighbor, the Hon. W. J. Bacon, at the meeting of the members of the Oneida County bar after Mr. Spencer's death, "which renders me incompetent to pay a suitable tribute to an uncommon man. He was a friend tender and

faithful, just and kind, and magnanimous in all the relations of life." "Those who were young in his time," writes Hamilton Spencer, "and especially young men in his profession, will remember his cordial readiness by word or deed to assist them in their early professional struggles and his quickness to applaud and encourage their youthful efforts. He was eminently an unselfish man." It will illustrate this to add that when on one occasion the son was the opposing counsel to his father and secured a verdict for his client, his father instantly came up to him, his face aglow with pleasure, and congratulated him upon his management of the cause and his success.

Mr. Spencer, though crowded for time by his professional duties, was a man of great public spirit and prompt to take his part in defending or advancing public interests. The cause of education also had his advo cacy and support. For many years he was a trustee of Hamilton College, active to make it known, and to enlarge the grand work that it was doing. He was a trustee for many years also of the Utica Female Academy, and by his counsel and frequent presence largely aided its success. "He was *a princely* man!" said an enthusiastic woman whose spirit was akin to his own. Mr. Spencer, it need hardly be said, was not a lover of money. In the judgment of some he was too careless in regard to it. He appears to have been governed by the enthusiam of his profession and by a love of truth and justice, and to have cherished not the least desire to accumulate "a fortune" and to command the power and displays and luxuries of wealth. The Hon. Francis Kernan, his partner from 1840, publicly said of him: "He would never put forth his talents unless firmly persuaded that he was exerting them in the cause of truth and for the ends of justice."

We may find a reason for this in the fact that Mr. Spencer was a Christian. "He sincerely believed in the Christian religion," says his son, and when the occasion permitted he avowed his belief reverently, earnestly, and with impressive decision. The Rev. Dr. Fowler, then president of the Board of Trustees of Hamilton College and speaking of him as a co-trustee, said: "His distinction rose not alone from his intellectual energy. It was higher than that won by forensic triumphs. His unselfish spirit prompted him to act for others, while religion consecrated all that was natural and superadded its own peculiar excel-

lence." Mr. Spencer, often seemingly so stern, had an unusually kind and tender heart and his humane spirit pervaded his life. Many disputes and angry differences which might have been nursed into a remunerative ligitation were settled by him in his office, and without cost, except that of a little shame to the disputants. He gladly did much professional work for the poor gratuitously. His contributions in times of general distress were generously out of proportion to his means, and a private appeal which touched his heart, easily touched, often emptied his pocket-book when it had just been filled by his fees. After his death large numbers of people to whom he had been secretly a benefactor and who were unknown to his family came to look with tears upon his face; and some of the members of the bar of Oneida County at the meeting which has been mentioned, when they rose to speak of him, stood in painful silence for a time unable to begin.

Imperfect as this sketch of the man must be it were more imperfect if we did not speak, though but suggestively, of what Mr. Spencer was in his home. There his warm and generous heart had free sway. He was a most devoted and affectionate husband and father, and always happiest when in the midst of his family. The Hon. James Knox, of Knoxville, Ill., who was a law student with Mr. Spencer and subsequently for a time his partner, and who was for life his admiring and grateful friend, in a letter which was written a year or two before his own death lifts for us the curtain which secluded this home. He had gone to Mr. Spencer's house upon some important business, and being ushered into the parlor entered it unperceived and stood in the door-way arrested by a scene which he was unwilling to disturb. The stately lawyer sat on the sofa covered by his children. They were crowding on his knees; two were standing on the sofa, one on each side close to him braiding his hair; his arms were around as many of them as he could clasp, and his happy heart given to them all. "It is a picture," wrote Mr. Knox, "which I have never forgotten and never shall forget."

For many years Mr. Spencer was a member of the First Presbyterian Church and then of the Reformed Church in Utica, and when dying of the disease from which he had patiently suffered much and long he was comforted and sustained by the faith which had made him the friend

of man by making him a follower of Christ. The life-like and full length portrait of him now in the court-room at Utica, of necessity presents but one aspect of the man, showing him to us as he stood before a jury. The truthful and comprehensive epitaph composed by his son-in-law, the Rev. Duncan Kennedy, D.D., and inscribed upon the granite shaft which rises beside his grave in the cemetery at Utica, tells us more. "Joshua A. Spencer died April 25, 1857, aged 67 years. Majestic in presence, strong in intellect, simple in manners, sincere in faith, active and benevolent in life, fearless and hopeful in death." Of his large family there remain two sons and three daughters, neither of whom live in Utica.

Ward Hunt was the son of Montgomery Hunt, of Utica, and was born here June 14, 1810. His education was pursued chiefly at the Academy in Oxford, Chenango County, where he was a schoolmate of Horatio Seymour, with whom he was afterward associated in his law studies. His collegiate course he began at Hamilton, but changed it afterward to Union in order to profit by the teaching of President Nott, and was graduated in 1828. He attended the law lectures of Judge Gould at Litchfield, Conn., and continued to study with Hiram Denio, whose partner he became. His political career was begun in 1839, when he served one term in the Assembly. In 1844 he was mayor of Utica. In 1848 he cast his energy into the free-soil movement for Van Buren and Adams, risking hope of preferment for the sake of his principles. In 1853 he was nominated by the Democrats for the justiceship of the Supreme Court of this district against William J. Bacon, who was elected. With others he was an architect of the Republican party, was a delegate to its conventions, and was often heard as an advocate on the rostrum. So prominent was he that in 1857 he was named as a candidate for United States Senator. He was beaten by Preston King, though the caucus recognized by a resolution the fitness and the claims of Mr. Hunt. In the meantime he continued to carry on a large and lucrative practice. If other men excelled him in oratorical display before a jury, our bar has seldom had at its head one more esteemed by his brothers of the profession or more influential with the court. He adorned his calling by his research and his sound sense and by an integrity that all men honored. In 1865 he became a

candidate for the Court of Appeals and was elected. Entering on duty in 1866 he was raised by the resignation of John K. Porter and the death of William B. Wright to the headship of the court. After the reconstruction of the Court of Appeals Judge Hunt was still retained as a member until his resignation January 7, 1873, preparatory to his entrance on the duties of judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. To this position he had been nominated by General Grant on the 11th of September previous. Welcomed by his associates on the bench he had now attained the fruition of his desires as a lawyer, though it exacted from him severe labor which he willingly bestowed, for in study he was patient and zealous. His summers he spent in Utica, his winters in Washington. Failing health prevented him after a time from continuing in active duty upon the bench, though he retained nominal connection with the court until 1883, when he resigned. Judge Hunt excelled in judgment and in solidity of acquirements rather than in brilliancy of intellect, nor were these acquirements limited to the law, but extended to the world of letters and affairs. His decisions were simple in diction, forcible in statement, and exhaustive in treatment. Both from Union and from Rutgers College he received the honorary degree of LL.D. His death occurred March 24, 1886. Mr. Hunt was twice married, his first wife and the mother of his children was the daughter of Judge John Savage, of Salem and later of Utica; his second, Miss Taylor, of Albany, who still survives. One son was lost in the war of the Rebellion, another son and one daughter are still living.

Alvan Stewart was born in South Granville, Washington County, N. Y., September 1, 1790. In 1795 his father, Uriel Stewart, removed to Chittenden County, Vt. There the son attended district school and at seventeen was qualified to teach. In 1808 he began teaching, devoting his leisure to the study of anatomy and medicine. In the spring of 1809 he closed his school, determined to acquire a liberal education. He was admitted to the University of Burlington and soon became one of the most thorough and methodical students in the college, shining especially in the languages and in rhetoric and eloquence. Procuring a professorship in a school at Montreal he studied the French language and remained there until June, 1812. He became principal of the

Academy at Cherry Valley and began studying law. In May, 1813, he returned home and in June went to Plattsburg and entered the office of Palmer & Walworth. Steady adherence to the study of law was interrupted by the want of funds and by two journeys he made to the South, during parts of which he was employed as a teacher. They were, however, completed in 1816 in the office of Judge James O. Morse, of Cherry Valley. Being admitted to the bar he became a partner of the judge and soon acquired a high reputation for his eloquence and talents and gained a prosperous practice. For sixteen years he devoted himself to it with great pecuniary success. His health becoming impaired he went abroad in 1831 and returned improved. Early in 1833 he disposed of his interests in Cherry Valley and removed to Utica where he resumed his practice, but confined himself wholly to business in the courts. In his capacity as counsel his business extended over a large part of Central New York and even into distant counties, meeting in antagonism the ablest lawyers of the State. Luther R. Marsh, son-in-law of Mr. Stewart, thus speaks of him: "He was one of the most formidable adversaries that ever stood before a jury. You could do nothing with him nor make any calculations upon him. It was impossible to tell where the blows would fall, or where the point of attack would be, or what scheme of defense he would adopt. His peculiar and overflowing humor, strange conceptions and original manner, united with sturdy common sense, seemed to carry the jury irre-irresistibly with him and submerge the sober arguments of his opponent in a sea of laughter." During his active practice at the bar Mr. Stewart, though he took a deep interest in public affairs, devoted but little time to politics as a mere partisan. He had no ambition for office, but on great national questions he had pronounced convictions and expressed them wherever he felt that his influence would tend to the public good. He was a pronounced protectionist and a series of articles written by him on the tariff attracted public attention and greatly enhanced his popularity. He was chosen delegate to the National Convention at Harrisburg in September, 1827, where he took a prominent part in its proceedings.

For several years prior to 1830, the era of the establishment of the *Liberator* by William Lloyd Garrison, the anti-slavery agitation at-

tracted Mr. Stewart's attention and he at length came to consider what he called the mighty question of human liberty as paramount to all others, and entered the crusade against slavery with all his mind and ability. Whatever were his faults, extravagances or fanaticism, the heroic self-denial with which he gave himself to the cause, the splendid and lofty eloquence with which he maintained his position, won the warmest sympathy and commendation.

The quaint, often grotesque oratory of Mr. Stewart as displayed on the platform it is difficult to picture. His large, ungainly figure, his drawling speech, his solemn countenance, not once relieved by a smile, and maintained even while uttering conceits the most extravagant, comparisons striking in their force though *outré* beyond the common conception, ridicule the severest, or humor provocative of the broadest uproar, these displays varied at times by touching pathos or by bursts of eloquence rising to the sublime, these varying elements all kept in hand and made to aid him in his argument, were captivating to auditors of every class. If they failed at times to secure the full sympathy of his hearers, for his theme was not for the most part a popular one, they at least betokened the power of a genius that was unique, one whose deliverances it was a rare pleasure to listen to. Mr. Stewart died on the 1st of May, 1849. The esteem with which he was held was attested by the general regret and sorrow which was manifested. The public journals and the bar, in appropriate language eulogized him, while letters of condolence from the most distinguished persons in the country were received by his family.

P. Sheldon Root was born in Vernon, Oneida County, April 17, 1809. He graduated from Madison University, and came to Utica about 1831, entering the law office of Maynard & Spencer. He subsequently studied with Graham & Sandford in New York city. Upon his admission to the bar he returned to Utica (about 1833) and began practice in association with J. H. Rathbone, and in the following year with Horatio Seymour. He was examiner and master in Chancery during one period of his career. His partnership with Mr. Seymour continued three years and at a later date he was a partner of O. B. Matteson. In 1841 he was elected county clerk, holding the office one term. In 1841 he was appointed by the governor first judge of Oneida County, which office he

held until the adoption of the new constitution of 1847, when he was elected to the office of county judge. He held the office by repeated elections until 1859. From that time until his retirement he was engaged in the practice of his profession. He was much esteemed as a judge, possessed good ability as a lawyer, and enjoyed the respect of the community as a citizen. He was married in 1836 to Elizabeth Middleton, daughter of Lynott Bloodgood. They had three children: Louisa B., who married Rev. Samuel B. Sherrill; Ruth D., who married Rev. Dr. C. C. Kimball; and Lynott B. Root. Judge Root died January 13, 1870.

An eminent jurist who, although he lived only a few years in Utica, deserves an ample notice, was William Curtis Noyes. He was born at Castleton, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on the 19th of August, 1805. His means of acquiring an education were limited to the common schools and academy, and with a fair knowledge of Latin he entered the law office of Welcome Esleeck, in Albany, at the early age of fourteen. Continuing his studies until he was nineteen, he came with his family to Oneida County and entered the office of Storrs & White, at Whitesboro. He was admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court in February, 1827, and as counselor in 1830. He began practice with Wheeler Barnes, at the close of which he formed a partnership with Henry A. Foster and Charles Tracy, at Rome, and practiced there three or four years. He then removed to Utica and practiced in partnership with William Tracy until 1838, when he removed to New York city. There he rapidly won distinction in his profession and at the time of his death he stood, if not at the head, certainly in the front rank of the bar. In legal lore he was the peer of any of his contemporaries. In 1856 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Hamilton College. In 1861 his friends presented his name as candidate for United States senatorship, but political combinations prevented it from becoming very prominent. Again in 1863 he was mentioned conspicuously in connection with that office, but commercial influences predominated and a selection was made from the mercantile class. During the last eight years of his life he was associated with David Dudley Field and Alexander W. Bradford in the great work of preparing the Civil Code. Mr. Noyes

never sought public office, giving his whole energies to his profession. The only political offices he ever held were those of city attorney of Utica (1835) and district attorney of Oneida County. He was nominated in 1857 for the office of Attorney-General, but shared in the defeat of his party. He had a decided taste for literature and was fond of general reading, especially poetry. He possessed a fine miscellaneous library, and gathered at great cost one of the largest and most valuable private law libraries in the country; this he bequeathed to Hamilton College. To his brethren at the bar Mr. Noyes was ever considerate and courteous. His demeanor in court was respectful and decorous. Though free from anything like assumption, he had a dignity of manner which always commanded respect. In social life he was deservedly held in high esteem, and it was said of him that "his private life was as pure as his public record was spotless." Mr. Noyes was twice married; first to the daughter of the late William G. Tracy, of Whitesboro, and second, to the daughter of Hon. F. A. Tallmadge, of New York. He left two daughters, one by each wife.

Charles Tracy, long known as one of the ablest lawyers in New York city, began his career in Utica. He was the son of William G. Tracy, of Whitesboro, where he was born. He prepared for college at Middletown and went to Yale College from Utica, where the family were then residing. He was graduated in 1832, pursued legal studies at first with Noyes & Tracy and afterward with Henry R. Storrs, of Whitestown, and Henry A. Foster of Rome, having been admitted as an attorney in 1835 and as a counselor in 1837. Returning to Utica he became associated with his brother William, remaining thus until 1848, when he removed to New York. He had an acute, broad and inquisitive mind, with habits of extreme industry, pains-taking and thoroughness; was well grounded in the law and possessed of wide general intelligence. The firm enjoyed a high reputation and had a large business. Mr. Tracy participated heartily in all that was conducive to the best interests of our city. He was a trustee of the academy, a bible class teacher in his church and a member of the board of aldermen. He took a deep interest in local politics and used his best endeavors to have only good men elected to offices. After his removal to the metropolis, where he entered into several successive partnerships, Mr. Tracy was the legal

counsel for many railroad corporations and by his unremitting devotion won a name among the foremost lawyers of the city. He succeeded Charles O'Connor as president of the New York Law Institute and was vice-president of the New York Bar Association. He was a benefactor of many institutions of learning and of art, an officer of the American Bible Society and senior warden of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Tracy had a love for historical research and writing, and his address delivered at Whitestown at the celebration of its centennial in 1884, is a fit companion to the lectures on the early history of Oneida County delivered by his brother nearly fifty years ago. Mr. Tracy married, in 1837, Louisa, daughter of Gen. Joseph Kirkland, and they had seven children of whom five are living. His death occurred in March, 1885, and that of Mrs. Tracy only a little while afterward. It was in reverence for their memory that their son-in-law, J. Pierpont Morgan, erected a magnificent building for the use of St. George's Church.

John Savage was born in Salem, Washington County, N. Y., February 22, 1779. He was of Scotch descent, his ancestors having emigrated to this country from the north of Ireland. He took his degree of B.A. at Union College in 1799, and was admitted to the bar after the usual probation, beginning practice in his native town. At that time the State was divided into large districts for the administration of criminal justice, and Mr. Savage was appointed district attorney for the northern district. His health becoming impaired he made a voyage to Europe, and returning was re-appointed to his former position. In 1812 he was elected Member of Assembly from his native county and was active in support of the government in the war with England. He subsequently served two terms as a representative in Congress in 1814, being re-elected in 1816. After the expiration of his last term he was appointed comptroller of the State. While it is impossible here to mention all the various public measures in which Mr. Savage participated or which were originated by him, it may be noted that the system of taxing corporations, as such, was originated by him while acting as comptroller. The new system was adopted in consequence of an elaborate report from the comptroller, and has ever since been the established policy of the State. While Mr. Savage occupied the office of comptrol-

ler, the constitution of 1822 was adopted and went into operation. The changes effected by that instrument necessitated a complete reorganization of the judiciary, and Mr. Savage was called to and reluctantly accepted the office of chief justice of the Supreme Court, to which he was appointed January 29, 1823; he continued in that high office until the latter part of the year 1836. It was in this office that the greatest distinction of his life was earned. Having served a long time in other walks of the public service, he did not consider that he possessed any especial qualifications as a judge; but those who controlled the matter thought otherwise. His labors were now to be performed in the face of a learned bar and under the disadvantage of succeeding to the seat of a race of judges of high reputation, of whom the State had justly been proud. But, with a good legal education, unusually strong common sense, and good judgment, with high powers of discrimination, and patient study, added to perfect uprightness and integrity, he immediately overcame the slight embarrassments of his situation and by the unanimous verdict of bar and community, he was one of the best judges who ever presided in our highest tribunals. The character of his mind was that of directness and simplicity. This quality enabled him at once to see the controlling point in a cause and to divest it of all extrinsic and superfluous considerations. His judgments, though generally the result of much reflection, appeared so obvious when matured, as to command ready acquiescence. The nine volumes of Cowen's reports and the first fifteen volumes of the reports of Mr. Wendell, contain the evidences of his judicial labors, and form a lasting monument to his memory. The resignation of Judge Savage was occasioned by the illness of his wife. The only public employment in which he afterward engaged was a short term of service as clerk of the Supreme Court in this city. He afterward removed to his farm at Salem, and again within a few years returned to Utica where he passed the remainder of his life. Judge Savage had some marked peculiarities of character. Reserved and diffident to a degree quite unusual in one who had mixed so much with his fellow men, to common acquaintance he seemed cold and reserved. The contrary of all this was certainly the fact. Among intimate friends no man was more genial and interesting. Scarcely any person had greater tenacity of purpose where questions of principle

were concerned and opinion had been formed. In common with all good men he was deeply affected by the condition of the nation at the time of his death, and saw no safety for the Union except in the vigorous prosecution of the war. He died October 19, 1863, in the full Christian faith. His wife was Esther, daughter of Gen. Timothy Newel, of Sturbridge, Mass. One of his daughters became the wife of the Hon. Ward Hunt. The other, Miss Laura Savage, is still a resident in Utica.

Philo Gridley was born at Paris, on September 16, 1796. Having completed his preparatory studies he entered Hamilton College at the opening of that institution in 1812 and was graduated in 1816. While teaching a classical school he began law with Thaddeus M. Wood of Onondaga, and continued it at Waterville with Othniel Williams, father of the late Judge Othniel Williams of Clinton. Admitted to its practice in 1820, he began in Waterville and after a few years removed to Hamilton, Madison County, where he remained until he was raised to the bench. It was here that he developed those traits of character which gave him such deserved eminence in the profession. These were strength, industry, and indefatigable perseverance. His temperament was ardent, intense, vehement, and he was capable of sustaining labor in the preparation of cases beyond that of most men. No case of importance came into his hands which he did not investigate, both as to the law and the facts, to its utmost depth. His persistence was not less marked; and these enabled him with his elocution, his ardent, impetuous manner, to take the judge and jury by storm. Having by his practice laid the foundation for an ample fortune, and having held for several years the office of district attorney, he accepted in 1838 the appointment of circuit judge of the fifth judicial district, made vacant by the resignation of Hiram Denio. The following year he removed to Utica, where he afterward continued to reside. Under the constitution of 1846 Judge Gridley was elected one of thirty-two judges comprising the Supreme Court of the State. He served six years and next as one of the judges of the Court of Appeals, when he resumed the practice of his profession, though prolonged ill health obliged him ere long to discontinue it. As a judge his quickness of apprehension, his thorough knowledge of the law made it a pleasure to address him. His energy and endurance now and then wore out the strength of lawyers attending

upon the sessions of his court, while his promptitude and dispatch gained for him the sobriquet of "the steamboat judge." He was the judge who presided at the trial of Alexander McLeod, upon the issue of which was believed to depend the question of a war with England. The progress of the trial was watched with the utmost attention both at home and abroad. His firm and impartial demeanor, and his able discharge of his arduous and delicate duties on this occasion, received from all quarters the highest encomiums. It will strikingly illustrate the character of his mind and how completely he had abstracted himself from all extraneous considerations, to state that as soon as the jury had retired, the judge calmly took up the calendar and called a civil cause for trial. Many of his decisions are in the published reports and are characterized by discrimination and marked general ability. Judge Gridley's acquaintance with books was extensive for one so exclusively devoted to a single pursuit, and his relish was decided for literary criticism and for historic and scientific research. He died August 16, 1864, leaving a widow, since deceased, and four daughters.

Alexander Smith Johnson was born in Utica on July 30, 1817. He was the oldest son of Alexander B. Johnson and grandson of Bryan Johnson, one of the early settlers of Old Fort Schuyler. He was graduated from Yale College in 1835 with the highest honors, and immediately began the study of law; he was admitted to the bar when twenty-one years old. In the following January the late Judge Beardsley, recognizing his bright prospects, offered him a partnership, but the connection lasted only a few months. A field of larger usefulness opened to Judge Johnson in New York city, whither he removed in 1839. He practiced in that city until 1851, when he was named by the Democrats for judge of the Court of Appeals. He was then only thirty-four years old, and was triumphantly elected. Retiring from the bench in 1860 he returned to Utica and resumed his practice. In 1864 he was made a Regent of the University, and in the same year was chosen by President Lincoln as a United States Commissioner to settle the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Companies. In 1873, when Judge Ward Hunt was elevated to the Supreme bench of the United States, Judge Johnson succeeded him in the commission of Appeals. A year later, when Judge Peckham was lost at sea, Judge Johnson was transferred to that

court. He was the candidate of the Republicans for the full term in 1874, but was defeated with the rest of his ticket. In 1875, however, Governor Tilden recognized his high qualifications by naming him as one of the commissioners to revise the statutes. In October of the same year he was appointed by the President to the judgeship of the United States Court for the Second Circuit, embracing the States of New York and Vermont. It was written of Judge Johnson at the time of his death (January 26, 1878) as follows: "Nature fitted him for the duties of a judge. He was calm, self-poised, and singularly impartial. No wave of passion ever obscured his vision or swept his judgment from its moorings. He could hear and determine without prejudice. To these natural qualifications he added a comprehensive knowledge of the law and a vigorous grasp of its underlying principles. He was a student from choice, not from necessity. Learning to him was not a weapon wherewith to conquer success, but a key opening the vast storehouses of a high and enduring pleasure." Aside from his professional training he was cultured in science, in letters, and in art. His widow, a son and three daughters survive him.

Charles H. Doolittle, son of Dr. Harvey Doolittle, of Herkimer, a physician of reputation and skill, was born at Herkimer on February 19, 1816. He received early training at Fairfield Academy, and went thence to Amherst College, and was graduated with distinction in 1836. The successful man was already foreshadowed in the industrious and inquiring boy, fully appreciative of his good opportunities and determined to make the most of all that God had given him. Beginning immediately the study of law he was some little time in the office of Simeon Ford, at Little Falls, and then came to Utica to continue these studies in the office of Denio & Hunt. He was admitted in 1839, and shortly afterward formed a partnership with John G. Floyd, which continued until Mr. Floyd's election to Congress. Subsequent partnerships were formed, the most recent of which was Doolittle, Talcott & Swan. His standing in his profession was quickly established. The key to his quick success is found in the habits of his professional work and in some of the characteristics of his mind. He was a most untiring worker. He never undertook a case which he did not thoroughly master before appearing with it in court. Ere other men were up in the morning,

after others had sought their bed at night, Mr. D. was at his desk preparing and re-preparing his cases, studying the facts from every point of view and bringing under command every detail of the law. He tried his cases on both sides and over and over again. No lawyer in the city so rarely met with defeat, and the best of them dreaded to cope with him; they found him invulnerable in every point of law and fact. His mind operated rapidly, running from point to point, connecting each detail with every other, and grasping the whole with a swiftness that was electrical, and yet he never committed himself to a conclusion that thus flashed upon him until he had carefully sifted, weighed, contrasted, and matured it. These qualities made him invaluable as a counselor, and during the years previous to his elevation to the bench a large portion of his time was thus engrossed.

In the fall of 1869 Mr. Doolittle was made the candidate of the Republican party for the office of judge of the Supreme Court of the Fifth Judicial District and received the endorsement of both parties. He brought to the bench a splendid training for the duties it involved, with habits of industry so firmly fixed as to become a second nature, with a mind broadened and liberalized by study, with a profound appreciation of the dignity and sacredness of the law. In all his practice he had shown how keenly he felt the difference between mere law and absolute equity; the theory of his practice had been to maintain and establish abstract justice. He had no patience with men who seek to rob justice of its due by a resort to a technicality of the law, the courts or the code. This was the spirit with which Judge Doolittle attained the ermine; with which he heard cases, gave rulings, charged juries and rendered decisions. His anxiety to sustain the right and just, his constant fear lest on account of some lack of consideration he should unwittingly do wrong, led him to study laboriously, following out every detail in all its bearings, sifting and analyzing every argument with all the acumen he possessed. His labors on the bench were even more protracted and unbroken than those connected with his practice. He was conscientious to a degree that frequently brought him embarrassment and anxiety. In all these particulars he was an ideal judge; forgetful of self, bound only to discover the right way and to do the right thing if unwearied investigation could attain it. Judge Doolittle was always considerate toward the younger

members of the bar; full of encouragement where he detected earnest and honest endeavors. His opinions were written with singular clearness and force and stand upon the records in the highest estimation. In appeal cases they have frequently been adopted by the higher courts as embodying all that could be said upon the case, and as saying it in the best way that it could be said; very few of them were ever overruled. Personally he was a good neighbor, an active citizen and a courteous gentleman. His personal friends were warmly attached to him and he was high in the estimation of the community.

Judge Doolittle was a member of the City Council in 1839 and again in 1844–45, and was mayor in 1853. He held the position of president of the Oneida County National Bank, was one of the managers of the New York State Inebriate Asylum, and for some years a vestryman of Grace Church. He died May 21, 1874, leaving a wife, three sons and two daughters.

Samuel B. Garvin was born at Butternuts, Otsego County. In that retired village he lived until he was seventeen or eighteen years old, when he went to Norwich, N. Y., and engaged in the study of the law. Here, after being admitted to the bar, he married a daughter of Dr. Henry Mitchell, a well known Congressman during Jackson's administration. About 1840 he removed to Utica. Here he established an enviable reputation as a lawyer and a citizen. In 1850 he was elected district attorney of Oneida County, and during his term he successfully conducted several important criminal trials. By President Pierce in 1856 he was appointed United States district attorney for the Northern District of New York. After serving in this capacity for two years he resigned his office, went to New York city and engaged in the practice of law. He was a member of the law firm of Schaefer, Garvin & Dodge. About 1862 he was elected judge of the Inferior Court. Resigning this office he was appointed district attorney by Governor Hoffman to fill the vacancy by the election of A. Oakey Hall to the mayoralty. Upon the expiration of the partial term he was elected and filled the term preceding that of Mr. Phelps. After his retirement from that post he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession and was unusually successful. He died suddenly in New York in June, 1891, leaving a wife, three daughters and one son, Henry M. Garvin.

The distinguished lawyer, orator, political leader, and statesman, Roscoe Conkling, was born in the city of Albany on the 3d of October, 1829. He was the youngest son of Judge Alfred Conkling, who was United States judge for the Northern District of the State of New York for more than a quarter of a century, or from 1825 to 1852. Judge Conkling was afterward minister to Mexico, and died in Utica at an advanced age in 1874. The son received an academic education and had the advantage of excellent training. In 1846, at the age of seventeen, he entered as a student the law office of Spencer & Kernan. It is not remarked of him that he was a plodder in his legal studies, although he gave to them as much attention as might be expected of one so young in years. Of rhetoric, oratory, and politics he was passionately fond, and to them he devoted himself with keen assiduity. About the time of his admission to the bar, and when he was scarcely twenty-one years of age, he was appointed by Gov. Hamilton Fish to fill a vacancy in the office of district attorney of Oneida County. This office he is said to have filled with exceptional ability. For the regular succeeding term he received the nomination of the Whigs, but failed of election. Then for a number of years he devoted himself to the practice of his profession, displaying a vigor and attaining an eminence rarely reached by one of his years. In the conduct of trials, especially in the examination of witnesses and as an advocate before the jury, he developed powers which promised a brilliant professional career. During this period of his life he closely applied himself to the study of the principles of law bearing on his cases, and those who met him in consultation in later years realized how much of the learning he then acquired his tenacious memory held in store to the last. His ability to recall the names of cases and state the points decided was remarkable. In the spring of 1858 he was elected mayor of the city, a post he held for two years. His administration was a model of efficiency and economy. But his dominant desires and aspirations not unnaturally sought a wider plane of action. In November, 1839, he was elected to represent the district in Congress, succeeding to O. B. Matteson. From that day forward till 1881, a period of twenty-two years, he was mainly engrossed with public affairs. In 1867, while still a member of the lower House, he was chosen senator from New York to succeed Ira Harris.

He was re-elected in 1873 and again in 1879. During the two terms of President Grant Mr. Conkling was his trusted adviser and friend. He was an earnest supporter of Mr. Lincoln's administration during the war of the Rebellion, and of that of General Grant during the reconstruction period that followed. His voice was always raised and his votes were always given upon the side of freedom and in behalf of Republican principles. In the legislation necessary for the preservation and reconstruction of the Union his is one of the most distinguished figures in our political history. He opposed the restoration of secession leaders to power in national affairs, was among the foremost advocates of the civil rights bill, and an unwavering champion of specie resumption. Perhaps the most important service he rendered his country during his public career was in the framing and the passage of the electoral commission bill under which the disputed presidential election of 1876 was determined, and but for which the nation would most certainly have been plunged into civil war. In the advocacy of this bill Mr. Conkling made a speech of two days' duration, and the array of facts and details it contained regarding the practice and precedents of the nation in the counting of electoral votes affords a fair insight into the thoroughness and completeness of all his work. Still it cannot be said that he was a constructive statesman in the larger sense. His skill was displayed in the correct and judicious management of current affairs. As a political chieftain Mr. Conkling was the embodied supremacy of organization in politics. He understood it thoroughly and he realized its full capacity as an agent for control. But his were not the methods that seek a following through familiarity or sacrifice of dignity. His recognized genius commanded confidence and admiration without resort to the acts of smaller-minded politicians, and he disdained victories that could be won only at the sacrifice of dignity and self-respect. There was an imperialism about his nature which forbade him to parley. He compelled obedience and swept to his purpose with an impetuosity that brooked no restraint. A man was either for him or against him, and it apparently made little difference which; but there was no middle ground. To his friends he was ever generous and loyal; to his enemy he was either indifferent or implacable. More than any other man he possessed the quality of leadership. He had the gift of choosing able

lieutenants, and he infused among his followers an intensity of personal devotion that bound them to him through good report and evil report. But Mr. Conkling could not conciliate; concession was repugnant to his reason. This weakness, while it made him many enemies, was in the estimation of his adherents more than counterbalanced by his consummate ability, his matchless courage, his sublime faith in the justice of the cause he espoused, his spotless integrity, and his unswerving loyalty to country and friends.

Mr. Conkling made very few speeches which will live in literature as models of the oratorical presentation of general principles, or be read by coming generations as the speeches of Burke are read. And yet there is no living American with capacity for so powerfully impressing and influencing an audience as he possessed, and there has been none to compare with him in his day and generation. There was a masterful eloquence in his simple appearance on the rostrum, and when to that was added his voice, his intonation, his gesture, and his rugged, plain and penetrating Saxon, the sense of power was complete. It was so in the practice of his profession, on the floor of Congress, in his platform addresses, and in his individual contact with men. Always there was a sense of mastery present in his presence and radiating in his utterance. He was a graceful orator, a finished rhetorician, and a keenly logical, if not always a profound debater.

The last few years of Mr. Conkling's life were spent in the practice of his profession in the city of New York. Going there in 1881, broken in health and struggling under a load of debt contracted through the demands of friendship, he advanced almost at a single bound to the first rank at a bar perhaps the ablest in the world. When it is remembered that during his long and exacting Senatorial service he had practically abandoned the law, that when he opened his office anew he was alone, without business connection or clientage, and that he had to compete with a host of able practitioners entrenched in popular favor and jealous of any new aspirant for the emoluments and honors they had so long enjoyed, his success at the bar may be said to be almost unparalleled. As the result of six years incessant toil he not only discharged every obligation but amassed a princely fortune. He was employed in many difficult and important causes and received a larger professional income

than was ever paid in the same length of time to any lawyer of this country. Something, doubtless, is to be credited to personal admiration and devotion, but in the main his unprecedented success was due to the fact that he was deemed by those having great interests at stake to be as much a power at the bar as he had been in public life. Notwithstanding Mr. Conkling's long career in Congress, during which he was in the midst of the Pacific road and Credit Mobilier scandal, no suspicion ever attached to his name. The tone of public morality was undoubtedly lowered in consequence of the enormous expenditure made necessary by the Civil war, but our Senator's standard of virtue never fell. Mean and petty things he despised ; dishonesty he abhorred.

He was a man of great application and he gave nights as well as days to his labors. He had the capacity to master almost any subject however abstruse or complicated, and it was his delight to conquer knotty problems in law or in politics. He read much and his power of memory was phenomenal. He could recite long poems and passages from the writers in whom he delighted. His capacity to recall on the moment historical facts and reminiscences, both political and literary, for argument and illustration, was a gift which afforded equipment for forensic effort that few of any time have possessed. He enjoyed the society of his friends, and while at Washington his dinners were frequent and his hospitality lavish. He appeared well as a host, and as a guest was a favorite wherever society was congregated. To those he liked he was as gentle and winning as a child. His likes and dislikes were not confined to party or faction. Among his most sincere friends in the United States Senate, among his warmest admirers of the denizens of Oneida County were many of the most ardent Democrats. General Grant admired Mr. Conkling for sterling qualities manifested by the young senator during a time when duplicity and dishonesty were the rule and not the exception in public life. Mr. Conkling on his side was attracted to the simple and rugged character of Grant. The latter offered him in 1873 the chief justiceship of the Supreme Court of the United States, and also the mission to the Court of St. James. In 1882 he was appointed associate justice of the same Court by President Arthur. These positions he declined. In nearly all of the numerous articles of the press evoked by his death he was recognized as one of

the great figures which have appeared on our political stage. Nor was he unknown or unnoticed abroad; even the Continental press, as far remote as Austria, treated his death as an important event. Utica and Central New York took a large degree of pride in Senator Conkling. In spite of partisan and factional warfare his distinction was regarded as a possession in which the community had a share. So it was that when in the summer of 1877 his ill-health led him to seek recovery abroad a public reception was, on his return, accorded him by the citizens generally. A committee met him on the train which was bearing him homeward, and a procession of military and civic organizations formed an escort to his residence, while decorations were displayed from private houses and places of business. The address of welcome was pronounced by Senator Kernan, professionally and politically the frequent rival of the guest. Speaking for neighbors and friends of all parties he testified their respect and regard and bade him welcome home. The response of Mr. Conkling was felicitous and graceful. His rare intellectual gifts, his imposing figure, his stately air and manner were familiar to all. Yet it is not easy to accurately describe him. He was what we may call a unique and formidable personality. He had great but ill-regulated powers, made some grave mistakes, and was not without peculiar weaknesses. There is reason to believe that with a sterner and more rigorous self-control he would have wielded his great abilities with more uniform and happier effect. He died in the city of New York on the 18th of April, 1888. He was many years united with the youngest sister of the late Gov. Horatio Seymour, who, with their only child, Mrs. Oakman, survive him.

John Thomas Spriggs, a prominent criminal lawyer, was born in Northamptonshire, England, May 5, 1820, and came with his parents to this country in 1836, locating at Whitestown. After a period in school he spent two years in Hamilton College, following with a term of study of the law at Holland Patent, after which he entered Union College and graduated from it in 1848. He then resumed the study of the law and soon after graduation was admitted to the bar. He practiced first with Thomas Flandrau in Utica; removed to Rome where he joined with Thomas G. Frost, a connection which continued until 1859, when Mr. Spriggs took up his residence in Utica. In 1862

he was a partner of Richard W. McIncrow, continuing thus until 1870. Still later he was associated with E. D. Matthews, and lastly with his son, Fred. B. Spriggs. While still quite young Mr. Spriggs showed evidence of that ability which afterwards distinguished him in his profession. Keen and quick in examining into a case and ready with an opinion, he was much sought and trusted as a legal adviser. Though never reaching the heights occupied by profound expounders of constitutional law, he had a strong grasp of the intent and meaning of the penal statutes of New York State and his interpretation of them was rarely wrong. It was this faculty that helped to place him among the foremost criminal lawyers of the State. Back of this was his advantageous gift of power as a pleader. There were not many who were superior to him in those qualities which go so far toward persuasion of a jury. His style was direct and earnest and full of convincing expression, and he could hold for hours the close attention of a crowded audience without the aid of notes. He was identified with many of the most important criminal trials in this part of the State, and for twenty-five years his reputation as a criminal lawyer was very high. In politics Mr. Spriggs was an ardent Democrat. His first public office was that of district attorney, to which he was appointed by Governor Seymour in 1853, to fill a vacancy. In 1854 he carried the county for the office of county treasurer, and in 1868 was elected mayor of Utica. In the fall of that year he was induced to accept the nomination for Congress and was defeated. In 1878 he was again a candidate and although he ran ahead of his ticket he was again defeated. Three other times he ran for this office and was elected in 1882 and 1884; in 1886 he was defeated. In Congress he occupied a high position and was placed on important committees. He was a delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore in 1860, also to the convention which nominated Greely in 1872, and to Cincinnati in 1880. He was repeatedly sent to State Conventions as delegate, and was a power in Democratic politics. Mr. Spriggs was married in 1852 to Helen, daughter of Dr. Henderson, of Whitestown. They had four children, of whom two are living: Fred B., and the wife of Dr. Blumer, of Utica.

In the year 1870 there came to live in Utica a most worthy representative of our judiciary, who had already in another county filled a

large measure of usefulness. This was Judge Charles Mason of Hamilton. Born in Plattsburgh on July 18, 1810, a law student and then a partner at Watertown with the late Judge William Ruger, he succeeded at Hamilton to the business and the offices of Philo Gridley, on the removal of the latter to this city. Like him he was a successful practioner, district attorney of Madison County and long a justice of the Supreme Court of the State. As an advocate he is described as a forcible and effective speaker, clear and logical in argument and often brilliant in illustration. His legal ability and personal worth were so well recognized that before he had reached his thirty-seventh year he was nominated by the Democrats and was elected a justice of the Supreme Court for the Sixth District. Lot gave him the term of six years; at its close he was re-elected for eight years, and again in 1861 for a like period. In January, 1868, a vacancy was created on the bench of Appeals, and Governor Fenton naturally chose Judge Mason who had been the unsuccessful candidate of the preceding election. In 1870, under the amended judiciary article of the constitution, Judge Mason was one of the Republican candidates for judge of the Court of Appeals, but was not successful. The same year the appointment of clerk of the United States Circuit Court was conferred upon him, and he took up his abode in Utica to attend to the duties of that office. As a judge he was careful and conscientious, with perceptions sure and grappling rather than rapid, and with wide knowledge, unwearying application and great precision in stating and deciding the exact points. His mind was singularly free from prejudice or from caprice. He could hear and decide with perfect impartiality. His memory was remarkable. He could recite off-hand volume and page of the reports where decisions could be found bearing on the case in point. Yet he was no blind worshiper of precedents. His strong sense, his intuitive knowledge of right and wrong were his ultimate guide, and these strengthened by his knowledge enabled him to reach decisions which are remembered as among the best that were rendered in the high Court of Appeals. Judge Mason was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was prominent in its councils and faithful to his religious obligations. Through and through he was a man of sterling excellence. Modest in his estimate of himself, not demonstra-

tive, but in every relation fulfllling his obligations manfully, cheerfully, and with exemplary fidelity. He was twice married. His last wife with two daughters still survive him. His death occurred in 1879.

CHAPTER XVII.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

IT is an acknowledged fact that the city of Utica of today rests upon a financial foundation more stable and sound than those of the majority of the large communities of the country. This position has not been reached, however, without bitter lessons of experience, struggles to avert disaster, and periods of monetary stringency that threatened to overwhelm the business of the place. From the consequences of the well known financial "panics," as they are called, which have afflicted the country, Utica has suffered more than many of her sister cities. There are good reasons for this, and they lie chiefly in the facts that apart from her location in the midst of a rich agricultural region, she possesses no natural sources of wealth, and that she has no large water power, from which in early years might have been cheaply developed a large manufacturing industry. While Syracuse, for example, could pass through a financial revulsion supported by her wealth-creating salt production, Rochester by the great manufacturing establishments made possible and profitable by her immense water power, and other cities by distinct advantages, Utica and places similarly situated have had, at least down to the era of the extensive adoption of steam as a motive power and the concentration of many railroads at large commercial centers, little else than the ordinary gains of trade and the energy and determination of their citizens to carry them through a period of financial stringency.[1] Undoubtedly well situated for a commercial center

[1] NOTE.— Until after about 1845 there were almost no manufacturing operations in Utica, while Whitestown, New Hartford, Clinton, Paris, Oriskany, and Waterville were the sites of flourishing establishments.

thus making a good market for products of the land, which are in one sense the creator of wealth, yet mere commercial activity—the exchange of necessaries or luxuries for money—does not serve as a secure anchor in time of great shrinkage and scarcity of money, as does a heavy manufacturing element; this approaches nearer to the creation of wealth, or of something that can be exchanged for wealth, and has extensively employed labor in its production.

In consequence of these facts Utica has suffered deeply in the several periods of financial distress which have prevailed throughout the country. But she has grown (possibly through the lessons of those troubled times) to a present condition of financial soundness and good repute, not so rapidly perhaps as many cities, but no less surely, and has outstripped most cities in the character of her business citizens, as far as relates to their business standing, conservatism, prudence, and average wealth. This conservatism and prudence may at times have operated as a check upon public enterprise and to delay or wholly prevent the consummation of undertakings that might have conserved the public welfare and given additional impetus to the growth and prosperity of the community; but it may be safely argued that it is better to draw the line in all business operations far on the safe side of rashness, than to overstep that line ever so little. It is generally understood that the business men of Utica have, as a rule, pursued this conservative, prudent course, have conducted their various operations with good judgment and foresight, and thus gained them the reputation for financial soundness to which we have referred. Unfortunately it has not always been so, and in years long past when financial upheavals have swept over the country leaving ruin in their tracks, the fever of speculation and false theories as to the principles of wealth-making and the values of various kinds of property, found proportionately as many credulous victims in Utica as elsewhere. It may be astonishing, but it is nevertheless doubtless true, that lots of land in what are now the suburbs of the city, were sold fifty years ago or more for higher prices than they would command today. When the fever of speculation runs high true values are lost sight of; and when reason asserts itself on the subject, ruin must follow.

Down to about the year 1810 the money in use was chiefly silver,

and for the most part the Spanish milled coinage. Bank bills were few and consisted of notes of eastern banks. For loans Utica business men were dependent on Albany. The beginning of banking operations in Utica dates from the arrival of Montgomery Hunt in 1809, he having been sent hither by the Manhattan Bank of New York to organize a branch of that institution. Mr. Hunt was well qualified for the task, and he located his institution in a small building that stood back from the west line of Hotel street, a little south of Whitesboro. In July, 1809, the lot on the corner of these streets was bought and a brick building erected thereon for the bank. Mr. Hunt's only associate was Henry B. Gibson, who acted as teller and bookkeeper. The directors for the year 1810 were as follows: William Floyd, of Westernville, James S. Kip, Francis A. Bloodgood, Solomon Wolcott, John Bellinger, Thomas Walker, Apollos Cooper, Marcus Hitchcock, Henry Huntington, of Rome, Nathan Smith, Ephraim Hart, as yet of Clinton, and Nathan Williams, who was the president. With one exception all of these gentlemen seem to have left the Manhattan in 1812 and taken part in the Utica Bank. The institution continued in existence until 1818 and appears to have prospered. Among those who were on its board of directors were Morris S. Miller (who was president in 1816), Nathan Williams, James Van Rensselaer, jr., John C. Devereux, John C. Hoyt, John H. Handy, James Dana, James S. Kissam (who was for a short time its manager after the retirement of Mr. Hunt), Mr. Gibson and James Nazro.

Henry B. Gibson was born in Reading, Pa., April 13, 1783, and when nine years old went with his father to Saratoga, N. Y., where he received his principal education. Determining to become a merchant he began as a clerk at Cooperstown, and from there located in Utica as clerk for Hugh Cunningham. He was afterward employed as writer in the clerk's office under Francis A. Bloodgood, and in 1812 was made teller in the Bank of Utica. Owing to disagreement with Mr. Hunt as to loaning money from his private purse, Mr. Gibson resigned his position and went with Watts Sherman to New York in the spring of 1813. There as merchants they carried on a successful business, having Alexander Seymour as their associate and representative at Utica. In this firm, and after the death of Mr. Sherman, in other connections, he re-

mained in the city until 1820, when he was called to the position of cashier of the Ontario Bank at Canandaigua. That position he filled until the expiration of the charter of the bank in 1856, retrieving its affairs and gaining the reputation of being a uniformly successful banker. In February, 1811, a newspaper call was published asking all who were interested in the establishment of a bank in Utica to meet at the hotel. The result was the incorporation of the Bank of Utica on the 1st of June, 1812, and it began business on the 8th of December following. The capital stock was placed at $1,000,000, but it did not really exceed $600,000, and on the renewal of its charter in 1832 it was fixed at the latter sum. The second charter extended to 1850, since which time the business has been carried on by an association under the general banking law of the State. For a short time after its establishment the business was conducted on the west side of Genesee street not far from Bleecker, and in 1813 was removed to the brick building on the north side of Whitesboro street next east of the hotel. Here it remained until February, 1854, when it was removed to its present location on Genesee street. The directors named in the charter of the bank were James S. Kip, Thomas Walker, Samuel Stocking, David W. Childs, Marcus Hitchcock, Apollos Cooper, Henry Huntington, Nathan Smith, Solomon Wolcott, Jedediah Sanger, John Bellinger, Francis A. Bloodgood, and John Stewart, jr. Its first president was James S. Kip; Montgomery Hunt, cashier; Henry B. Gibson, teller; and Thomas Colling, book-keeper. Mr. Kip held his office only to the first annual election, when he retired and was succeeded by Abraham Van Santvoord as director, and by Henry Huntington of Rome, as president. The latter held the office of president by repeated elections until 1845, when he declined a re election and was succeeded by Thomas Walker. In June, 1863, Benjamin N. Huntington was elected president in place of Mr. Walker, deceased. In 1876 P. V. Rogers, then cashier, was elected president and still holds that office. William B. Welles succeeded Montgomery Hunt as cashier at the beginning of 1835, and continued in the office until July, 1863, a period of nearly thirty years, and was then succeeded by P. V. Rogers. When Mr. Rogers was elected president John A. Goodale was made cashier and still holds the office.

The directorship of this old and stable institution has included many

H. H. Rogers

of the leading business men of Utica, and the bank has from the first been managed with prudence and good judgment. In times of embarrassment the directors first cut down the measure of their own personal discounts before reducing those of the other stockholders. The bank liberally supplied funds to the government for the payment of troops in the war of 1812. Less than a year after this bank began business application was made to the directors for a branch at Canandaigua, and after it was several times repeated the directors decided to concur with the petitioners in an application to the legislature for a charter which was granted in 1815, and in January of the following year the branch was opened. It continued in existence until 1850, the directors and officers being chosen by the parent bank from which it received its working capital.

The early years of the existence of the bank brought it great prosperity. Not more than twelve and one-half per cent. of the stock was called in before a semi-annual dividend was declared, and down to 1825 only 25 per cent. of the subscriptions had been asked for, while the semi-annual dividends of four and one half per cent. were regular for the first sixteen years. In 1832 the capital stock was certified as $600,000, the same as at the present time. On the 1st of September, 1865, the Bank of Utica was organized under the national system and became the First National Bank of Utica as at present. The present officers of this bank are as follows: President, P. V. Rogers;[1] vice-president, Edward Curran; cashier, John A. Goodale; teller, H. R. Williams.

Montgomery Hunt was the son of Ward Hunt, of Westchester County, New York. He graduated from Columbia College in 1792, and was then placed as a clerk in the Bank of America. He came to Utica in 1809, in the employ of the Manhattan Bank, as the cashier of its branch, and was afterward transferred to the Utica Bank. He became known throughout the State as one of the ablest and most skillful financiers. During all of the fluctuations of trade and the shocks and reverses to which every country is exposed, he displayed judgment and sagacity that are rarely surpassed. During the war period of 1812 and a few years threafter, when so many of the banks succumbed, he maintained the credit of his and pushed its notes into circulation as far distant as

[1] See biography in another department of this work.

New Orleans. The deposits of the Bank of Utica rarely exceeded $200,000, while the circulation was three times as large. Mr. Hunt was conspicuous as a Mason, and in 1816 was one of the presidential electors. After his resignation in the bank he lived about two years in New York, but died in St. Cruz, whither he had gone to improve his health, February 24, 1837.

Thomas Colling, so long in the service of the Bank of Utica, was of English birth and came to America while still a minor and engaged in teaching. In 1810–11 he taught a night school in Utica, at the same time being a writer in the office of the county clerk. He had a good mathematical education and was an expert accountant; besides he was a man of steady industry and punctual habits, which rendered his services invaluable to the bank. He was retained in its employ until his death, February 25, 1859, at the age of seventy. He was the first clerk of Utica after it became a city.

William B. Welles had a long and honorable connection with the Bank of Utica, and was one of the pioneers of the place. He joined Asahel Seward as clerk about 1811, and remained with him three years. He then served Jesse Doolittle in the same capacity for about a year. In 1814 he was made teller of the Bank of Utica, at which time he was regarded as the best judge of paper money in the village, a qualification which at that time was of great importance. In 1824 he succeeded Orson Seymour as cashier of the branch of the bank at Canandaigua, and in 1835 was recalled to take the place of Montgomery Hunt, as cashier of the parent institution, and as before noted filled that station with honor for about thirty years, and until 1863. The later years of his life were spent in Brooklyn.

Alexander B. Johnson was intimately connected with the financial history of Utica for many years, and was also associated with the management of the Bank of Utica. He was born in Gosport, England, May 27, 1786, and came to New York with the family in April, 1801. His father became a merchant in Utica, and his son began keeping his books soon after his arrival in this country. With the foundation of education obtained in London, and later earnest and sustained endeavors, he acquired a large stock of information, and became a vigorous and original thinker, and a terse and forcible writer. In the year 1810, soon

after he had attained his majority, he established a large glass factory near the village of Geneva, N. Y. In 1812 he wrote and published a book entitled "An Inquiry into the Nature of Value and of Capital, and into the Operation of Government Loans, Banking Institutions, and Private Credit, with an Appendix containing an Inquiry into the Laws which Regulate the Rate of Interest and the Price of Stocks." This work brought him into notice as a thoughtful speculator on the subject of finance. It was not long before his energies were enlisted in a scheme for a bank of his own, and these resulted in the creation of an institution now almost forgotten. About the year 1798 Aaron Burr had secured banking privileges for the Manhattan Company of New York, under the plea of furnishing "pure and wholesome water," and for his management in getting such a charter through the legislature he was greatly applauded. His adroitness was not without influence on Mr. Johnson. Ambitious of securing a charter for another bank in Utica he yet feared opposition from the law-makers at Albany, as well as hostility from the banks already in existence. Deluded by the successful exploit of Mr. Burr, he resorted to similar means to compass his purpose. He drew a charter for the Utica Insurance Company, which was so cunningly worded that, while it seemed to convey only permission to insure property, it in reality granted the privilege of banking also. This charter he skillfully maneuvered through the legislature during the winter of 1815–16. On coming home he called together Messrs. Kip, Bloodgood and others, who all agreed that the charter by its terms conferred the right of banking, and in this opinion concurred also Thomas Addis Emmet and Richard Harison of New York. A company was soon formed and the $500,000 of capital was taken up. The directors were James S. Kip, president; Francis A. Bloodgood, Nathan Williams (who soon, however, gave place to Nicholas Devereux), Bryan and Alexander B. Johnson, Charles C. Broadhead, Killian Winne, Hugh Cunningham, and Richard R. Lansing. Mr. Johnson was made secretary and treasurer as well as cashier, and A. D. Smith served as teller. Operations were begun in July about where is now the Second National Bank, though the company afterward bought of the Johnsons a part of the property on the corner of Division and Whitesboro streets, where their store had previously been, and erected thereon a suitable building.

They made banking their principal business, and soon had in circulation $190,000 of their notes of one dollar and upwards, with about $3,500 of small fractional change. The loans ran up to nearly $300,000. They met with much opposition from the Utica and Ontario banks, which endeavored in every possible way to embarrass them. These banks collected with avidity the notes of the Insurance Company and returned them speedily. Mr. Johnson conducted the war with vigor and skill, sending out agents with the notes of the company, who exchanged them for other bank notes. He insured also to the extent of $1,000,000 and fortunately met with no losses by fire. Martin Van Buren had in the mean time become attorney-general of the State. He applied to the chancellor for an injunction against the company. The legislature of 1818 amended the restraining law, as it was termed, which prevented individuals from banking, and made it apply to corporations also, affixing severe penalties for its infraction. On this account the company determined to suspend business on the 3d of August, 1818, the day before the act was to take effect. Both deposits and notes were paid in full, and the outstanding policies of insurance were transferred to a New York insurance company. The court gave judgment against the Utica company, when a majority of the stockholders, through their proxies obtained by Mr. Johnson, dissolved the company on the 6th of July, 1819, and he, by his unaided efforts wound up its affairs with trifling loss to the stockholders. Though Mr. Johnson was commended by many for his acuteness in securing the charter for the above described institution, the matter was a source of regret to him in later years.

In June, 1819, he was made a director of the Ontario Branch Bank, and in September following was elevated to the presidency. That bank emanated from Canandaigua, where its parent had been established about a year after the organization of the Bank of Utica, and it began business here in December, 1815. During a number of years the capital was divided equally between the parent bank and its branch, but subsequent to 1843, $300,000 were located in the branch, and the remaining $200,000 in the parent institution. The existence of the corporation was limited to June, 1843, but in 1829 it was extended by legislative act to January 1, 1856. A general supervisory and directing power remained of course with the board at Canandaigua, who ap-

pointed the principal officers of the branch, advised as to the selection of its directors, as well as with respect to the administration of its affairs, and to this board weekly returns were made of its condition and its doings. The first directors at Utica were as follows: Benjamin Walker, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Arthur Breese, Joseph Kirkland, William G. Tracy, Charles C. Broadhead, James Platt, Kellogg Hurlburt, Jesse W. Doolittle, Abraham Varick, Moses Bagg, Jason Parker, and James Lynch. Colonel Walker was the first president, and was succeeded after his decease by Arthur Breese.

Mr. Breese resigned in his favor and Mr. Johnson succeeded him, though under the title and guise of president he became *de facto* cashier also. With him rested all the management of the bank, the care in selecting directors, attending to the sufficiency of notes and the security of those already in the bank, all the responsibility in the eyes of the public and the Canandaigua board for its general safety and prosperity, all the care of preserving harmony between the bank and its dealers, and among the members of its own board of directors. And he was daily present at the bank from its opening till its close. Its affairs when he assumed control were greatly depressed; its notes were not taken at all in Utica, and were sold in New York at twelve and a half per cent. discount. In fact the bank was closed from the middle of July to the fore part of November. Such, however, was the public confidence in his integrity and financial ability that the notes very soon rose to par and obtained an extensive circulation. From that day forward the Ontario Branch Bank was one of the most prosperous banks in this or any other State. It was conducted on sound principles, and experienced almost no loses.

In 1852, by reason of severe domestic affliction and consequent incapacity for business, Mr. Johnson was obliged to take a voyage to Europe. During his absence he could not of course exercise a personal supervision of the affairs of the bank, nor did he afterward assume as direct a management of its concerns as he had previously done. Upon the expiration of its charter in December, 1855, its connection was severed with the parent bank, and its capital and interests were merged in a new one formed under the general banking law, with the name of the Ontario Bank. Mr. Johnson took part in organizing it,

and when, as he supposed, it was placed on a sure foundation, he ceased in part from his labors and left the details to others. Within eighteen months after its organization the bank was insolvent. The occurrence in all of its painful aspects, the ruin produced, the brief period of its accomplishment, constitute a case almost without parallel in banking, and which is exceeded by nothing but the elaborateness of the means employed to conceal the progress of the ruin from the president who was constantly in the bank, and from the scrutiny of directors of experience and caution who met weekly as a board. Mr. Johnson devoted himself to the utmost to save those who had placed confidence in him from loss, and the bill holders were all paid off and a trifle restored to the stockholders.

Mr. Johnson died September 9, 1867, at the age of eighty-one. Prominent and distinguished as he was as a banker, Mr. Johnson regarded his reputation and success in that character as of secondary importance to himself. He adopted that profession in order, as he himself has said, that he "might have time and opportunity to *write*." "The labors of the counting room and the study were constantly intermingled, and often the sheet of a treatise in hand and a current balance sheet might be seen on his table together; but the business of the day was never for a moment sacrificed to its relaxations, and the balance sheet always had the preference." He wrote treatises upon the subject of banking and finance which received high commendation from those who were best qualified to judge of their merits; for few men in our country understood better than he the principles which should govern all financial affairs, or were more practical in applying them. Yet though he devoted so much time and study to such subjects, "the great and prominent study of his life was language with reference to its meaning in something other than words."

With the exception of the general unsettled financial condition of the country during and succeeding the war of 1812–14, the first period of severe monetary stringency occurred in 1835–37. The causes of this panic had their beginning in the very financial foundation of the government as developed by the policy of General Jackson and in antagonism to that policy by the United States Bank and its connections. While the tide was rising, banks multiplied in various parts of the country and their

managers, who had thus become able to control large resources in depreciated currency, engaged heavily in real estate and other speculations, indulged extravagantly in the purchase of luxuries, and thus aided in turning the heads of their more conservative neighbors. Prices of lands and all other kinds of goods were greatly inflated, money was plenty, easily got and as readily spent. Usurious rates of interest prevailed, money commanding from three to five per cent. a month, with an unusual demand at even those rates. This apparent anomaly is explained by the fact that many persons were led into borrowing money at enormous rates of interest, in the hope that by its use they could realize the same large profits that were being made by their neighbors; thus almost the entire community was drawn into the whirlpool and an era of general speculation followed such as the country has never since experienced. Upon the subject of actual gains by the mere transfer of land from hand to hand, and always at enhanced prices, men otherwise apparently sane seemed to have gone mad. Tracts of land which, even at this late day, are not looked upon as very desirable residence or business property, were laid out and mapped and sold over and over at constantly advancing prices, until the crash came, with ruin in its wake. This was the case in Utica as well as in most other cities of the country; and it is doubtless true that tracts of land here changed hands between the years 1836 and 1839 at higher prices than they would bring today. For months after the excitement had subsided letters were frequently received from persons at a distance making inquiries about the value of *city lots* they had bought here when the fever was at its height. They learned in reply that these lots were located quite outside of the inhabited portions of the city and were of value simply for farming purposes. The record of mortgages in the office of the county clerk reveals a long list of mortgages given by one man as securities for the purchase of "lots" which in fact lie within the confines of New Hartford or beyond the boundaries of Utica on the east. The fever of speculation invaded all classes of the community. Some persons saw the approach of coming disaster and escaped in time; but large numbers became bereft of ordinary judgment and clung to the impossible theory that money could be actually created by such operations, until they were finally overwhelmed. The general crash was finally precipitated by President Jackson's "specie circular,"

which required all payments for public lands that had been eagerly located and absorbed in the west, to be made in specie, and the withdrawal of deposits from the United States Bank. In Utica the general demand for a greater volume of circulating medium, and particularly for more extensive banking facilities, began several years before the period of active speculation, and manifested itself in one direction by repeated efforts for the establishment of the Oneida Bank. This was, however, in 1836, as related further on. In September, 1838, the Bank of Central New York was established with a capital of $100,000. This, as well as the Ontario Bank, failed in the panic of 1857.

When the day of general disaster approached, a meeting was called in Utica at which a resolution was adopted that a public meeting should be called at once to consider the question of the suspension of specie payments by the local banks. This call was made, and the second meeting held on the 16th of May, 1837, and the call was signed by Theodore S. Gold, Horace Butler, Bradford Seymour, George Tracy, G W. Hubbard, and I. Tiffany. A resolution was adopted at the meeting expressive of confidence in the banks and in the belief that their notes would be paid. The suspension followed as it had almost universally elsewhere. There was much ruin and distress, and many, especially among the younger business men, were financially stranded. Flour sold at one period here at $10.50 per barrel (higher by about a dollar a barrel than the New York quotation), and for a few days there was not a barrel of that necessary in the Utica market.

A resolution was adopted on the 19th of May in the common council that a plate be struck promising to pay one dollar in specie to the holder of the scrip one day after the banks should resume specie payments, or in Safety Fund bills whenever five dollars' worth of the notes should be presented to the treasurer. A protracted discussion followed, and the matter was finally referred to the committee on public improvements; but we do not learn that anything was accomplished in that direction. The force of the storm finally passed, and early in 1838 the banks began the resumption, this action having been preceded a few months earlier by similar action by the New York banks. A local paper said on the 8th of May: "The banks of the city have for some time paid specie on all demands, and they issue their own notes without reserve." In 1838

the general banking law was passed, which exerted a powerful influence in restoring public confidence.

From the financial wreck just described Utica did not recover as rapidly as many other places. But the reaction throughout the country brought an era of general prosperity in which this city shared. Mercantile operations became active, building progressed, and some new manufactures were projected. A short period of stringency occurred in 1847, the evil results were confined largely to the channels of mercantile business. Prices of all kinds of goods were greatly advanced, flour selling here at one time for $13 a barrel, and there were a few failures. This was followed by ten years of encouraging prosperity when the great panic of 1857 overwhelmed the country. Utica had by this time grown to a prosperous and thriving city, and her citizens shared in the feeling of independence and over-confidence in the future which was universal. The surrounding country had reached a position of tolerable independence; the farming community had in most cases wholly or in part paid for their lands; plank-roads had been built and extended from the city directly to the doors of the farms, and over them were easily drawn the products which were turned into money in the city. But as has often been the case, the tide of prosperity brought its own destruction; business of all kinds became excessively overdone; railroads and other great undertakings were recklessly projected in all parts of the country; the banks in many of the States inflated the currency beyond necessity or prudence, and a great crash followed. It was precipitated in the fall of 1857 by the suspension of specie payments in the city of New York, which was followed by similar action on the part of the local banks. Money had never before been so scarce, and no paper was so good as to secure a discount. It is said that in Utica a business man pinned a five dollar bank bill to his own note for the same amount, and offered it for discount at one of the banks and was refused. The great and immutable laws of finance were not so well understood then as now, particularly by the general public, and ignorance usually leads to suffering. One of the directors of a local bank asked a clerk if the bank did not have a great amount on hand in their own notes. He was answered in the affirmative. He replied that it was just as he thought, and he would see that they had less of them. He accordingly

made his own note for $10,000, and offered it for discount and was refused. He was deeply incensed and could not understand it. In this crisis the Ontario Bank and the Bank of Central New York failed. The hard times following this event continued through 1858–59, when the country began to recover from its effects, only to be plunged into the horrors of a great civil war.

The incorporation of the Oneida National Bank was effected on the 13th of May, 1836, but it did not begin business until late in November in that year. Strenuous efforts had been made for two or three years to secure better banking facilities in Utica which were not successful until the date mentioned. The first board of directors were Charles A. Mann, Horatio Seymour, John H. Ostrom, John D. Leland, Van Vechten Livingston, A. G. Dauby, Ezra S. Barnum, Henry Wager, Jesse W. Doolittle, Israel Stoddard, Charlemagne Tower, Hiram Shays, and Jonathan R. Warner. Augustine G. Dauby was its first president and Kellogg Hurlburt the first cashier. The stock of the new bank was in great demand and its distribution caused much excited feeling and even litigation, so great was the disappointment of those who could not secure shares in its stock. About a million of dollars was subscribed while the capital was but $400,000. A sad mishap befell the bank ere its start. On Sunday night, November 20, 1836, the night just preceding the proposed opening of the bank for business, it was robbed of $108,000 in cash besides $8,500 in drafts. This money had just been paid in for stock. A watchman was provided for the bank and he seems to have performed his duty faithfully until an early hour in the morning, when he supposed there was no further danger and went home. It was subsequently learned that the thieves had been on the watch for a considerable period waiting for the money to be paid in and placed in the vaults, and were in the end enabled to carry out the crime with less trouble and risk than they perhaps anticipated. This robbery created great excitement. Persistent efforts were made to trace the robbers and these were in a measure finally successful. By means of marked bills one of the thieves was at last located in the western part of the State and another near Hamilton, Canada. Both had purchased farms and had apparently settled down to enjoy the proceeds of their crime. They were arrested and property to the value of nearly $50,000 was

recovered. Only one of the robbers was convicted. The loss was a severe one, but the bank began business through a re-distribution of the stock and soon became a strong institution. On the 1st of July, 1865, the bank went into the national system, taking the name of the Oneida National Bank.

Mr. Dauby held the office of president only about three months when he was succeeded in December, 1836, by Alfred Munson, who continued in the office until his death, May 6, 1854. In June of that year Charles A. Mann was elected to the office, which he filled until his death January 20, 1860, and was succeeded by James Sayre, whose election occurred in June, 1860. He died April 24, 1877, and on the 6th of July of that year A. J. Williams was elected president and continued in the office until his death in August, 1886. In November of that year the present incumbent, R. S. Williams, was elected.

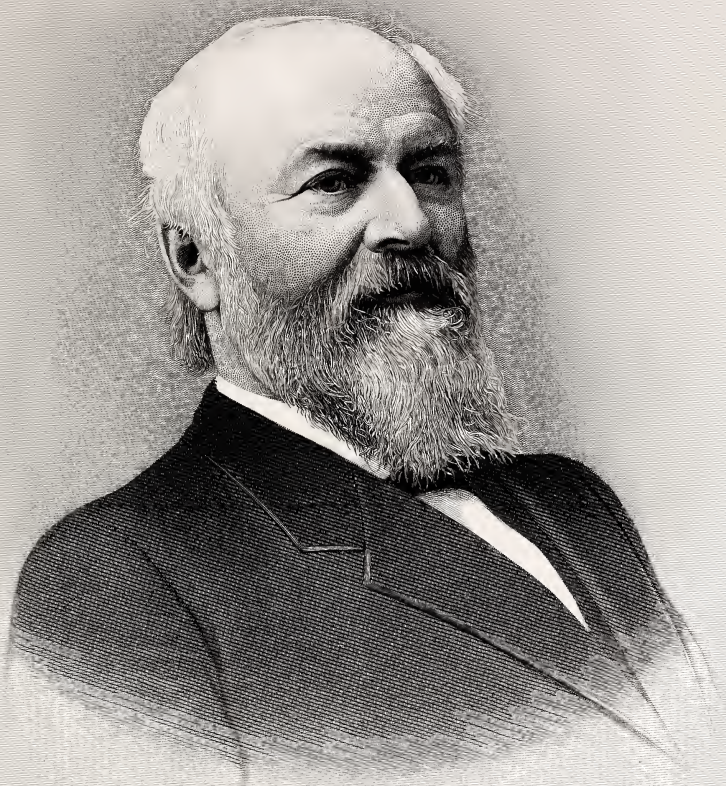
Succeeding Kellogg Hurlburt as cashier, who held that office only a short time, came B. B. Lansing, who continued until 1854, when he was succeeded by James Watson Williams; he resigned in October of the same year and was succeeded by George Langford, who held the office until January 13, 1863. On that date R. S. Williams[1] was placed in the office and administered its duties until his elevation to the presidency. The present officers of the bank are as follows: R. S. Williams, president; E. Chamberlain, vice-president; George L. Bradford, cashier; H. K. Van Size, teller; George D. Dimon, discount clerk; William Wright, book-keeper. The capital of this bank has always remained at the original amount, $400,000. Its present handsome building was erected in 1886–87 on the site always occupied by the bank.

The legislative act under which the Utica City Bank commenced is dated April 8, 1838, but it did not begin business until September 1, 1848, when the organization was effected at a meeting held at Bagg's Hotel and the following directors were elected: Hiram Denio, Charles H. Doolittle, William Bristol, Isaiah Tiffany, Cyrus Clarke, Jared E. Warner, Edward Curran, S. V. Oley, Samuel A. Munson, George S. Dana, Charles S. Wilson, James M. Kimball, and James A. Mott. Hiram Denio was elected the first president and held the office until September 5, 1859, when he was succeeded by Jared E. Warner. On

[1] See sketch of R. S. Williams in the biographical department of this work.

the 10th of January, 1878, Mr. Warner resigned the office and Isaac Maynard succeeded. He died on the 23d of February, 1885, and on April 7, 1885, Charles S. Symonds assumed the office and has held it to the present. The first vice-president was Jared E. Warner, and upon his elevation to the presidency, as noted, he was succeeded by Daniel P. Cadwell. The latter died November 4, 1863, and the office was unfilled until September 6, 1864, when Charles McLean was elected who held the office until the 10th of January, 1878. He was succeeded by R. V. Yates, who died February 8, 1879, and Russell Wheeler was elected and still fills the office. The first cashier of the bank was Charles S. Wilson, who served in that capacity until March 6, 1868, when Charles S. Symonds took the office and continued until April 17, 1885, when he was elected to the presidency. Melville C. Brown succeeded and is the present incumbent. Francis H. Thomas was the first teller and was succeeded by John S. Hunt, and he in February, 1861, by Mr. Symonds. On November 29, 1881, he was succeeded by Mr. Brown. The original capital of this bank was $125,000, but on the 11th of May, 1849, it was increased $75,000. It remained at this amount until January, 1888, when it was raised to $400,000. Business was first opened at No. 37 Genesee street. In 1862 the property on the corner of Genesee and Catherine streets was purchased, and in the next year a substantial building was erected at that point. This was occupied until March 2, 1884, when a destructive fire swept over nearly the whole of that square, and the property and books of the bank were destroyed except the books in current use. The bank continued business in rooms furnished by Roberts, Butler & Co. until the 20th of March, when it removed to the Exchange building, where it remained until May 5, 1885. On that date it occupied its present handsome and convenient banking house situated on the former site. In May, 1865, the bank was re-organized under the national system. The institution has been a prosperous one from the beginning, and its prudent management has carried it through the various periods of stringency and panics without very material suffering. Its capital was impaired in 1868 by about $24,000 through failures of some of its customers. Its present gross resources are $1,169,296.88, and its deposits are about $600,000.

Following are the names of the present Board of Directors: John



Eng by E.G. Williams & Bro. NY.

Thorn, Thomas Foster, Charles S. Symonds, J. Stuart Lowery, William Heath, E. A. Tallman, George Young, Isaac N. Maynard, Thomas F. Baker, Dr. Alonzo Churchill, Samuel R. Campbell, John W. MacLean, Henry W. Miller.

The financial institution known as the Oneida County Bank was organized in the year 1853, with a capital of $125,000, and the following Board of Directors: Chauncey S. Butler, Ira B. Cary, Charles H. Doolittle, Samuel Morgan, J. R. Noyes, Elias Root, David Dows, Benjamin Carver, Owen O'Neil, Samuel Cary, Richard S. Jones, George Thomas, John Carton, Francis Kernan, John F. Seymour, R. V. Yates. Its capital has always remained the same, and it has always occupied its present quarters at No. 73 Genesee street. The first president of the bank was Ira B. Cary, who died in 1855, and was succeeded by Judge Charles H. Doolittle, who was elected in June of that year and served to the time of his death in 1874. In June, 1874, Francis Kernan was made president and continued in the office until August 2, 1887, when the present president, John Milton Butler, was elected. Mr. Butler came to Utica in 1853 to enter this bank, of which he was made cashier in 1855, succeeding J. R. Noyes. He held that office until August, 1887, when he was elevated to the presidency. During his connection with the bank his wise and prudent counsel and his conservative course have given the institution an excellent reputation. The first vice-president of this bank was Judge Charles H. Doolittle, and when he was elevated to the presidency he was succeeded by the present incumbent of that office, Chauncey S. Butler. When John M. Butler was promoted from the cashiership, in 1887,[1] he was succeeded by the present cashier, F. A. Bosworth. The institution has always maintained its credit and has passed through the several panics almost unscathed. At the present time it shows profits amounting to more than $250,000.

The Second National Bank is located at No. 75 Genesee street, where it first began business. It was incorporated December 10, 1863, and was authorized by the Comptroller to do a banking business in January, 1864; its doors were opened in the following month. The first officers were as follows: William J. Bacon, president; Theodore S. Faxton, vice-president; William D. Hamlin, cashier. Mr. Bacon declined the

[1] See biography of J. Milton Butler in the biographical department.

presidency of the bank very soon after its organization, and was succeeded by Theodore S. Faxton. The first Board of Directors were William J. Bacon, William D. Walcott, Robert Middleton, Daniel Crouse, William D. Hamlin, G. Clarence Churchill, Edward S. Brayton, Zenas C. Priest, and John Butterfield. The original capital stock was $300,000, which remains the same, and the institution now has a surplus of about $100 000. The affairs of this bank have always been judiciously and prudently managed, and its deposits now amount to more than $250,000, with over $500,000 of loans and discounts. Mr. Faxton held the office of president of the bank until his death in 1881, when he was succeeded by Edward S. Brayton, who continued in the office until his death in 1887, when he was succeeded by the present president, William M. White.

George R. Thomas filled the office of cashier until 1887, and in the fall of that year was succeeded by the present cashier, D. A. Avery. Mr. Avery is a native of Otsego County, and had an experience of twelve years as cashier of the Second National Bank of Cooperstown before accepting his present position, to which he was called by the Board of Trustees without solicitation on his part. The present officers of the bank are as follows: William M. White, president; Henry Roberts, vice president; D. A. Avery, cashier; Willard Conkey, assistant cashier; Frank R. Winant, book-keeper; Henry Harmon, clerk. The Board of Directors are William M. White, Henry Roberts, G. Clarence Churchill, Robert Middleton, Benjamin Allen, T. R. Proctor, M. H. Thomson, Henry Martin, D. C. Murray, N. E. Devereux, N. E. Kernan, and D. A. Avery.

The charter of the Utica Savings Bank[1] was granted by the legislature in the year 1821, incorporating "A Bank for Savings in the City of Utica." The incorporators and trustees named in the act were John C. Devereux, Ezekiel Bacon, Nathan Williams, Morris S. Miller, Samuel Stocking, Erastus Clark, Moses Bagg, David P. Hoyt, Montgomery Hunt, John H. Lothrop, Apollos Cooper, Thomas Walker, Rudolph Snyder, William H. Maynard, and Ezra Cozier. For some reason now unknown no further action was taken in the matter until 1839, at which time there were eleven savings banks chartered in this State, all of

[1] Condensed from a history of the bank by Addison C. Miller.

which with one exception, are still in operation. On the 26th of July, 1839, a charter was granted to the Savings Bank of Utica, and the institution was at once organized and began business on May 18, of that year, in the office of Nicholas Devereux, on Bleecker street. Great credit must be given to the gentlemen who organized and promoted the establishment of this bank, without the least pecuniary compensation, with no possible benefit to come to them. They were directly prohibited from receiving any compensation for their services, or from borrowing or using a dollar of the funds of the bank, and denied the privilege allowed to all others of being depositors in the bank. They voluntarily assumed the responsibility of receiving, caring for and investing the money of the poorer and laboring classes. The system of savings banks was still in its infancy, its success was by no means assured. If they failed in giving due attention to its business; if they were wanting in proper skill; or if the system itself should prove a failure, they would be held responsible, not only by the depositors, but by the whole community of Central New York.

By the provisions of the original charter the deposits which the bank could receive in the aggregate were limited to $500,000. The investments were required to be made in United States or State stocks, or in the bonds of the city of Utica, or on bond and mortgage on real estate worth double the sum loaned, exclusive of buildings, except that the trustees were authorized to loan $3,000 of the funds of the bank upon approved notes. The directors were prohibited from borrowing or using the funds of the bank. The board was to regulate the rate of interest to depositors, so that they should receive a ratable proportion of all the profits of the bank, after deducting the expenses. The bank was required to report annually to the legislature and to the common council of the city. The trustees were authorized to accumulate gradually a surplus fund, not exceeding ten per cent. of the deposits, for the better security of the depositors. The amount to be deposited by any one person could not exceed $2,000, and the trustees could not become depositors. The charter was the model for many subsequent charters of savings banks in this county. The first meeting of the board was held at the office of Nicholas Devereux, on the second day of May, 1839, when John C. Devereux was elected president, Thomas Walker vice-

president, and Stalham Williams secretary. The second meeting was held at No. 12 Bleecker street, on the eighth day of May, 1839, at which a code of by-laws was adopted, and Stalham Williams was appointed the treasurer of the bank, which office Mr. Williams held for thirty four years, and until his death in 1873, at the age of ninety nine and a half years. The board was at first divided into committees of three, and it was the duty of those committees in turn each month to attend at the bank and direct as to its transactions.

On the 18th day of May, 1839, the first deposit was made in the sum of $100 by John Hurley, of whom nothing is known beyond the fact stated in the signature book, that he was an Irishman, twenty-four years of age, and lived at Boonville, and could not write his name. The growth of the bank was exceedingly slow. The number of accounts opened for the first eight years averaged about 200 each year. The number of open accounts on the first day of January, 1844, when the bank was five years old, was 209, and the amount of deposits was $27,173.72, an average of $130 to each depositor. At the end of twenty years, on the first day of January, 1859, the number of depositors was 2,041, and the amount due depositors was $412,079.98, an average of $201. Ten years later, on January 1, 1869, the number of depositors was 6,037, and the amount due depositors was $1,907,256 65, an average of $310. January 1, 1879, the number of depositors was 11,100, and the amount due depositors was $3,674,724.07, an average of $331. January 1, 1889, the number of depositors was 16,994, and the amount due depositors was $4,418,339.13, an average of $209 for each account.

In 1842 an act was passed authorizing the bank to loan on personal security to the amount of $5,000, instead of $3,000, as provided in the original charter, but providing that no such loans should be made without the consent of a majority of the board of trustees. In 1860 an act was passed limiting the deposits to $1,000,000, instead of $500,000. In 1864 the limit was increased to $2,000,000, and in 1869 to $3,000,000. In 1870 the charter was amended as to the manner of the investments upon bond and mortgage. Prior to that date the loans upon bond and mortgage were limited to one-half of the value of the mortgaged premises, exclusive of the value of the buildings. This provision prevented the bank to a large extent from making loans on property in Utica, as

the value of the buildings in most cases exceeded many times the value of the land on which they were located. Thus if a borrower had a lot of the value of $500, upon which he erected a house costing $1,500, making the total value $2,000, the bank could not loan him to exceed one-half the value of the land, which would be $250, on property worth $2,000. Thus the mortgage loans of the bank were mostly upon farm lands. After considerable discussion in the board, it was finally agreed to apply to the legislature for permission to loan on productive unincumbered real estate situate in Utica, to the extent of one-third the value, including buildings, but providing that no loan should exceed the sum of $10,000, and such permission was granted by the legislature. A further amendment was made limiting the amount of any single depositor to $5,000. In 1871 the charter was again amended limiting the amount of deposits to $5,000,000, instead of $3,000,000.

On the 20th of June, 1851, the legislature passed an act incorporating the Central City Savings Institution of Utica, which continued in existence until 1873, when it failed, and its affairs were wound up by John A. Goodale, who was appointed receiver for that purpose. On the 22d of March, 1865, the legislature passed an act incorporating the National Savings Bank of Utica. On the 14th of May, 1868, the legislature granted a charter incorporating the People's Safe Deposit and Savings Institution of the State of New York. A branch of the same was opened at Utica and also at Syracuse. The affairs of the National Savings Bank soon after became merged in the People's Safe Deposit and Savings Institution. The provisions of the charter of the latter bank have been justly criticised, and the bank was overtaken by bankruptcy early in the year 1872.

The failure of these two institutions caused some distrust among the depositors of the savings bank of Utica, which finally culminated in a run upon the bank in the latter part of December, 1872.

On Saturday, the 21st of December, there were thirty-four accounts closed, which was an unusually large number, but at no time was the bank crowded. A full house was expected Monday morning. Monday forenoon was unusually quiet. On opening the bank after dinner, however, more depositors desiring to draw their money were found than could be promptly attended to. It was determined, if possible, to clear the

bank, which was held open until 7 o'clock in the evening for that purpose, but finally closed without materially lessening the crowd waiting for their money. They were dismissed pleasantly, and invited to come at 9 o'clock the next morning, when their money would be given them as fast as they could get to the counter. The run continued until the following Saturday noon, at which time the officers succeeded in keeping the bank clear of a crowd, but the draft upon the bank caused by fright continued until about the 10th of January, 1873.

Many improvident charters were granted to savings banks by the legislature of this State between 1865 and 1873. Many of these banks were continually in trouble, which brought great discredit upon the whole system. In 1873 a commission was created in this State for the purpose of revising and amending the constitution. A general law had been many times proposed for the government of savings banks, but a general law would not prevent the legislature from granting special charters. Our respected townsman, Hon. Francis Kernan, was a member of the constitutional commission from this county. He had witnessed the trouble following the granting of special charters in the case of the two savings banks which had failed in Utica. He had a strong desire to make the savings banks in the State safe and secure institutions, and it was upon the suggestion of the officers of this bank that Mr. Kernan secured the adoption of an amendment to article VIII. of the constitution, making it the duty of the legislature to conform all charters of savings banks, or institutions for savings, to uniformity of powers, rights and liabilities, and prohibiting the granting of any more special charters. This amendment was subsequently ratified by the people, and in 1875 the legislature passed a general act in conformity to the requirements of the amended constitution, since which no special charters have been granted, and to this general act all former charters were made to conform.

When the run on the bank in December, 1872, and January, 1873, had ceased, the trustees found that the bank had on hand in its vault about $500,000 of currency. They had sold and converted into money a portion of the securities of the bank, in order to be able to meet promptly the demands of the depositors. How and in what way this money was to be disposed of was a question for the board to determine. The run

had demonstrated the fact that the bank possessed deposits belonging to persons possessed of larger means than those for whose benefit the bank was designed. The fact that the People's Bank had been bidding for the business had doubtless stimulated the officers to allow deposits to increase, so as to make as good a showing of business as the active rival, but, fortunately, the bank, in its desire to secure business, had in no way lost sight of the absolute security of its investments.

After much discussion the board concluded that money held for business or commercial use should not be deposited in the Savings bank; that the business of the bank should be confined to persons who could not care for and invest their funds, but would be likely to lose their money if they did not have a safe place to deposit it. In accordance with the policies thus declared, notice was given to depositors (who were supposed to be able to take care of their funds) to the amount of $300,000 that they must withdraw their deposits, and that no more interest or dividends would be allowed on their accounts. In this way the bank had no difficulty in making a safe investment of the currency on hand at the end of the run, by paying it back to the designated depositors. Such has been and is still the policy of the bank. The board has repeatedly given a like notice to depositors who they thought did not come within the class for whom the bank was created, and for whom it should be continued.

In 1851 the store on the east side of Genesee street, near the corner of Bleecker, which is now occupied by John H. Shehan, was put in use by the bank and was thus used for many years. This was sold in 1869, and the lot purchased on the corner of Genesee and Fayette streets, where was soon erected the handsome iron building in which the institution is now tenanted. Following is a complete list of the trustees and officers of the bank from its organization to the present time:

Trustees.—Thomas Walker, 1839–63, died; John C. Devereux, 1839–49, died; Samuel Stocking, 1839–58, died; Joseph Kirkland, 1839–44, died; Silas D. Childs, 1839–66, died; Stalham Williams, 1839–73, died; John Savage, 1839–41, resigned; Thomas H. Hubbard, 1839–57, died; John H. Ostrom, 1839–45, died; Hiram Denio, 1839–71, died; Charles P. Kirkland, 1839–50, resigned; James McGregor, 1839–54, resigned; Joshua M. Church, 1839–61, died; William Francis, 1839–49, died; Nicholas Devereux, 1839–56, died; Owen O'Neil, 1841–75, died; William Walcott, 1844–59, died; Francis Kernan, 1845–64, resigned; E. A. Wetmore, 1849–73, died; Thomas R. Walker, 1849–75, resigned; James Sayre, 1854–77, died; John C. Devereux, 2d, 1856–84, died;

Samuel G. Wolcott, 1857–83, died; Charles A. Mann, 1858–60, died; Thomas H. Wood, 1860–74, resigned; Truman K. Butler, 1860–88, died; Thomas Buchanan, 1861–66, resigned; Ward Hunt, 1863–73, resigned; Alexander S. Johnson, 1872–76, resigned; Francis G. Wood, 1874–88, resigned; John Carton, 1874–88, died; S. S. Lowery, 1877–78, resigned. The present trustees with the dates of their election are: Willliam J. Bacon, 1850; William D. Walcott, 1864; Ephraim Chamberlain, 1866; Addison C. Miller, 1867; William Kernan, 1873; G. Clarence Churchill, 1875; Alexander T. Goodwin, 1876; William Blaikie, 1878; Robert Middleton, 1881; Edward Curran, 1883; Philo S. Curtis, 1885; Rufus P. Birdseye, 1888; James H. Williams, 1888.

Presidents.—John C Devereux, Thomas Walker, Hiram Denio, Edmund A. Wetmore, William J. Bacon.

Vice-presidents.—Thomas Walker, Hiram Denio, Silas D. Childs, Thomas R. Walker, Truman K. Butler, Ephraim Chamberlain, William D. Walcott.

Treasurers.—1839, Stalham Williams, died 1873; 1878, Addison C. Miller, in service.

The present officers of this bank are as follows: Ephraim Chamberlain, president; Addison C. Miller, first vice-president; Edward Curran, second vice-president; A. C. Miller, treasurer; Rufus P. Birdseye, secretary; R. H. Thompson, teller; John Welbon and M. J. Kernan, book-keepers. The report of January 1, 1891, gives the assets of the bank as $5,484,799.29; liabilities, $5,000,091.76; surplus on par values, $484,707.53.

A. D. Mather & Co. (Asaph D. Mather and Joshua Mather) established a private banking house in Utica in March, 1866. The business was thus continued until the death of A. D. Mather on the 8th of April, 1880, when the firm of Joshua and Charles W. Mather was constituted. The business continued as a private bank until November, 1890, when the institution was organized as a State bank, with a capital of $200,000. Joshua Mather was made president; Charles W. Mather, vice-president; Edward Bushinger, cashier. These men still hold their respective offices. For two years a building which stood on the site of the present bank, corner of Genesee and Bleecker streets, was occupied. In 1868 the present structure was erected.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MANUFACTURES.

UTICA during much of its history has not been noted for its manufactures. Its situation near the head of Mohawk navigation and its consequent convenience as a place for the receipt and distribution of goods from the east, and the return of the products of agriculture from a rich and wide reach of country gave it a start as a fit place for commerce. And in commerce its people were largely employed. But the lack of water power suitable for the driving of factories and mills, at a period when such power was wholly relied on, forbade that its industry and its capital should be directed to manufacturing. There were of course the usual complement of shoe shops, tin shops, chair, cabinet and wagon makers. There were tanners, iron founders, and nail makers. To wider and more aspiring methods of gain, and pending the period of the more developed uses of steam, Utica was by its site wholly denied. Among its business men there has never been a lack of enterprise, but its manifestations were seen in the conduct of each one's private affairs. As wealth increased other fields were sought wherein to invest the surplus products of industry; and with thought and hands busy at home, capitalists have added to their store while helping to build up towns at a distance in which they had small cause for personal concern. Nearer home they shared in the stock of some of the mills of the Sauquoit, and when in 1810 a factory was projected at Oriskany, over one-third of its subscribers, representing one fifth of the capital, were dwellers in Utica, the bulk of the capital having been obtained at the east.

The earliest instance known of a union of capital to further a manufacturing enterprise of their own, was one formed for the making of glass, which was incorporated in February, 1809. It was known as the Oneida Glass Company, and had a capital of $100,000. Its establishment was brought about through the stimulus of an offer of co-operation and assistance from Lawrence Schoolcraft, then superintendent of a company near Albany. The prominent men of this county sub-

scribed liberally to the stock, and the factory was soon in operation in Vernon. The first directors were: Watts Sherman, Abraham Varick, John Steward, jr., Alex. B. Johnson, and Richard Sanger. The works were carried on with moderate success until August, 1836, when the company closed up its affairs.

Encouraged by the temporary success of the Oneida Glass Factory, Peter Bours now took the lead in getting up, in 1810, a company to manufacture crown glass, which it was proposed should be superior to any made in the country. With him were associated Benjamin Walker, John Steward, jr., Hugh Cunningham, John Hooker, Seth Dwight, and others. A special charter was obtained from the legislature of 1809–10, and a capital stock was raised of $250,000. A tract of land was bought some three miles north of Utica, in the part of Deerfield now known as Marcy. In the course of the ensuing season suitable buildings were put up, workmen were obtained from Boston (the only place where crown glass was then made), and the manufacture was begun. Within a year the stock had been called in. Bours seemed to carry all he undertook. By continuous boasting the new stock became a kind of South Sea bubble and sales were reported at a hundred per cent., though such sales were probably fictitious. A gentleman who visited the works in 1813 was informed that the expenses were $30,000 annually, the value of glass made $50,000; amount of stock $100,000. That the works of the company were not in reality very productive, and were, in fact, for a time suspended, we infer from the announcement of Mr. Bours, the superintendent, made in February, 1814, a few months after the purchase of 790 additional acres of land, to the effect that the factory was again in operation and that orders are received on the premises, or at the store of Luke Devereux. The company struggled on a few years longer, but the renewed efforts proved futile; it was found impossible to manufacture crown glass which would compete with that of English workmanship. Finally, on the 22d of March, 1822, the company leased their factory for four years to their predecessors, the Oneida Glass Company. A good deal of money was sunk in the enterprise and the losers were numerous.

The few early manufactures managed by individual skill I proceed to notice somewhat in the order of their establishment. In 1820 Seth

Peckham, from Troy, started the making of plows and other implements. He was located on Catherine street, where, soon after, Amos Peckham was his partner. Seven years later he sold his factory to his enterprising nephew, John S. Peckham, who continued it until 1835. Up to this date the business had been confined to the manufacture of plows. In that year J. S. and Merritt began the casting of stoves. The establishment which is a large and important one is now in the hands of Merritt and S. Townshend Peckham, son of John. The casting is done on the block bounded by Broad, Catherine and Third streets, and the canal basin, covering an area of 2,400 square feet. The products are stoves, ranges, and agricultural implements.

Another foundry was started in 1822 by Ephraim Hart, who soon had as a partner Andrew S. Pond, and next his son Henry R. Hart. With the latter was John Dagwell. It is still perpetuated, being now managed by H. Gilbert Hart, grandson of Ephraim. Beside other castings, he now makes hot air furnaces, and has an output of about $120,000.

Mention has heretofore been made of the attempted use of the Mohawk River as a source of power, and the construction of a mill thereon in 1823. The second grist-mill, known as the city mill, which was to be supplied with force from the waste water of the canal, was built not long afterward by Rutger B. Miller, and was run by William Cattell, and later by Ira D. Hopkins and his son Charles H. A stone mill for grinding wheat was erected in 1833.

The premises where the pottery stands were originally occupied by two firms, both engaged in the manufacture of pottery, Justin Campbell beginning in 1826, and Messrs. Brayton, Kellogg & Doolittle who began the following year, but were soon succeeded by Samuel H. Addington. Noah White, at first employed by the latter, soon leased it, and ere long got possession of the plant. By him, his son Nicholas A., and the son of the latter, it has been continued to the present time. It is now known as the Central New York Pottery, Charles N. White being the general manager. The building was quite small at first, but building after building has been added, until now there are several, occupying an area of 400 feet front on Whitesboro street, and extending back to the Erie Canal. The goods manufactured up to 1840 were common

stoneware; then fire brick were added, and later sewer pipe. At present there are also made the Flemish goods in stoneware. There are sixty employees.

The manufacture of buhr-millstones was commenced by Alfred Munson in 1823, on the corner of Hotel and Liberty streets, in the basement of the Kirkland block. He soon removed to the east side of Washington street, where it is crossed by the canal. Martin Hart became associated with Mr. Munson in 1830, under the firm name of Munson & Hart. This continued for a number of years, when the firm dissolved, and Alexander B. Hart (a son of Martin) and Edmund Munson (a nephew of Alfred) became associated under the name of Hart & Munson. Edmund Munson has already been noticed as an excellent mechanic and inventor, and under his direction the business rapidly increased. The firm of Hart & Munson did an extensive business, employing at times as many as 100 hands. In 1868 this firm dissolved and a new one was formed, under the title of Munson Brothers. Similar manufactures have since been established in Buffalo, Indianapolis, Richmond, and other localities, creating competition. The raw material (French buhr-stone) comes from a locality near Paris, France, and is imported through New York houses. The trade covers all parts of the United States and Canada. In 1888 a foundry was added to the plant, an unused portion of the west building being utilized for this purpose. The firm employ at present fifty hands, and manufacture portable grain mills, roller mills, water wheels, and all kind of corn and flour mill machinery. Also dealers in German, English, and domestic cements, plaster, etc.

Another long continued foundry and machine shop known for many years as the Vulcan Works, and now as the Utica Steam Engine and Boiler Works, was erected in 1832 by Philo C. Curtiss, father of the present proprietor. As a machine shop it was run for about three years by Mr. Curtiss when he failed and the property passed out of his hands. Its successive occupants since that time have been numerous; those of longest duration having been Pond, Higham & Co. Here were cast the wheels for the first passenger-car placed on the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, D. A. Lyons, a Utica carriage maker, having the contract for its woodwork. The establishment came again into the hands of Mr.

Curtiss in 1861. A year later Philo S. Curtiss bought out his father and has since conducted the works. The plant covers an area of 350 x 260 feet between Whitesboro street and the Erie Canal. From its outset it has been devoted to the making of machinery in general, to the furnishing of boilers and other wrought iron work, and to the casting of a wide range of foundry work. It has always been operated on these lines, and today with largely increased facilities.

Not far from the Vulcan works there was running in 1828 what was known as the "dog nail" factory. The bellows were operated by a dog moving on a wheel, and by this aid Mr. Masseth, the German proprietor, turned out a good article of wrought nails. Though it was but a small affair, it excited curiosity at a time when the service of dogs in mechanical purposes was by no means so common as among the farmers of the present day, especially in dairy districts.

It is natural to presume that in a new and growing community the need of lumber for the construction of houses, furniture, etc, should call for persons prepared to minister to this necessity, yet it is not before about 1830 that we know assuredly of any one who made a distinct business of dealing in lumber. It was begun about this time by Dr. Jonas Fay, who had previously been a practicing physician, on ground adjoining the Erie Canal near the place of its subsequent intersection with the Chenango. A rival dealer soon appeared in the person of Joshua M. Church, who had small yards on Pine street. Charles Downer was also among the early dealers in lumber. Beginning at the corner of the Chenango Canal and Cooper street his yard was next on Fayette street, and later on the corner of Court and the Chenango. At one time or other Mr. Downer is said to have owned and operated every lumber establishment in Utica. In 1844, while he was located on Fayette street, he took into partnership Charles C. Kellogg. At a subsequent date his partner was his son, Edward F. Downer, to whom he gave up the business in 1877.

But it is not solely in the selling of lumber in its raw state that these and other dealers have been engaged; they planed it and likewise converted it into various objects of utility. It has been already mentioned in our notice of Chauncey Palmer that he shared with Lewis Lawrence in the running of the planing-mill that had been put in operation by

Philo C. Curtiss. In 1834 they began the making of window sash, doors, blinds, etc., by the aid of steam. These articles had already been produced, by the assistance of a horse to drive his machinery, by Truman B. Dixon, son-in-law of J. M. Church. About 1849 Mr. Lawrence bought out his partner, and in 1857 sold the business to Downer & Kellogg. They remained together until 1877 when Mr. Downer withdrew. It has been continued by Mr. Kellogg, who has had in turn two different partners. The plant, which was smaller at first, now consists of a large manufactory with work shop, engine-house, and sheds, 133 feet on Seneca street, and extending through to Washington street, where there is a frontage of 206 feet and adjacent to the Erie Canal. They have also piling ground near the gas works and four acres for the same purpose in West Utica. They employ 140 hands, sell 1,000,000 feet per month, besides what is used in the mill, and their products go to all parts of the country.

Edward F. Downer, in partnership with his son, has a plant at 32–34 Canal street, occupying five acres of land, and they make the same articles as the above.

A planing-mill started in 1861 by Metcalf & Dering is now in the hands of a company with a capital of $40,000. The premises cover the block bounded by Culver, Franklin, Fulton streets and the Erie Canal. The articles they manufacture are like those of the preceding, and their annual sales amount to 5,000,000 feet of lumber. They are known as the Utica Planing Mills Company.

Besides the above there are at present the lumber yards of R. J. Knox, Jonathan Goodier and Joseph Hollingworth.

While sketching the career of Dr. Theodore Pomeroy I made mention of the manufacture of oil cloth begun by J. D. Edwards, but soon falling into the hands of Dr. Pomeroy and Thomas R. Walker. This manufacture started in 1832, has for sixty years been steadily continued almost on its original site, and it still remains the only factory of its kind west of Lansingburgh. Its management has to some extent been changed, and the machinery in use greatly improved, much of what was once done by hand being now effected by power; but the factory is still in motion under the direction of Theodore and George D. Pomeroy, son and grandson of the original proprietors. They occupy

extensive buildings and grounds on the west side of Cornelia street and reaching through from Columbia to Cooper.

The manufacture of tobacco and cigars in Utica began about the year 1835, first in Pine street and next at 35 Liberty street, and was started by a man named Tomlinson. He continued in the business only a short time, selling out to Messrs. Leslie A. Warnick and John Bryan. This was in 1839. Several men started small concerns soon after this, but none of them had permanency, so that Warnick & Bryan may be said to have been the pioneers in cutting tobacco. Messrs. Warnick & Bryan removed to 112 Genesee street from Liberty street about 1845, and occupied that location for several years, when the firm came to 86 Genesee street. In 1852 Mr. Bryan was succeeded by John G. Brown, who has been in partnership with Mr. Warnick since that time. During its early years the firm employed few hands, but recently about fifty hands are employed. They manufacture all grades and styles of tobacco and cigars, their trade extending beyond the limits of the State.

Over thirty other establishments within the bounds of the city are now engaged in this line of business. To notice a few only might be deemed invidious, to enumerate all would be impossible.

It is an interesting fact that the making of soap and candles as a separate industry of Utica had its origin in the old market house which had been the cause of much serious disagreement between the near and remoter dwellers about Bagg's Square in 1812 and 1814. In compliance with a resolution passed by the trustees of 1814 declaring in its preamble that this market was "situate in a very improper place," and determining that the "removal of the same would be of public utility," it was removed to the north side of Water street near Division. In this market house the manufacture was begun about 1830 by two men named Boyd and Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain having died in the fall of 1832, the fixtures and rights of the surviving partner were bought by John and Stephen Thorn who resumed and continued the business. Together they remained until July, 1835, and Mr. John Thorn two years longer. Taking Isaac Maynard into partnership Mr. Thorn removed in September, 1837, to a new building across on the south side of Water street, and here they carried on the business until about 1875, when they gave it up to William Heath and Joshua Tavender. Mean-

time Benjamin Cahoon had in 1839 set up a similar factory in West Utica, and was succeeded in 1845 by a firm of which John S. Kirk, late of Chicago, was the leading party. Both Thorn and Maynard were with him in the partnership until 1860, while Mr. Kirk remained here, and twenty years after he went to Chicago. The factory on Division street has of late been conducted by J. Tavender & Son, who have a melting house on Riel's Creek in Deerfield. As the lessened use of candles has narrowed their business their attention has been principally given to the making of soap.

In the former part of this book it has been stated that the manufacture and sale of ready-made clothing was the business of a few of our early merchants, a business which was then and has for the most part since been highly profitable. It was begun by James B. Martin about 1836, and continued by the brothers Yates, whose sister Martin married. The establishment of R. V. Yates, Nos. 100 and 102 Genesee street, was sold in 1855 to Henry J. Wood. The latter after continuing it about two years sold it back to Mr. Yates. From him it descended to his sons, and thence, after various changes of proprietorship, it passed to the present firm of William Taylor & Co. They employ 300 hands besides cutters and spongers.

Henry J. Wood, after the purchase of the stock of his employers, conducted manufacture alone for twenty years. In 1875 he sold to James Rockwell and H. L. White. The latter having withdrawn, it has since been carried on by Rockwell and his later partners Rhodes & Miller, and has been removed from its former place on Catherine street to 25 and 27 John street. The firm employs 450 hands, has a capital of $100,000, and sells annually $300,000 worth of goods.

A house which has succeeded to that of Charles A. Yates is that of Roberts, Butler & Co. Mr. Yates's first partner was Matthew Griffith, who after the death of Mr. Yates united with himself James Roberts and J. Milton Butler. Both Mr. Griffith and Mr. Roberts are now deceased. Of the latter a notice will be found in the biographical department. The personnel of the firm has changed from time to time, though the house continues to exist as a large and prosperous one, employing 800 makers of men's and children's clothing, besides cutters and trimmers.

James Roberts

The founder of another house in this line was Matthew Griffith, who withdrew from that of Roberts & Butler in 1881, erected a large four story brick building on Main street and soon took in a partner. He died April 16, 1883, when a new firm was created which continued manufacturing clothing until 1888. After it closed the fixtures were bought by H. P. Crouse and Edward Brandegee. These have entered upon an extensive and rapidly growing business, employing 220 hands within the building and very many outside.

A clothing manufacture was begun in 1844 by Thomas L. Kingsley, which is still continued by his son, Charles C. Kingsley.

The beginning of another clothing house dates from the departure from the city of P. V. Kellogg & Co., already noted as manufacturers here, and afterwards in Chicago. Owen, Pixley & Co., then just organized, purchased the fixtures of the retiring firm, engaged their workmen and began in Franklin Square where Kellogg & Co. had been established. In 1885 the firm dissolved, and Mr. Pixley started a business of his own. They were then located in the Ballou Block at the lower end of John street. Here the Messrs. Owen employ nearly 900 hands, have a capital of $800,000, and an annual output which approximates $900,000.

Two years after Pixley began independently, his son was admitted to partnership, and the firm became H. D. Pixley & Son. They occupy a five story building in the Ballou Block, and as annex a portion of the old Washington Hall, the power being supplied by cable from the main building. They employ 600 hands.

The next year after the starting of Owen & Pixley, was begun another large clothing house that is now known as H. H. Cooper & Co. At first on the corner of Broad and Genesee, it was three years later removed to John street, corner of Catherine. Mr. Cooper has had various associates, Henry R. Judson and John Cummings, Jr., being still of the firm. It calls into requisition the labor of 700 to 800 men and women, and makes sales amounting to upwards of $300,000, its market being in the northern and western States.

Other firms making like the preceding men's, boys' and children's clothing are those of McCall & Co., Calder & Co., and I. H. Howe & Co., established successively in 1881, 1888 and 1889. The num-

ber of hands they employ ranges from 150 to 350. Nearly all of the above are prosperous houses. They are furnished with engines driven by steam, have in use the most improved machines, and disperse their goods all over the United States.

Before proceeding to consider the results of the awakened zeal for manufactures which began to show itself about the year 1845, and induced the people of Utica to unite in large undertakings to further them, it remains to note a few more private establishments which were doubtless wholly independent of such extraneous influence. One of these was the stove and machine foundry of Joel C. Bailey who bought out Chester Dexter and began in 1842. Another was the foundry for the casting of hot air furnaces by John Carton. These have been alluded to in the notices of Mr. Bailey and of Mr. Carton. Of the former a further account will be given in the biography of Russell Wheeler, partner and successor of Mr. Bailey. The invention and making of furnaces was established by John Carton in 1847, and continued until his death in 1881. It has since been conducted by a stock company, incorporated in 1883, with working capital estimated at $125,000, whose works are on Rome street, extending through to the canal. They busy 125 hands in making the Carton furnace, of which there are several varieties. The company consists of V. B. Stewart and two sons of Mr. Carton. Yet another concern was that of A. J. Williams for making shuttles, heddles and other manufacturers' necessities, which was removed here from Oriskany in 1841, and carried on by Mr. Williams until near the close of his life. Now much increased in the superiority as well as number of articles made, as well as in those produced elsewhere but kept for supply, it is carried on by James H. Williams, his son.

Abutting on the rear of the foregoing is the house of I. A. Williams & Co., 1 Blandina street. This house was founded in 1851, by Irvin A. Williams, who invented the locomotive headlight which has come into general use, his first patent being granted him in 1854. The present firm name was taken in 1881, when Charles I. Williams, son of I. A, became a partner. The plant of the firm comprises a five story brick building at the above location. The firm has a branch house, Phœnix building, Chicago. It employs twenty-five men, and manufactures exclusively locomotive head-lights, 1,600 being turned

out annually. The sales extend throughout the world wherever the American type of locomotives is used.

Organ making was begun in 1852 by A. Andrews in the rear of the Exchange building, the entrance being on Charlotte street. Continued by him and his son George, it was subsequently carried on in a factory erected for the purpose on Seymour avenue. In 1854 J. G. Marklove, who had served an apprenticeship to organ building in London, was employed by Mr. Andrews to voice his instruments, and he soon became one of the firm. On the retirement of Mr. Andrews he engaged in the business for himself, which he continued, at first on the corner of Bleecker and Academy streets, and afterward at 60 John street, until his death. There it is still continued by his son, C. F. Marklove.

The effect of the canal on the growth and business of Utica was marked. It quickened the impulse and doubled the population in ten years from its completion. Something later the popular spirit of enterprise again broke forth in the prospect of a railroad to Albany. This would connect them more closely with the seaboard and metropolis and vastly increase their commercial facilities; would make their city the last reach of easy transit westward and an emporium for the whole outlying trade. It was a prospect which might well awaken to exertion. Subscriptions to the stock of the company flowed in so freely that only a part of them could be taken, and the road was completed in 1836. For a time the people of Utica realized all they had hoped for; reaching down to the great mart of commerce, they grasped with one hand its riches, and with the other exacted a toll from seekers less favored who were living beyond them. But such exclusive gains were of short duration; the gates were opened anew, and barely three years elapsed when the railroad was finished to Syracuse. Thence it went on extending and three years later was opened to Buffalo. Utica was now a mere point on the line. Though its westward connections were greatly increased, its hold on their custom was lost and its trade restricted to a narrow circle about it, or at most extended northward and southward. Still, with the rich farming lands of Oneida and contiguous counties and the multiplied industry upon them; with the busy mill wheels on the streams of the neighborhood, and the diligent, economical habits of its home population, the city was steadily growing.

Between 1842 and 1845 five hundred houses were built; rents were reduced, and provisions were cheap and abundant. But against this was the fact that the trades and professions were all full, the profits of the merchants were not what they had been, and occasional forced sales of bankrupts among them made those of their rivals still less. To men of sagacity it soon became apparent that this town, without seaport and shipping, without mines or minerals, and which relied on its internal trade with that which was drawn from a fertile but limited district, could never attain a high degree of importance. This consideration impelled the leading minds of the town toward movements which, concurring with incidents that happened near the time of which we are speaking, drew attention to the needs of the place and to efforts to promote its advancement. These movements had in view the organization of companies for establishing factories. From such signs as appear on the surface, the first who essayed to awaken the town to the need of a change in the current of business, and to plead for home manufactures as a field in which all should take a part, was the the late B. F. Cooper. But though his pen gave early impulse to the work, he was not alone in conceiving it, nor acted without counsel with those who concurred in promoting its further advance. As mouth-piece of other prominent men he wrote in 1845 a series of papers for the *Daily Gazette*, which appeared every week in July and continued at intervals afterward. In these he set forth the present condition of Utica and its probable fate if left to go on without an effort to revive it; discussed the fitness of the place as a site for manufactures, the kinds of manufactures which would probably succeed; the power that would be the most available, comparing water with the then little used steam, and all the other features of the subject. The last of his articles appeared in October. In this he urged his townsmen to subscribe to a paper which it seems was already in progress, seeking the means wherewith to build and conduct a large cotton mill. For this object enough had been subscribed before the winter closed in to render the project a probable success.

In this connection we must refer to a circumstance which doubtless had an influence in giving force to the arguments used. By the returns of the census of 1845, the people of Utica were startled to find that they had already gone backward in numbers, that the population was

nearly six hundred short of what it had been five years earlier; and although it was shortly discovered that there had been an error in the census report which indicated this unwelcome condition, and that there had in reality been no actual decline, yet the importance attached to the published returns, the fear of some possible truth in their evidence, and the mortification of having the decline of Utica published abroad, awoke a home spirit and assisted to further the projects for factories, both woolen and cotton, which now busied the town. This led to a willingness on the part of those who had money to spare, to invest it in manufactures. Meetings were held and their practicability freely discussed. To be assured of their benefit, and above all, to learn whether water or steam was the most advisable agent to use, a committee of three prominent men was selected to visit mills in the east and obtain the information desired. The committee comprised Spencer Kellogg, A. S. Pond and E. A. Graham. Their report was briefly to the effect that such mills were largely profitable and that steam was the most desirable source of power. This report settled all doubts and increased the desire to invest. Within a few months, beside the company first in the field, two others were formed and the capital raised to enter on the manufacture of woolens, while at the same time the preparatory steps were taken which led to the extensive manufacture of cotton goods, as hereafter described.

There was organized at this time a company with a nominal capital of $100,000, for the manufacture of woolen goods; its title was the Utica Steam Woolen-Mills. Sufficient of the amount was subscribed to enable the company to be incorporated February 27, 1846. The first directors were: Andrew S. Pond, president; Samuel Churchill, secretary; Thomas Colling, treasurer; Dolphas Skinner, Nicholas Devereux, George F. Taylor, Benjamin Cahoon, Hamilton Spencer, and C. Goodrich. William C. Churchill, was the agent. The buildings were erected in 1847, on Columbia street and Nail Creek, where they are still standing. The machinery consisted of twenty-seven carding machines, forty-four looms, 264 spindles, and an engine of fifty horse-power. About 100 hands were employed, and 300,000 pounds of wool were consumed annually, making 150,000 yards of broadcloths. During a long course of years the company reaped a full share of success.

The mill became the property of A. T. Stewart, of New York city, in 1869, under a judgment sale. Mr. Stewart made improvements and additions and operated the mill until his death. His partners continued the business until December, 1877, since which date the mill has been closed.

The company known as the Utica Globe Mill, with like ample equipments, followed a year after the former, its buildings being up and its machinery in motion near the close of 1847. Pond, Higham & Co. constructed the engine, Puffer & Co. the looms and three sets of cards, Bagg & Roberts completing the rest of them. Messrs. Munson, Faxton, William J. Bacon, Martin Hart, Horatio Seymour, Hamilton and Julius A. Spencer, Andrew S. Pond, and Palmer V. Kellogg were its first board of directors, and Samuel Churchill, its agent. Its first eight years of experiment were not years of success. The company failed, lost the whole of its capital, and was compelled to assess dollar on dollar upon each holder's stock. A new one was formed which bought up the assets for the sum of $40,000, and as the Utica Woolen Mills started afresh on the first day of August, 1855. T. S. Faxton, the former vice-president and a large owner of stock, was prominent in organizing the new company. He was elected its president and had as associates Joel C. Bailey, William D. Hamlin, Alrick Hubbell, Palmer V. Kellogg, Benjamin F. Ray, John Thorn, and John M. Rice. The panic of 1857 having been safely passed through a prosperous season began, and under the able management of its president and Robert Middleton as agent, aided by the advice of its trustees, the mill gained large profits for its shareholders, and a repute for its fabrics that is second to none in the country. The capital which had been $70,000 in the beginning, was in 1868 increased from its earnings to $300,000. New buildings were erected and the old machinery wholly replaced. The name was changed to The Globe Woolen Mills—a title borrowed from each of the former—was the one now assumed by the company. While at the height of success a disastrous fire which occurred in September, 1871, laid in ashes the mill and its contents. But it did not dishearten the owners. Their own interests, those of the city, and of the numerous workmen thrown out of employment, required its rebuilding; and before the debris had cooled, gangs of men were at work and plans in preparation to put up two new ones. Early in 1873

these mills were completed, 234 and 150 x 50 feet. In 1886 a worsted mill 50 x 210 feet in size and four stories high was added to the plant. The motive power is furnished by two engines of 300 horse-power each. The mills contain twenty-one sets of Platt's English cards, thirty self-acting mules, 166 broad 6 x 4 Crompton looms, and the most approved finishing machinery of French, German and English manufacture. The mills and other buildings practically cover nine acres on the corner of Stark and Court streets, and furnish employment to nearly 1,000 operatives. The company manufactures the finest fancy woolen and worsted goods, their sales extending throughout the United States. The present directors are, Robert Middleton, president; A. C. Miller, vice-president; John Thorn, Russell Wheeler, John W. McLean, James G. Hunt, and Walter D. Middleton. The company has an office in New York where they sell their own goods. W. W. Coffin, treasurer, has charge of the office.

Returning to the year 1847 we find that the influence caused by these undertakings was soon palpably felt in the quickening of business and awakened spirit of enterprise. New streets were opened, old ones re-graded; old tenements were undergoing renovation and change, while neat dwellings in numbers were taking the place of what had before been but commons. The spirit aroused gave birth to new projects and strengthened the force of some already in being. A screw factory, east of the market and between Bleecker and Jay streets, erected by Messrs. Barnard, Francis and Lawrence, and at work since the winter before, was increased in its stock and its company, and was making 1,000 gross of wood screws per day. The old City Mill was possessed of every convenience for flouring, but depended for water on the waste from the weigh lock. It received at this time an engine of eighty horse-power, which insured its ability to turn out a grist of 300 barrels each working day. By machinists and the makers of manufacturers' findings, in the preparations of snuff and tobacco—a business now fast gaining a foothold—in the sawing and polishing of marble for monuments, and in other employments where steam was of aid, this agent was coming more and more into use; and at least twenty engines, large and small, were then doing work in the place.

The manufacture of cotton in Utica seemed from the start to hold

out special hopes of success; and by the winter of 1845–46 funds enough had been promised to engage in the work; but the wish to augment the investment occasioned delay. Those interested were waiting till a general law should be passed to incorporate companies with a capital of $200,000 or more, and freed from the clause which made the owners of the stock liable, in case of loss, to even twice the amount of their holding. To secure the enactment of this law some of the number went to Albany and urged forward the bill at each session; and pending its passage they drew up a paper which was to be in force when it passed, and to hold its subscribers when $120,000 were pledged. It bore the date of January 11, 1847, and by its terms of agreement named as trustees, Theodore S. Faxton, Silas D. Childs, Alfred Munson, Charles A. Mann, Edmund A. Graham, Andrew S. Pond, and Horatio Seymour. In the meantime the land was secured and the foundations begun. On the 17th of February, 1848, the act took effect, and the next season there was started the first of the large structures now in use by the company. It was 300 x 65 feet in size, with wings, and an engine-house attached. A Corliss engine was purchased, while the shafting was made by Puffer & Co., the looms by A. J. Williams, and the frames and some of the cards by Rogers & Spencer. William Walcott became the next year the general agent and treasurer, and when, in the fall, these duties were severed, Mr. Childs took charge of the finances and Rufus Stafford was made superintendent. In 1850 the mill with its 8,000 spindles, 180 looms and 165 hands, began the manufacture of wide cotton goods. The production of this mill was 1,200,000 square yards of cloth annually, and double that number when the whole mill was put in operation about five years later. The lower mill was erected and put in operation in 1870. Its dimensions are similar to those of the No. 1 mill, except that it is four stories high. No. 3 mill is an addition to, and connected with, No. 1 mill; it was erected in 1880–81 and immediately began operations. It is also four stories high. During the present year (1891) extensive improvements are in progress, mainly for the purpose of consolidating the steam and motive power, with additional buildings for a prospective increase of productive capacity of about 15,000 spindles. The entire establishment occupies the oblong block bounded by State, Columbia and Court streets, and the

Engd by F.G. Kernan, N.Y.

Geo. H. Wiley

Chenango Canal, covering about four acres. The chartered capital is at the present time $690,000, but the actual amount invested exceeds $1,000,000. The number of operatives employed is about 800, and the number of spindles is over 40,000. The annual output of the mills is about 9,000,000 square yards of sheetings and shirtings, of various widths. The following are the present officers of the corporation: Ephraim Chamberlain, president and treasurer; George H. Wiley, vice-president and superintendent; F. G. Chamberlain, secretary and assistant treasurer. Mr. Chamberlain, the president, has been connected with the corporation since 1849, and Mr. Wiley since 1852. (See biography of these men in later pages.)

The success which attended the working of these factories just described, the proof they gave of the capabilities of steam in lieu of falling water for the propulsion of machines, stimulated other undertakings both individual and associate for the making of wares in iron, wood, cloth, leather, etc. How far this influence was felt in each individual case it is impossible to say. Some may have arisen from the growth of the town and the increased needs of its people,—needs brought about, it may be, or enhanced by the very existence of the machines and constructions which had already preceded them; some from an inventive search for employment and the investment of money in unoccupied fields; some from the improved ease in dispersing abroad the fruits of home labor through the multiplied railways that were now centered in Utica. No other course, therefore, is left in our notice of such as are to follow than to keep on in the arrangement somewhat chronological thus far attempted.

Other workers in iron, beginning between 1850 and 1860, were the following: The Phœnix Iron Works of Chauncey Palmer, started in 1852, destroyed by fire in 1857 but rebuilt the year after, have been since in the hands of his son Cyrus F. Palmer. Additions have been made until now the plant covers 200 x 140 feet and consists of several buildings. The products are hot-air and hot-water heaters, architectural and ornamental work, settees and lawn adornments and all kinds of iron work.

Another maker of ornamental work is Linus Dean, who began in 1858, and from a small business has made additions as occasion de-

manded. His lot and buildings, with a front of 125 feet on Whitesboro street, extend back to the canal. Iron fence in every style, urns, fire escapes, and lawn furniture are made.

In a small way and alone, E. A. Wood undertook in 1861 the fabrication of steam guages. Six years later Francis G. Wood became a partner and the firm name of Utica Steam Gauge Company was adopted. In 1882 Francis G. having withdrawn, his place was supplied by William E. Wood, son of the founder. Their premises, fronting on Fayette street, consist, besides their office and foundry, of some smaller building and yard. They manufacture gauges for steam engines and other engine-room fixtures. To this they have added the branch industry of steam heating. Wood's patent pedal valve for radiators is one of the articles made.

In a building on Broad and Mohawk streets, built for Dana's lock factory, Chapman & Co. started a foundry which ere long became that of Le Roy, Shattuck & Head. In consequence of deaths and other changes it is now known as Heads', George W. Head being president and Francis T. Giblin secretary of an incorporated company. Fifty men are employed in the making of hot-air furnaces and hot water boilers, wagon hardware and plumbers' materials.

Justus Child started at Willow Vale, in 1860, the manufacture of mowing machines, his office and headquarters being in Utica. The proprietors have since been in turn, J. M., Wallace B., Orlando J., and Charles H. Childs, and Everett B. Crumb. Their storehouse and salesroom is located at the corner of Fayette and Seneca streets. They manufacture and sell a large assortment of agricultural implements, wagons, etc. Since 1879 one of this house has been interested in another factory for the making of articles in agriculture which was set on foot by Jones & Falkner in 1865. It is now Childs & Jones. They make dairy and agricultural implements, and deal besides in stoves, tinware, bicycles, etc. Their headquarters are at 84 Genesee street.

Charles Millar, a man of unusual stir and enterprise, who had been for years a successful carpenter and builder, took to dealing in hardware. This business was established in 1861, and five years later his son, Henry W. Millar, joined his father therein. In 1867 the firm occupied the Millar building, which was just completed on Genesee street.

They manufactured cheese and butter-making apparatus, and were wholesale dealers in plumber's and farmer's supplies. In 1883 the manufacture of lead pipe was begun, and two years later a warehouse and factory were erected on Main street, on the line of the New York Central Railroad. In 1885 John L. Murray, son-in-law of Charles Millar, was admitted to the firm, and he, with Henry W. Millar, make the present firm. In 1889 the firm, with the assistance of Nicholas E. Kernan, Irvin A. Williams and William M. White, organized the Utica Pipe Foundry Company, and Mr. Millar became its first president. The firm employs 120 men. They manufacture cast iron water pipe and specials for gas and water works. (See biography of Charles Millar in the part of the volume devoted to biography.)

George Young, who had been brought up in Germany to the trade of baker and was engaged in it for some time after his settlement in Utica, bought, in 1864, the bake shop of Luke Wilkins and entered on a business which has by degrees grown to be one of large extent and importance. He occupies three adjoining stores on Bleecker street, and has numerous hands in his service in the baking and sale of crackers and bread, besides teams to distribute these products abroad. Crackers and Vienna bread are his specialties.

An important addition to the manufactures of Utica has been that of ladies' and misses' shoes. This branch of industry was commenced about 1862–63, by James M. Wiswell, who subsequently became associated with James H. Thompson. In 1866 J. Newton Cloyes purchased Wiswell's interest, and the firm became Thompson & Cloyes. From 1872 Mr. Cloyes has been sole proprietor. When the business was begun it was on a limited scale, in the attic of No. 12 John street. Mr. Thompson employed from five to ten hands, and put in operation the first McKay machine ever brought here. In 1880 Mr. Cloyes, after several preceding changes of location, moved to his present quarters on Meadow street, and has at work 175 men.

R. S. and William H. Reynolds began the same industry in 1865, their brother, George A., being admitted to partnership the following year. In 1873 fire partially destroyed their building, and they erected a large one on the corner of John and Catherine. It is occupied by George A., one of his brothers having died and the other withdrawn. The business has increased to large proportions, employing 500 hands.

A third firm to engage in the same business was that of Holbrook & Ludlow, who began in 1872 on lower John street. In 1880, Mr. Ludlow having withdrawn, Lewis H. Lawrence became a partner. The business was transferred to its present site on Catherine. It was destroyed in the large fire of March, 1884, but has been handsomely rebuilt. About 300 hands are busied.

Next door to the preceding there has been quartered till recently the shoe firm of Tallman & Hurd. This firm has been recently dissolved, with the probability of the setting up of two new ones in its stead.

Cabinetware has of course been produced in Utica from an early period of its history, and its producers have been numerous. It is unnecessary to notice more than two or three of their establishments. The Union Cabinet Association, made up of sixteen members, chiefly from the shop of Perrine & Fowler who had just failed, was formed in 1855. At the end of the year eight of them had dropped out. They had two workshops and employed twenty-five men. To increase their capital others were taken in while some withdrew. After various changes of membership and of location the property was bought by Joseph B. Nelbach, one of the company. It then stood on Fayette street near State. Adding to it a double store adjoining, Mr. Nelbach has continued the sale of cabinetware and furniture. But little manufacturing is now done.

A factory established some years afterward, that is to say, in 1878, on the corner of Broad and Hubbell, by George E. Lord and William E. Latimer, employs 100 hands and manufactures parlor suits, rockers, chairs, etc. The annual output is about $150,000.

The Utica Furniture Company erected buildings in 1887, on the corner of Broad and Gilbert streets, having had an origin some time before. They failed in 1889 and the plant was idle for a year. Early in 1891 the company was incorporated with a paid up capital stock of $10,000. They manufacture roller-top and flat-top desks. Of this company George F. Ballard is president.

The making of spring beds was begun in 1871 by Segar & Co. The parties engaged in it have subsequently been Segar & Mallory, Segar & Foster, and are now Foster & Brothers. Begun on Catherine street, the factory is now on Broad street, corner of Clay, where

are manufactured spiral springs and spring beds of various styles, and sixty hands are at work. There is a branch in St. Louis and another in Baltimore.

The making of knit goods by machine process was commenced by S. S. Lowery and J. L. Lowery in 1863, with an investment of about $10,000. The plant was located on Pine street, and was operated until 1866 in the manufacture of knit goods, chiefly stockings for the use of the army. In 1867 a new firm was organized, consisting of S. S. Lowery and J. L. Williams, and the mill fixtures were removed to the corner of Fulton and Franklin streets, where a large brick building was occupied. The mill had four sets of cards, with spinning and weaving machinery to correspond, and consumed annually about 200,000 pounds of cotton and wool in about equal quantities. The annual output was $150,000 value in ladies' and children's fine underwear. In 1886 this company closed up the business and the plant was idle for a time. In 1889 a stock company was formed and operated the factory for a year and a half. This company was not successful, and in May, 1890, a firm, consisting of Quentin McAdam, Erwin B. Kenyon, Charles Rathbun, John W. Allis and James McGuire, was organized and took possession of the property. This company manufactures exclusively children's knit underwear, and employs 125 hands. They do a large jobbing trade in this city through the wholesale house of Quentin McAdam & Co., which is connected with this manufactory, and in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, their output being 60,000 dozens for the past year. Reorganized in December, 1891, the company is now known as the Utica Knitting Company. It has a capital of $20,000, fully paid in.

In the mean time another establishment of like character was started by Charles Stewart, who was joined in 1870 by John Wild, a man practiced in this business, who came here from Oswego. Their factory was on Jay street. The business was carried on in a comparatively small way until 1873, when Mr. Stewart died. Mr. Wild then acquired his partner's interest and conducted the industry alone until 1874, when N. E. Devereux joined him and the establishment was enlarged. At the time of the formation of the firm of Wild & Devereux the entire working force, including the proprietors, numbered twenty-nine hands,

and the annual production had a value of only about $30,000. A few years later they purchased land on Broad street, facing Kossuth avenue, where they erected a large three-story factory. The new mill was occupied in 1880. The firm now employs 440 hands, and the annual product has a value of $400,000, and consists of knit underwear of cotton.

The manufacture of Scotch caps is an industry that was begun in a small way at New Hartford, in 1868, by Thomas Hanford, and continued by him at that place until 1881. While there he sold the shells of such caps to D. W. Northrup, who put in the linings and placed them on the market. This was about 1875. Mr. Northrup has since conducted the manufacture on a larger scale down to the present time, his plant being on Liberty street. In the spring of 1884 the factory of Mr. Hanford and his partner, John E. McLoughlin, was removed to the lower end of Park avenue in this city. Hiram E. Brewster was admitted as a partner, and the name of Mohawk Valley Cap Factory Company was adopted. The place of Mr. Hanford, who has withdrawn, is filled by William F. Allen. They employ about 250 hands, and the annual capacity of production is 60,000 dozen caps, which are disposed of in this country and abroad. Another company engaged in the same business is that of the Empire Scotch Cap Factory, Nos. 123–129 Broad street, started in 1883, but organized in 1887. It consists of Alfred Bayliss and C. F. Crandall. The premises are like those of the preceding, and their equipment includes two sets of cards and twenty-eight knitting machines. About 125 operatives are employed, $75,000 of capital is invested, and the trade is widely diffused.

The Lynch Scotch Cap Company began operations in 1885. It is located on Culver street in a four-story brick building, employs about fifty hands and makes 20,000 dozen caps. Its market is in the United States and Canada. The Lenox factory, an incorporated company, began on upper Genesee street in 1888.

The Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills, Broad street, foot of Nichols, has the same executive management as the Utica Steam Cotton Mills with which it is affiliated. The company was organized in 1880 for the purpose of meeting the demand for sheetings of a little different texture, but of same widths as those manufactured by the last named mills. The capital stock is $500,000. The buildings of this company are a

main building 100 x 200 feet in dimensions, four stories high; one wing 100 feet square, three stories high; one wing 40 x 100 feet, two stories high; engine and boiler houses, and a large store house, the latter on the north side of the canal. There are in operation 21,000 spindles, and equal to 600 4–4 looms (from 4–4 to 10–4), with a motive power of 400 horse-power. About 350 hands are employed, and the annual output is about 4,500,000 square yards.

The Skenandoa Cotton Company, Broad street, foot of Milgate.—This enterprise was started in 1882, with a capital stock of $200,000, which has since been increased to $300,000, and with J. B. Wells as president. The manufacturing plant comprises a brick mill at the above location, two floors in height, 537 x 100 feet in size. It is equipped with 22,000 spindles and other necessary machinery, and run by two engines, one condensing and one compound, of 600 horse-power. There are 480 male and female operatives employed. The products of the company are fine hosiery yarns, furnished on cops, skeins, and cones ready for use by manufacturers; also yarns of common American cotton, Egyptian and Peeler cotton. The present directors are: President, George H. Wiley; J. K. Chamberlayne, M.D., J. H. Williams, P. V. Rogers, N. E. Kernan, D. N. Crouse, John B. Wild. The products from this mill are sold direct to manufacturers of underware and hosiery.

The Eureka Mower Company had been located in Towanda, Pa. The company, after determining to change its location, was persuaded to come to Utica by the offer of eight acres of land from the Hamilton farm, and the consent of several Utica capitalists to take a portion of stock. The land was bought with money raised for that purpose by subscription of the citizens of Utica. The secretary of the company, S. Rendell, being unable to leave other interests at Towanda, was succeeded by Edward Norris, of Utica. The property is bounded by Hickory, Schuyler, Linden and Hicks streets, upon which are erected several buildings, at a cost of $40,000. There are thirteen directors; James H. Williams is president. Their machines meet with a ready sale.

A flouring mill was established in 1887, by Messrs. Graff, Young & McElroy, at the corner of Main and Second streets. The plant consists of a brick mill, equipped upon what is known as the *full roller and*

centrifugal system, by which system all the nutritious gluten and albumen contained in the wheat is saved. January 13, 1891, the firm became Young, McElroy & White.

As yet no mention has been made of the brewing of malt, which was one of the earliest industries established in Utica. Not to speak of the place where Matthew Codd "brewed his peck of maut" for the use of Utica's early villagers, the breweries known as the Gulf and the Oneida were put in operation as early as 1830–32. For ten years at least they sufficed to satisfy the needs of the community. About 1840 one was started for the making of lager beer, the delight of the German population. Breweries have since become numerous, so that eight of them have now a place in the city. To recount the history of each with an enumeration of their various proprietors, to describe the buildings in use or relate the amount of their products, would far transcend the limits at our command. Those latest established were begun in 1888 and 1890.

The Utica Burial Case Company was incorporated in April, 1890, with a capital stock of $90,000, and with the following trustees: Nicholas E. Kernan, president; Henry Martin, vice-president; Joseph B. Nelbach, secretary and treasurer; Joseph Faass, Matthew Turnock, Peter J. Nelbach, Patrick F. Bulger, George Windheim, and Jacob Agne, jr. A building was completed and occupied in June, 1890, fronting on Hickory street, corner of Wheeler avenue, the property extending to Chenango and Sunset avenues. The company employs sixty men in the manufacture of all kinds of burial cases. The trade extends throughout the Eastern and Middle States.

The foundation of the city gas making was laid in 1848 by the Utica Gas Light Company. As manufacturers of gas they lighted the city for forty years. The present company succeeded to the ownership of the plant in 1888, organizing under the name of the Equitable Gas and Electric Company, with the following officers: R. M. C. Graham, president; H. Keene, vice-president and treasurer; Harold Graham, secretary and manager. The capital stock with bonds outstanding is $600,000. An electric light plant, added to the works just previous to its transfer to the present company, operates six dynamos which are supplied with power from three engines of 225 horse-power. The plant of

the company is located on Water street, at the foot of Seneca, and covers about two acres of land, upon which are erected various brick buildings and two holders. The company also owns a block bounded by Noyes, Francis, Mulberry streets and Sunset avenue, upon which another large holder has been erected for regulating gas pressure in that section. The company makes gas by three processes, coal gas, water gas by the Granger process, and water gas by the celebrated Jerzmanowski process, the latter yielding light of high candle power. The company furnishes 75,000,000 cubic feet of gas yearly, and 100 electric lights of sixty-five candle power, besides electricity and gas for power. The present officers are: Casimir Tag, president; H. Keene, vice-president; and E. A. Pinkney, superintendent. The construction of the plant shows on the part of its builders expectation of a large city, either one of the three processes being equipped and of sufficient capacity to furnish all the gas consumed at the present time. The capacity of the plant is 800,000 cubic feet per day.

As new fields have been disclosed for the employment of capital, and our people have seen the good which its earnings have brought to the city, a home feeling has arisen in lieu of the languid interest in the place of their residence so many had heretofore shown. This home feeling, this pride in the ventures which have proved a success, and the desire to do more to enlarge and build up the city, has had no small share in the creation of some of the establishments recently started. Especially have its effects been manifest in the formation of a society purposely designed to promote such advancement. It is known as the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. By its aid parties proposing to found some branch of industry that requires peculiar facilities, or ready for the sake of a better location to relinquish the one where they were previously settled, have been sought out and their aims and resources made the subject of careful inquiry; if approved, such projectors have been encouraged to locate in Utica and have been aided by the proffer of money or of land. The fostering care of this association has already accomplished much, and it is hoped will accomplish yet more in the future.

CHAPTER XIX.

CHARITIES.

SO abounding are the charities of Utica as to have given it an honored reputation in other parts of the country. To fail of describing the most conspicuous of these institutions would be to omit one of the chief characteristics of the place. Leaving out of notice such as pertain to the county at large, and in which the people of Utica have borne only a share, as likewise those within its limits which enlist the sympathies and form a part of the work of each religious society or benevolent order, I propose to describe such as are sustained by the efforts of our people in common. Of the benevolent operations of wider embrace that have existed in the past, bare mention must suffice. Such was the Female Charitable Society of Whitestown created in 1806, and known after 1814 as the Female Missionary Society of Oneida. Such too was the Bible Society of Oneida which has received support from all over its bounds; founded six years before the American Bible Society it has now observed its eightieth anniversary; it has many times canvassed the county and furnished with Bibles every person in want of them. Such were the similar society for supplying Welsh-speaking readers, and the Bible and Prayer-Book Society cared for by a special denomination. Originating in Utica these latter have had their headquarters and most of their officers here.

Let us turn to review the history and work of the institutions wholly local, the asylums, the homes, the hospitals that are maintained by the city's united benevolence.

The history of the Utica Orphan Asylum begins properly with the establishment of the Female Society of Industry in October, 1826. This society was composed of seventy members who paid in $6 each annually, either in cash or needle-work, and in January, 1828, began to raise a fund for the founding of an orphan asylum. The officers were Mrs. Sophia Bagg, president and treasurer, and Mrs. Ann Breese, secretary. By the end of the following year the investments of the society reached

$600, and by the fall of 1833 had increased to $3,000. The circumstance which gave direction to the purposes of the society, and opened a channel for the flow of its charity, was briefly this: Three children of Thomas Arthur and wife were suddenly left by the death of their parents, without means of support. One of the managers of the affairs of the society was well acquainted with the parents of these children and knew of their bereavement. After making the matter known to her associates it was determined at her suggestion, that their first object should be the maintenance of these destitute orphans, and not only so, but that an asylum should be founded which, in the words of the subsequent act of incorporation, "Shall be for the support and education of orphans." A charter was drawn and a public meeting held in Washington Hall, January 7, 1830. A constitution was adopted and officers were chosen, all of them being ladies, with the exception of three gentlemen who were to act as an advisory committee. A meeting of subscribers was held in September, when a few changes were made in the Board of Managers, and from this time forward the meetings were frequent. Committees were appointed to obtain subscriptions, and others to ascertain what orphans there were in the village who were proper subjects for charity. At first such were boarded in the houses of others, and Mrs. Philomela A. Brown, of Litchfield, Oneida County, was engaged to care for them and direct their education. Housekeeping was begun in November of this year, in a building that stood on the northeast corner of John and Catharine streets. In May, 1833, the family was removed to a house near the southeast corner of Chancellor Square.

The financial panic of 1837, and the stringency of the few succeeding years, had a marked effect on the asylum and came very near to closing its doors. During the year 1840 there is no record of any meeting, but the annual meeting and election of officers occurred in September. In December, 1842, another general assemblage occurred of the members and of those who were interested in the asylum, to take measures to recommence the institution. The old constitution was approved, and it was determined to apply for an extension of the charter and for such an alteration of it as would admit, without charge, half orphans, as well as those deprived of both parents; also conferring the privilege of holding a larger amount of property than $10,000. Six additional mana-

gers were created. Deferring the question of a building which had been discussed, the asylum was reopened on Broadway, east side, a few doors above the canal, in May, 1845, with Mrs. Cooley as matron. In 1846 lot No. 312 Genesee street, was purchased with the proceeds of two fairs, and in June, 1847, ground was broken for a new building which was finished in May, 1848. Its cost was $5,550, the society having at interest $7,611.31 when it was begun. In this commodious structure, and with increasing revenue, the means of good were greatly enhanced. Among the important accessions to the funds were the receipt from the Comptroller of the State, of the apportioned share of the appropriation of $5,000 made by the legislature to the orphan asylums of the State; another gift of $800 from the State, being a part of an estate that had come into the treasury; the donation by T. S. Faxton, of 100 shares of water stock of Utica ($2,500); the legacy of a like amount from Dr. Healey, of Syracuse; $485 from the Fulton Fire Engine Company, the avails of an engine sold by them; besides various smaller donations. But the most munificent gift of that epoch, and the one which prepared the way for the erection of the present commodious home, was the legacy of $34,000 left them by the will of Alfred Munson. To this gift were attached certain conditions; the citizens must raise, within five years after his decease, $10,000 for the purchase of suitable grounds not less than three acres in extent, and any balance remaining after the purchase of the grounds must be applied toward the erection of a building. This provision was accomplished in the year 1855. While these matters were in progress, Benjamin F. Jewett tendered the society a gift of three acres of land on the corner of Genesee and Pleasant streets, a beautiful and convenient site. The offer was accepted and an additional acre was purchased of him.

It was not until 1860 that the details of payment of the legacy of Mr. Munson were arranged so that the erection of the building could progress; but they were finally adjusted, a subscription of $5,000 additional to the $10,000 already pledged was raised, and on the 30th of May the corner-stone of the new building was laid. An able address was delivered by Prof. Anson J. Upson, and on the evening of the same day Mrs. Macready gave a dramatic reading in the city and donated the proceeds ($175) to the asylum. By the middle of the summer of 1861

the structure was completed and furnished, $25,628 having then been expended upon it. There was considerable indebtedness left, but a legacy of $9,000 left by Augustus White, and the funds received from the sale of the abandoned house, materially reduced the obligation, and by the fall of 1863 the cost of the building was paid and the receipts made adequate for the current expenses. Since that time the career of the society has been one of continuous prosperity and increasing usefulness. Conspicuous among the endowments of subsequent years was the munificent bequest of $25,000 from Silas D. Childs. This was followed a few years later by a similar gift from his widow, and which was increased by a residuary interest in her estate to the generous amount of $51,000. Francis Ramsdell left the asylum $17,000 and B. F. Shaw, $4,850. Mrs. Alfred Churchill gave it $5,000 for the construction of a laundry, and Jonathan R. Warner $10,000, the income of which must be used for the payment of insurance and repairs and improvements on the premises. Nicholas F. Vedder gave $5,000, and smaller sums were given by others.

The successive matrons of the asylum since the departure of Mrs. Brown, have been Miss Thomas, Mrs. Cooley, Mrs. Sarah Beard, Mrs. Harriet W. Jones, Miss M. J. Foster, Mrs. Catharine Pease, Mrs. Tuffts, Miss Hinsdale, Mrs. Jane M. Talcott, and Mrs. Julia E. Stevens.

Some idea of the great usefulness of this institution may be gained from a few figures. The number of children housed and cared for previous to 1880, was 1,578; and since that date, 880, making a total of 2,458. None but orphans are taken absolutely free of charge; half-orphans being charged for at a low rate, according to the circumstances of the parent. Children are admitted from the age of two years, are enabled to acquire a good English education, and are kept, boys until twelve, girls until they are fourteen, when they are put out at service, the person taking them giving bonds for their care and maintenance. The system of internal management has not been changed from the beginning, the constitution being the guide which is strictly followed. It is Protestant, Evangelical and Catholic. It is governed by women elected from all the churches of faith thus described, and governed in a spirit of harmony that has never been broken. They visit the asylum frequently and in turn, and through their committees perform all the service that is required.

In 1834 the late John C. and Nicholas Devereux made application to the Sisters of Charity to conduct a Catholic asylum and day school in Utica. Accordingly, three Sisters were sent from the Mother House at Emmettsburg, Md. The asylum was opened in December, with three children, in a small frame dwelling-house a story and a half in height, in the center of the lot now occupied. A day school was opened after a time in an adjoining building on Burnet street. The institution, St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, was incorporated March 18, 1848. The grounds and early buildings were the gift of the Messrs. Devereux, who were the chief support of the institution until its incorporation. The number of children increased rapidly, and the building used for the asylum became crowded. The work of the Sisters, aided by their friends, has made the building what it now is. The area of land now occupied is 29,000 square feet, the asylum fronting 140 feet on John street and 200 feet deep, and the entire building is four stories high. The original building was the central part of the present building, which was two stories high It was increased to three when the addition was put on the north side, and afterward to four when the south addition was put on. These enlargements were made as money was obtained by the Sisters to do the work. There are at present 140 children in the asylum, and they are cared for by seven Sisters. The support comes mainly from the county, which pays $200 a week for those it sends there. Half orphans are partially supported by the remaining parent, and all attend the day school, but in a separate room from the day scholars. The asylum has room for about 200 children. The day school is open forty weeks each year, has 250 scholars in attendance, and five Sisters are occupied as teachers. This building is in the rear of the asylum building and fronts on Burnet street. It was remodeled in 1886, and made one-third larger to provide for the increased number of pupils. It has five grades of study, extending through the academic course. It is supported by St. John's parish and is free to all children from this church. Sister Stanislaus is Superioress of the combined institutions.

A Catholic Asylum for boys was founded March 25, 1862, by Rev. Thomas Daley, of St. John's Church, and was called St. Vincent Male Orphan Asylum. It was incorporated April 21 of the same year. It

had its beginning in the rooms of the Assumption Academy, but soon enough children were gathered to warrant the erection of a building for its purpose. During this period the institution was mainly supported by St. Vincent De Paul Society and the congregation of St. John's Church. Its affairs were directed by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, and its finances were controlled by a board of managers. The Brothers resigned April 12, 1876, and the board then assumed entire charge of the school. It was at this period that the institution was incorporated under the title of "St. Vincent Protectorate and Reformatory for destitute children in Oneida and adjacent counties." At the end of the year the property was sold at public auction. Rt. Rev. Bishop McNierny purchased it and recalled the Christian Brothers January 19, 1877. In this way the school was continued until August, 1885, when the Christian Brothers purchased the property of Bishop McNierny, and re incorporated it under the name of "St. Vincent Industrial School." Improvements to the amount of $8,000 were now made upon the building which is built of brick, three stories and basement, and 140 x 70 feet in size, located in the center of seven acres of land, on Rutger street between Taylor avenue and Third street. Machinery consisting of thirty-six small knitting machines, four ripping machines, a steam press, a tailor shop (where the children make and repair their own clothing), and a wood carving shop had been put in at a cost of $6,000. There are at present 160 boys in the institution, which is conducted by nine Brothers under the management of Brother Adelberian. Not all of these come from Central New York; some are from the metropolis, by whose funds they are supported. Boys are taken ordinarily between the ages of six and fourteen, and instructed in the ordinary branches of study and in religion, and spend three hours each day in some one of the workshops.

The first steps towards the founding of an institution for infirm and destitute children under the direction of the Episcopal denomination were taken in the winter of 1872–73. A meeting was called at Trinity Rectory, at which Bishop F. D. Huntington presided, where ways and means were fully discussed and decided upon. Soon after, in May, 1873, a small tenement on Blandina street was rented, through the generosity of the late Mrs. Charlotte B. Crouse, and the House of the Good

Shepherd went into practical operation. It opened with two children as inmates, but before the week closed this number was increased to twelve, filling the little house to its utmost capacity and proving immediately the great need of the charity. Eleven trustees and six managers were given the control of it.

Soon after the opening of the small house subscription papers were put in active circulation, and as a gratifying result there occurred on the 8th of June, 1875, the formal opening of the present commodious house on the corner of Bleecker and East streets. Interesting addresses were made on this occasion by Bishop Huntington, the city clergy, and by several distinguished laymen. The house was thus fully launched on its career of usefulness. Its articles of associations set forth that "the particular business and objects of this society shall be the care, maintenance, and instruction of friendless, neglected, or destitute children of the Diocese of Central New York, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and shall be carried on in Utica, Oneida County." The constitution says with equal brevity, but with great comprehensiveness, that "the business of the society shall be the permanent care of infirm children, and the temporary care of friendless, neglected, and destitute children, without requiring their surrender." The children in charge are not orphans (except in exceptional cases). Very few of the parents, however, owing to illness or other disabilities, are able to pay anything toward the support of their children, who would be homeless and destitute but for this kindly home. There are always many more applications for admission than can be granted, and many and heart-rending are the tales of sorrow and destitution which reach the ears of the managers.

This is the only institution in the city where children under two years of age are admitted, but here the nursery has always fourteen or fifteen inmates, requiring great care and entailing much expense for nurses and attendants. But two deaths (both infants) have occurred in more than three years.

The house, as has been seen from its articles of association, is under the care of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the religious instruction of the children is guided by that church; but in this connection it should be stated that the question of the special creed, or absence of creed, of any child asking for admission is never taken into account, and

children of every Protestant denomination, and many Roman Catholics, have from time to time found shelter in the house. Prayers are read once every day in the chapel, and on Sundays the children attend morning service and Sunday-school at the church of the Holy Cross, on Bleecker street; but Roman Catholic children are allowed to attend their own church.

Since the present house was built it has been enlarged and improved by the building of an infirmary, school-room and chapel, and several lots have been added to the grounds, three by gift, the rest by purchase. It is hoped that in the future a house for boys can be built on a part of this land. The present capacity of the house is about forty-five, and it is always filled to overflowing. The names of nearly 600 children are to be found upon its books since they were opened. The house maintains a regular day school for the older inmates and they are well and carefully taught. The girls are also thoroughly instructed in sewing. Great care is taken of their religious training, manners and general behavior, and in these respects they compare most favorably with children blessed by a home atmosphere.

The total value of the present house and grounds is about $17,000. The institution is supported mainly by the charity of its many kind friends, though it has received since its incorporation several legacies which have been invested and yield a moderate income. To this is added annually a considerable sum received from the supervisors of several counties who have committed children to the house. Over and above these sources of revenue it is dependent upon the gifts of its friends, and as its annual expenses amount to nearly $5,000, it is apparent that these are constant and generous. Following are the officers of the institution as shown by the report of 1890: President *ex-officio*, Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S. T. D.; Chaplain, Rev. J. J Burd; housemother, Mrs. Mary F. J. Frisbie. Of the board of managers, Miss L. C. Watson, is president. Of the board of trustees Thomas R. Proctor is president.

November 19, 1866, a charter was granted to an association under the name of "Home for the Homeless in the City of Utica," the object of which was and is the protection, assistance, and support, wholly or in part, of respectable, aged, indigent or infirm women, who are un-

able to support themselves without assistance. The Home was opened in a building on Whitesboro street, opposite the State Asylum grounds, in May, 1867, and during the first year received seven aged women. But it was clear that a suitable building must be erected in order to make the institution a permanent success. Mr. T. S. Faxton offered to give $20,000 toward the erection of a home, provided a like sum should be subscribed by January 1, 1869. Success so far attended the efforts of the ladies that $26,000 was subscribed by that time, and the foundation of an appropriate structure was laid upon the two acres of land donated by Mr. Faxton on Faxton street, where the Home now stands. In December, 1870, Mr. B. F. Jewett, aided by his sisters, donated four lots, each 40 feet front and 126 feet deep, adjoining the lots donated by Mr. Faxton. The Home was built of brick, three stories in height, at a cost of $30,000, and was opened to the public December 26, 1870. There were twenty-six inmates who occupied the new home during this first year of its existence. The Home at that time contained two front parlors, sixteen double and twenty single lodging-rooms, and dining-room, with closets and bath-rooms and kitchen. In December, 1872, an exhibition of allegorical tableaux was given for the benefit of the house, the proceeds of which amounted to $703.42, and were applied to the purchase of a lot in the cemetery. In 1879 a new building was added to the old one at a cost of $6,000, this having been found necessary owing to the increased number of applications for admission. During the following year a public announcement was made of the bequest of $35,000 by Jason G. Coye to the Home, and, at the present writing, another extensive addition is being made to the institution to accommodate the increasing number who have applied for admission. When the Home was first organized it was placed under a board of thirty-seven lady managers, and from this number its officers were chosen. The first officers were: Mrs. S. W. Fisher, president; Mrs. P. V. Rogers, treasurer; Mrs. A. Seward, corresponding secretary; Mrs. James H. Williams, recording secretary; and ten vice-presidents. Mrs. Daniel Crouse became president in 1870, and has since held that office. Mrs. Rogers was treasurer until October, 1882, since which time Mrs. Edward Curran has held that office. The Home is still managed as it was at first, and has given refuge during its twenty-five years of existence to

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over 200 women. The matrons who have successively managed the affairs of the home are: Mrs. Sarah Judson, Miss Ellen Jones, Miss Lucretia Spurr, Mrs. Mary E. Sharpe.

The Faxton Hospital was erected in 1874 and 1875 by Hon. Theodore S. Faxton, who not only gave the means for its entire construction, but carefully supervised the execution of his plans. In June, 1875, he placed the institution in the hands of a Board of Trustees, created at his instance by act of the legislature two years previously. With these trustees its management vested until 1878. By them a medical and surgical staff was appointed, nurses were engaged, and the sick were received. The demands upon the Hospital for the accommodation of patients did not, however, meet the anticipations of its generous founder. A study of the reasons for this led the trustees, in 1878, to place the institution under the care of a board of forty lady managers, with powers and duties similar to those given the lady managers of the Home for the Homeless. By them the second and third floors of the building were set apart for the shelter of aged men, the lower one being devoted to the care of the sick. The Faxton Hospital thus became not only a hospital, but a home—a shelter and permanent resting place for respectable men, who, at an advanced age, are left helpless and alone. Three were admitted that year, four the year following, and six in 1880.

In February, 1882, articles of incorporatton of the Home for Aged Men were duly filed, the gifts at that time being $1,000 from the late A. J. Williams, $500 from Miss Jane E. Kelly, and $1,000 from the estate of Mrs. George S. Green. It has recently been decided, on account of numerous applications, to admit aged men, together with their wives, and three such have been received. In the early part of the year 1890 efforts were put forth toward the erection of a building for this purpose. A lot on Sunset avenue was secured and a large and commodious structure has been placed thereon at a cost of $35,000. It was opened with appropriate ceremonies July 15, 1891. Since its inception in 1878 the home has received and sheltered sixty-five inmates. As a hospital for the treatment of the sick, the building first erected is still maintained, there being two physicians in charge, one from both of the two principal schools of practice, and the patients having the

choice of their medical attendant. From thirty to forty patients are annually received. At present it is being remodeled.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home was organized December 12, 1866, by Mother Bernardine, a member of the charitable Order of St. Francis. The first patient was received in a small wooden building on Columbia street, which was kindly given by the Franciscan Fathers, rent free, for the purpose. Through the generosity of Thomas B. Devereux another building was added to the institution, and soon afterward still another, all within two years. As the number of patients increased new nurses were obtained. The funds necessary to carry on the work at that time came entirely from the contributions of charitable citizens. In 1868 the old buildings were removed to make room for the new St. Joseph's Church, and a purchase was made of a house a few doors west of the former location. This building was repaired and put in order for the comfort of the sick, and was finally opened for patients October 15, 1869. It was built of wood, two stories high, and would accommodate about thirty patients. A lying-in department was at once opened, and in 1871 a dispensary for the out-door poor. Medicine is furnished free to those needing it. The design of the institution is to provide for the medical and surgical care of all persons who may apply for relief, without regard to age, sex, color, nativity, creed or ability to pay; and to furnish a home for the aged and infirm of both sexes. Those who are able are expected to pay the cost of their support; and others what they can afford. By this plan the money of the charitable is applied directly to the benefit of the destitute poor. The hospital is under the supervision of the Sisters of the Order of St. Francis, and is not connected with any parish or church. Several physicians and surgeons are on the staff of the hospital, and daily minister to its inmates. Dr. Hamilton S. Quin is the chief of staff.

St. Luke's Home was incorporated December 23, 1869. It grew out of the personal labors of Rev. E. M. Van Deusen, D.D., who preached a sermon in October, 1867, suggesting such a church home. Truman K. Butler, in the fall of 1869, offered the use of an unfurnished building in course of erection for a factory boarding-house for eighteen months free of rent, with the condition that, if the establishment of such an institution could be proven practicable, after he had completed

it he would, at the expiration of that period, give a deed of the property. An informal service was held on St. Luke's day, October 18, 1869, and the home was called St. Luke's. The object of the institution was, and is, "The establishing and maintaining in the city of Utica a refuge for the poor and friendless members of Grace Church parish in Utica, and such others as the Board of Managers may think entitled to its benefits." The corporators and managers for the first year were the rector, wardens and vestrymen of Grace Church. Its board of twelve almoners had as officers: Mrs. Van Deusen, president; Mrs. James S. Lynch, treasurer; and Mrs. James F. Mann, secretary. Miss Mary Northrup was the first matron. On the 3d of January, 1870, a school was opened in the Home building, but was discontinued after about two years. It was now found that a hospital was necessary, and accordingly, September 1, 1870, a double two-story brick dwelling adjoining the home was bought of Mr. Butler for $6,000, he contributing $1,000. In this the hospital was opened July 9, 1872, with Mrs. Sarah J. Brown, president, and Mrs. Louise G. Schantz, secretary and treasurer. The first matron was Mrs. Butterworth, who was succeeded by a Mrs. Mallick for a short time. Miss De Lancey was the third matron. The present one is Mrs. Anna Stewart. On September 7, 1874, Grace Church, in consideration of the request of Mr. Butler, quit claimed to the corporation the hospital premises subject to the mortgage which was paid one-half by subscription, the rest, $1,500, by Mr. Butler. In 1875 a lot owned by the city west of the hospital was purchased for $1,500. On November 1, 1876, Mr. Butler purchased a lot in Forest Hill Cemetery and gave it to the Home. In 1880 a medical director was chosen for the hospital, and the custom has since continued. Dr. Willis E. Ford is the present medical director, and with him are associated a number of other physicians and surgeons. The Helen Ledyard Seymour memorial fountain, which adorns the lawn in front of the house, was given September 6, 1881, and February 10, 1883, Mr. Butler conveyed to the corporation the vacant lot used as a lawn. In 1886 a new brick building was erected at a cost of $13,890. In June, 1887, the Board of Managers purchased the dwelling, No. 305 Whitesboro street, for $2,300, and all the indebtedness on the above property is at the present time cancelled. January 21, 1888, the name became St. Luke's Home

and Hospital in the city of Utica. During the same year the board fitted up the "Lancaster House" for the use of nurses and other hospital purposes. A school for nurses was established in 1889, and is proving a very successful feature of the work. Plans have already been drawn for another building, to be used for general hospital purposes. Three hundred and eighteen patients have been cared for during the year closing October 1, 1891. The Hospital and Home has eight male managers and twenty-four lady almoners.

The City Hospital was erected by commission in 1856 at the expense of the city, and was intended to be used as a work-house. Two years later it became a hospital under the superintendence of the poor-master, and when the Board of Charities superseded him it came under the care of the latter. Its cost was $12,000. The building was built of brick, three stories high. Two wings, before incomplete, have since been remodeled and put in use, one designed to lodge court witnesses, and boys awaiting trial on criminal charges, the other for those sick with contagious diseases. There is room for about fifty patients, and the record shows that 3,300 patients have been treated during the past ten years. A physician appointed by the Board of Charities is in daily attendance. The successive keepers have been Frederick Sehn, Henry G. Neejer, Frederick Saul, David Dimbleby, and Richard R. Pritchard. The hospital is located at the corner of South and Mohawk streets, and has extensive grounds about it. While under the direction of the Board of Charities it may be taken into control by the city at any time.

By act of the legislature there was created, in 1873, a Board of Charities of the city of Utica, the object of its creation being to sever the administration of these charities as much as possible from political influence. This board consists of six commissioners, one-half of whom are elected by popular vote, and one-half appointed by the town auditors, one commissioner being thus elected and one appointed every year, and each holding his office for three years. To this board are entrusted the powers and duties of a poor-master, but without pecuniary compensation. By it is appointed a clerk, who not only keeps a full record of all official proceedings, but acts as the paid and authorized agent of the board in administering the charities of the city, which include the care of the hospital and relieving the wants of the necessitous outside of it. By it

are appointed the keeper and the physician of the hospital, and a physician for each of the wards of the city. While the clerk is thus made the chief agent for carrying out the duties pertaining to their office, the board are themselves distributed into committees, who supervise and direct in such matters as the furnishing of supplies for the hospital, the care of its building and grounds, the examination of bills and accounts, the proper performance of their duties by the physicians, the keeper, etc.; and they meet once a month to examine and decide upon all affairs that relate to the public charities. Besides the foregoing functions they have the power to commit to the County House at Rome, to the State Hospital for the Insane, to the Idiot Asylum at Syracuse, and to the various orphan asylums of Utica, such members of the indigent portion of the community as are shown to be subjects suitable for these respective institutions. These services are of necessity mostly performed by the clerk, their executive officer, who is in daily attendance at his office to respond to numerous demands on his attention, and he is required to have personal knowledge of every applicant for relief, and to examine into the character, habits, condition and necessities of each. He may grant relief to any indigent person needing only temporary assistance, may furnish plain single meals to such deserving transient persons as may apply for them, and likewise transportation, not exceeding twenty miles, to such deserving transients as are found in the city; and he is, moreover, authorized to bury any deceased person whose friends are unable to bury him. Through the clerk the board reports annually to the public the number of persons assisted and the kind of such assistance rendered, together with the amount of expense incurred in each case. He is aided by a secretary on whom are largely devolved the registry of his multiplied acts The total expenses of the board during the year ending March 1, 1891, were $15,750.19. The average per year since the institution of the board has been $16,318.47, while the average of the seven years that preceded its institution was $32,895.13; which plainly shows the superiority of the present plan of administering the city's charities over that by a poor-master. The present Board of Commissioners are Joseph Faass and John Evans, three years; Joseph Joerissen and Edmund Richards, two years; Charles N. White and Timothy Coakley, one year. The clerk has been for several years Lawrence Conrad.

July 11, 1870, a number of Christian women, incited to do something toward bettering the condition of their own sex who were less favored than themselves, organized a Woman's Christian Association. Mrs. P. H. Fowler was the president, and there were six vice-presidents. The eighty-two original members had increased by the end of the year to 223. The object of the Association was, and is, to improve the physical, intellectual, moral, and religious condition of women dependent upon their own exertions for support. It was at once placed under a board of managers consisting of two ladies from each evangelical church, together with the officers of the association. One of the first considerations was the establishment of a boarding-house where young women, away from home and friends, could secure room and board at reasonable rates. The opportunity came in the spring of 1871, and the property at the corner of Court and Cornelia streets was purchased for $12,160. Two houses stood upon the property, and the one facing Cornelia was soon afterward sold. The other is the present "Industrial Home," built of brick and three stories high. A number of benevolent gentlemen made the first payment of $3,000, and the ladies have raised the rest. The "Home" was opened in April, 1871, equipped and ready for boarders, and was chartered May 6, 1871. June 8, 1891, the corner-stone of a new building, on ground just east of the old "Home," was laid, to be known as the "Georgia Porter Memorial" Building. It was given to the association by Mrs. E. M. Pike, in memory of her daughter, Mrs. Porter. It is of brick, three stories high, and cost $10.000. This building will be used for the work of the association. In the spring of 1886 an act of legislature allowed married women to hold property. The association was accordingly incorporated April 15, 1886, and the property transferred to them. The first trustees were: Mrs. M. W. Bussey, president; Mrs. S. W. Crittenden, treasurer; Mrs. C. C. Shaver, secretary; Mrs. M. H. Merwin, Mrs. J. G. Brown, Mrs. C. C. Kellogg. The association is supported by voluntary contributions from churches and private individuals, no benefit entertainments having been held since the first year of its organization. It has one source of revenue, *The Christian Worker*, a monthly edited by Mrs. S. W. Crittenden, which was started in 1875. Beyond that of publishing and distributing, there is no expense attending it. This paper is

run by the association, and has netted to the treasury for general work over $2,500. There are numerous branches of work carried on, two of which we mention. (1). A young woman's class and reading-room was started some years ago by the association, and is now under a department by itself, and solicits for its own support. Rooms in the new building will be fitted up for this purpose. (2). Two visitors are appointed for each ward who report to the association meetings each week for relief, and all relief given must be by a vote of the association. The present officers are: President, Mrs. M. W. Bussey; vice-presidents, Miss S. E. Gilbert, Mrs. Jacob Hunt, Mrs. C. M. Green, Mrs. Clark Wood, Mrs. S. W. Crittenden, Mrs. Dr. W. E Ford; recording secretary, Mrs. C. C. Shaver; corresponding secretary, Mrs. R. H. Wicks; assistant secretary, Mrs. Dr. Glass; treasurer, Mrs. George R. Thomas. These, with ladies from seventeen churches, make the present board of managers. The total money expenditure for the past year is $2,460, besides large contributions of clothing and other gifts. There were 1,150 visits made.

In the spring of 1889 there was incorporated a society known as the Utica Exchange for Women's Work. Its object is "to provide a depot for the reception and sale of any marketable article made by a woman, or any valuable article which her necessity may oblige her to dispose of, and to assist a needy woman to turn to personal profit whatever useful talent she may possess." It is controlled by a board of twelve directors elected annually from its body of upward of 100 managers, constituted such by the payment of $5 a year. Besides its president, three vice-presidents, a corresponding and recording secretary, and a treas urer, it has the following committees, viz.: Executive, fancy and needle work, culinary, employment and entertainment. Each manager is entitled to three tickets, which she may donate to persons willing to enter their handiwork at the depot of the Exchange. Work so entered is inspected by the committees of the respective kinds of work, and if accepted is placed on sale, the maker paying ten per cent. on the price that is realized, which she herself affixes. During the year 1890, 3,188 articles were received, thirty three being rejected. Moreover, there is reported a steady improvement in the taste and skill of the consignors, as these artificers are called. Besides the sales daily made at the depot,

several other sales have been made in other and often distant parts of the country. Orders have been taken in during the year to the value of $590. Some kinds of cake are regarded as specialties of this exchange, being of a delicious quality and cheaper than can be made at home. The profits realized during the year from all sources, including the annual subscriptions, amount to over $7,000. Another feature of the work is the registering the names of women and girls seeking employment and procuring their testimonials of character, etc. The president of the exchange is Miss A. Louise Lynch.

PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

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SEYMOUR, HORATIO, came of an honored and patriotic ancestry. The family was among the earlier settlers of Hartford, Conn., and contributed not a little to the glory and development of that State. In the war of the Revolution his grandfather was captain of a troop of horse, in which capacity he served in some of its more important struggles. Of his five sons one became distinguished as a financier and president; two became high sheriffs of the county of Litchfield; one was a representative, senator, and canal commissioner in the State of New York; and one represented the State of Vermont for twelve years in the United States Senate. His maternal ancestry was none the less noted. His mother's father, Lieutenant-Colonel Forman, served in the Revolution with the New Jersey troops. In the early part of the century the father of Mr. Seymour removed from Connecticut and made his home in Pompey, Onondaga County, N. Y. Though now living among strangers he soon won their affections, and but a few years passed before he received from them a practical expression of their confidence in selecting him to represent the Western District in the State Senate for the years 1816–19. At this period, as the project of the Erie Canal was receiving considerable attention, he was appointed a commissioner for the same, which he retained until 1831, when he resigned. On his removal to Utica in 1820 he was immediately elected to the Assembly and two years later was returned again to the Senate. In 1833 he was elected mayor of his adopted city and subsequently discharged the duties of president of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company till 1837, when he died.

Horatio Seymour was born in Pompey, May 31, 1810. Though he had seen but ten summers when his father removed to Utica these early years were improved by attending the academy of his native village. When Utica became his home he was sent to the Oxford Academy; from there he entered what is now known as Hobart College, where, however, he remained only two years. He was neither rugged nor strong in youth and early manhood. His parents, believing, therefore, that an institution which had connected with it enforced drill and exercise might contribute to his strength, sent him to a military school at Middletown, Conn. This change proved highly beneficial, and led also to the door through which he was subsequently to pass to his many honors.

The principal in this school, an officer in the army, was accustomed to take some of his pupils occasionally on a visit to Washington, and as young Seymour availed himself of this opportunity before he was sixteen years of age he became thus early acquainted with the capital and its historic associations. The academical curriculum completed he returned to Utica and after a little delay entered the law office of Greene C. Bronson and Samuel Beardsley, with whom he remained until admitted to the bar in 1832. It is questionable whether he ever possessed a natural fondness for the law or for that close application which success in the more learned professions plainly requires. During the following year he was invited and became the private secretary of Governor Marcy, serving in that capacity seven years. Albany was then the resort of the more influential in politics and many families of the officials made the city their temporary home. Mr. Seymour was not long in imbibing the atmosphere of his surroundings and receiving impulses which throughout his life never forsook him. From the strong personal friendship of Martin Van Buren and other Democratic leaders he became imbued with those broad and patriotic sentiments which he subsequently illustrated. It was at this early period that he acquired his love for the constitution and Republican institutions. The more clearly he discovered their necessity and became acquainted with their benevolent purport the more firmly was he convinced that they should not only be maintained, but wisely developed and yield their legtimate and desired fruit.

In 1841 he received his first office, being selected by the Democrats of Oneida County to represent them in the Assembly. His fellow assemblymen included the historic names of Sanford E. Church, Levi I. Chatfield, John A. Dix, David R. Floyd Jones, Michael Hoffman, and others who a few years later received the highest political honors in the gift of the State. The attitude of Governor Bouck had somewhat divided the Democratic party, resulting in crimination and recrimination, nor did the sharp discussions concerning the canal policy which now occurred tend to heal the increasing difficulties. On the contrary the Democratic party found itself divided, one wing being represented by Mr. Hoffman, the other by Mr. Seymour. As the counsels of Mr. Seymour finally prevailed from this hour many looked upon him as rapidly advancing toward political leadership. Returning to Utica the next year he became its mayor and in the years 1843–44 was returned to the Assembly. In entering anew upon State legislation he found that none of the previous politico-personal frictions which had so recently revealed themselves had disppeared; still the party which he represented on so many issues was strongly united. One thing was manifest; within the past few years the gulf between the Whigs and the Democrats had widened, and both were bent on obtaining the mastery. Combinations brought upon the Whig party perhaps the most inglorious disaster in its entire history. The triumphs of the Democratic party in this heated canvass brought Mr. Seymour once more into prominence. He became speaker of the Assembly and, by virtue of his influence, did much to heal the differences existing among his political associates and secure the advance of Democratic principles. In 1850 he became the nominee of his party for governor, but owing to the popularity of his opponent and a division among the Democrats he was defeated. When renominated in 1852 he was elected. Later, in the years 1854, 1862, and 1864, the gubernatorial chair was offered to him, but he was successful only in the year 1862. Party

differences and the influence of the Know-Nothings contributed largely to his defeat in 1854. Perhaps the most important question that arose during the magistracy of governor was what was known as the Maine law. Contrary to the expectation of many when the law came before him from the legislature he attached to it his veto. His postion in the main was that intemperance was a sore evil, but depriving citizens of their rights and personal liberties was a greater wrong. Men are not reformed by law-making, nor does severity conquer the lawless. Laws are wise only as they have education, morality, and religion for their basis, and not coercion—an opinion the Supreme Court a little later fully sustained. It is doubtful whether any of the previous official acts of Governor Seymour received more severe and unkind criticism. In the storm, however, he remained true to his convictions, both as to the mission of the law and to the great principle which he considered as underlying democratic government.

During the intermitting years of Horatio Seymour's public trusts the State and nation passed through extraordinary trials. While the State was divided and sub-divided into many political factions and the nation was rapidly realizing that a moral cancer was threatening its very life, and differences existed concerning the politics in the new States and Territories, a new party appeared whose mission was to right, if possible, existing wrongs and free the country from the troubles investing it. It called itself the Republican party. As its purposes became understood many of previously conflicting opinions identified themselves with it. Quite contemporaneous with the birth of this party the clouds which had been gradually gathering thickened and darkened. At last the nation found itself engaged in fratricidal war. Though not occupying any official position at the ontbreak of the war, when, however, it had been formally declared and means for defence had been entered upon Mr. Seymour was convinced it should be prosecuted. His popularity at this time is seen in his succeeding Governor Morgan in the governorship. Never since New York became a State had one of its magistrates been summoned to a position more difficult to fill than the one on which he now entered. While believing that the rupture might have been avoided, and the life and property which it threatened and finally consumed could have been spared, and attributing its origin as much to the intemperated speech of the North as to the error and obliquity of the South, he deplored the struggle and denounced the Rebellion as most wicked. Governor Seymour was a war Democrat of the purest luster. At the opening of the conflict, when the general government appealed to New York for assistance, he was made chairman of a committee of his own county to raise needed troops, and by purse, influence, and word did much to preserve the dignity and integrity of the Union. Having been inaugurated governor in 1863 his message contained expressions of the strongest character in support of the government in its struggle and deprecation of any division of the Union. Necessarily omitting reference to those numerous measures which Governor Seymour at this crucial period in the nation's life proposed for its integrity, as well as all consideration of the addresses which he so frequently delivered bearing upon the issues of that time, including his special messages to the legislature, and the firmness with which he declared that at all risks the public faith and the credit of the State should never be impaired, the appearance, however, of the "riots" caused him and others of every political complexion great alarm. But the roots of these dis-

turbances existed anterior to his administration. The thistles, and the thistles only, were his. At this period in the estimation of not a few the conflict had become nothing but an abolition war. This opinion begat not only new differences, but gave new force to the inquiry whether the general government was not violating by its acts the constitution and trampling upon the rights which its very genius conferred. While these convictions were spreading the North was fairly appalled at its misfortune in the field. Volunteers were slow in enlistment. To remedy the strain to which the government was rapidly being subjected an act providing for the enrollment of the national forces was adopted. Attempting to enforce this act precipitated the riots. No sooner, however, did this spirit exhibit itself than Governor Seymour sought to arrest it by force and by words. The latter, owing to the disturbed condition of the public mind, received from many unkindly criticism. Governor Seymour never denied the abused phrase; on the contrary he acknowledged it would have been wiser perhaps to have chosen language less exposed to twist and misinterpretation. In brief his relations to the war were quite as pronounced as those of many sitting in the halls of legislation or active in the field. Yet measures were proposed and in some instances enforced that he did not approve. When, however, the great question came, "Shall the Union be preserved?" no one displayed a more determined purpose. Amid the excitement of those war hours the problem which came home to him with seriousness was not, as some have conjectured, whether the national unity shall be broken, but now, that it is in jeopardy, what were the wisest and the legitimate methods by which it could be conserved and its perpetuity forever secured?

At the expiration of Governor Seymour's war term he resolved to return to his rural home and devote himself to study and rest. He did so. But he was often solicited to express his opinions upon prominent political measures then in process of formation; and he was presently selected as a candidate for governor in opposition to Reuben E. Fenton. In this canvass he was defeated by a small majority. When in 1868 the national convention assembled to select a candidate for the presidency Horatio Seymour attended as a delagate and was chosen its presiding officer. On the third day of the session, after the names of several candidates had been before the convention, the name of Horatio Seymour was introduced; and notwithstanding his earnest opposition it was unanimously resolved that he be the candidate. With General Grant, then wearing his many laurels as the victorious military commander, as his opponent it was a forgone conclusion that the Democratic candidate would be defeated. With the close of this campaign Governor Seymour's political life may be said to have come to an end. Contrary, however, to his oft expressed wishes he was renominated in 1876 for governor; and had it not been for his resolve to pass his remaining years in retirement he would have been sent the same year to the United States Senate. The other official positions proffered to Horatio Seymour were State senator and congressman. He held likewise at various times the following offices: In 1868 he was chosen one of the first of the commissioners of State fisheries, in 1876 member of State survey, and in 1878 president of the Board of Commissioners of State survey. For many years he occupied the presidency of the National Dairyman's Association, of the American Prison Association, and was the presiding officer of the Oneida County Historical Society from its

inception until his death. It is worthy of note here that the many positions which had been offered to Mr. Seymour by his neighbors, his district, his State, and the nation came wholly unsolicited. He never asked for office.

A subject very near the heart of Mr. Seymour was the waterways of the State. He early appreciated their usefulness and in 1844, when member of the Assembly, he made a report to that body covering seventy-two octavo pages in which he outlined what should be the policy of the State in reference to its canals, a report which still bears fruit. During this period of his busy career he wrote for and addressed the public, not only on political questions, but on themes purely philanthropic and unpartisan. His contributions to the State library and to the topography and history of the State and its natural resources were extensive and valuable. Few were better acquainted with the early history of the State. He studied with care the habits, travels, and characteristics of the Indians and his articles on the Iroquois are numerous and authoritative.

Few men in public life have revealed such an even and rounded character. There was a charm about him that was irresistible. All who came to him received prompt recognition. His love for our common humanity was intense. He loved men because they were men: friendliness permeated his whole being. His beneficiaries were almost innumerable and unlimited by creed or nationality. Even his political opponents enrolled themselves among his friends and he harbored enmity against none. His humor was always pleasant, never coarse. In his manner he was gentle, courteous, and dignified, and free from even the appearance of affectation. In his religious views he was as clear and definite as he was in those that pertained to the welfare of the State. His presence was often seen in the higher councils of the Episcopal Church and for many years he was warden of old Trinity Church of Utica. All the years of his public life fail to disclose an act that affects either his honesty, purity, or uprightness, or that mars his escutcheon with a single blot.

Horatio Seymour married, May 31, 1835, Mary, the youngest daughter of John Rutger Bleecker, of Albany. They had no children. He died February 12, 1886, and his widow followed him within a few weeks.

GRAHAM, EDMUND A., born in October, 1802, in New York city, of mingled Scotch and Huguenot descent, past the first five or six years of his life in the metropolis. Then his family removed to Newburgh, where he had the benefit of instruction in the village academy until he was twelve, afterward for about two years mingling farm work with attendance at school. At the age of fifteen years he went to Ogdensburg to be under the care of his uncle, Louis Hasbrouck, a lawyer who was also postmaster. The nephew was put to work with the mails and soon took full charge of them, reading law as his leisure would permit, and by his industry in due season he was admitted to the bar and entered upon practice. He found no difficulty in building up a profitable practice from clients in New York, Albany, and Troy as well as at home. He was made the attorney of the Bank of Ogdensburg, of which he was a director, and also agent for David B. Ogden to manage and sell tracts of land in the town of Oswegatchie. For four years he was clerk for the village of Ogdensburg. In 1830 Mr. Graham was

one of the projectors and a director of the company which ran the first line of American steamers on the St. Lawrence and the lakes, that was for a long time maintained afterward in no small part by Utica capitalists like Alfred Munson, Samuel Farwell, John Butterfield, and Henry Barnard, whom he enlisted with himself. It is a tradition that the first steamer of the line was built from his designs.

In 1835 he married Miss Cornelia Cooper, only daughter of Judge Apollos Cooper, of Utica, and on the death of the judge in 1839 he removed here to manage the large estate to which local growth was adding value—an estate which extended from the Mohawk to Cornelia street and from Genesee street quite a distance westward, and which he laid out in streets and lots. This task he combined with his law practice, and for half a century Mr. Graham was an active factor in the community.

The present generation can hardly appreciate the services rendered by Mr. Graham and his associates, who, in 1845, entered upon an investigation of the feasibility of introducing manufactures by steam into the city. The lack of water-power was recognized and the statutes then forbade corporations with a larger capital than $100,000 while the use of steam required larger investments. The population of the city had fallen from 12,000 to 10,000 and the increase of manufactures was relied upon to turn the tide. At a public meeting Spencer Kellogg, Andrew S. Pond, and Mr. Graham were appointed a committee to visit New England and report upon the relative cost and advantages of steam and water for manufactures. Their report started both the cotton and woolen factories within the city. Mr. Pond favored the organization of a company for woolen manufacture, and the steam woolen-mills were built. Mr. Graham and Mr. Kellogg recommended investments in cotton manufacture in preference, and the Utica steam cotton-mills have for more than forty years confirmed the wisdom of their choice. In order to permit the use of capital to the amount necessary, and to get rid of full personal liability on the part of the stockholders, Mr. Graham drafted what became the general manufacturing law of 1848, but hard labor at Albany during two sessions was necessary to secure its passage. The chief work of raising the capital for the cotton-mills was done by Alfred Munson, T. S. Faxton, S. D. Childs, and Mr. Graham, and they met with many difficulties before success was assured. When the company was organized Mr. Munson was chosen president and Mr. Graham secretary as well as director. Upon the latter fell the task of drawing the contracts and making many of the purchases. He continued to give close attention to the mills, became one of the largest stockholders, and for many years and down to his death was president of the company.

Of the original movement in behalf of the Black River and Utica Railroad he was one of the most zealous and influential promotors. His acquaintance with Northern New York enabled him to see the need for the road and to render important services in its behalf. The struggle between Rome and Utica for the northern alliance constitutes an interesting chapter of local history, in which a compromise was offered by our neighbor that the railroad project be abandoned by both parties. Mr. Graham devoted much time to the enterprise and subscribed $5,000 to the stock, which was lost. He was attorney and counsel for the original company up to the foreclosure of the mortgage, as he was also a director in that, and he held the same positions until 1884 in the corporation which bought in the property. For a considerable period he was vice-president of the

Utica and Black River Railroad Company and acted as president for three or four seasons while Mr. Thorn was abroad. For a number of years Mr. Graham owned and conducted in Sauquoit the mill for the manufacture of white paper previously belonging to Savage & Moore, but the introduction of wood pulp brought changes which closed that establishment.

The number of positions of trust to which he was called was many, and he was faithful in them all. He was one of a committee to prepare amendments to the city charter, and at his instance a provision to make aldermen personally liable for excessive expenditure was enacted. As one of the commissioners to acquire the site and build the city hall he served with three other citizens. In 1847 he was chosen a director of the Oneida Bank and survived every one of his associates of that time. From 1853 to 1872 he was one of the managers of the State Lunatic Asylum in this city and gave to the institution a great deal of care and attention. In the Utica Gaslight Company he was long a director and for some time its vice-president. He was one of the organizers of Grace Church, a vestryman, and a church warden. As chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose he superintended the enlargement of the older edifice and was one of the building committee for the erection of the present building. At a later period he was one of the vestry of the mother church, Trinity. He was often a delegate to the diocesan convention.

As a lawyer he exhibited the qualities which marked him as a man. Well grounded in the principles of his profession he was careful in his preparation, careful, accurate, and persistent in his work. He was concerned in some great litigations. In the long contested Bradstreet cases, which involved a large amount of property, Mr. Graham was the attorney who studied out the law and dug out the facts, and was instrumental in carrying the cases to a successful termination. His business was largely in chancery, in the equity side of the Supreme Courts, at general term and the Court of Appeals, more than at the circuit and before juries, and his railroad cases were important and numerous. Politically he started as a Democrat and had clear and strong convictions, but since his clerical service in early manhood he was but once only a candidate for office. After the Charleston convention of 1860 he left the party and became an ardent supporter of Mr. Lincoln and of the war for the Union.

The record of such a life is its own best commentary. Of unquestioned integrity, an excellent neighbor, a faithful friend, a useful and enterprising citizen, diligent in business, honoring all the obligations of religion, unostentatious and patriotic, he needs no eulogy in a community where for half a century he lived a quiet and exemplary life.

FAXTON, THEODORE S., a native of Conway, Mass., was born about 1793, on the 10th of January. His educational advantages were limited and concluded with six months in school at Clinton soon after his taking up his residence in Utica in 1812. In 1813 he obtained a position as driver on the stage and from that time until 1817 he held the reins of four-in-hand every day with the exception of the six months in school alluded to above. After 1817 he only occasionally mounted the box; yet such was his acknowledged skill as a reinsman that on occasions of ceremony, or where some-

thing extraordinary was required, he was the person usually selected to do honor to the service. For example, when Lafayette visited the place in 1825 Mr. Faxton secured six dashing gray horses, put silverplated harness on them, borrowed the old Van Rensselaer carriage, and drove to Whitesboro, where the distinguished guest was to be received. After General Lafayette left the boat and entered the carriage Mr. Faxton felt, as he himself said, grander than Napoleon Bonaparte. After the year 1817 Mr. Faxton for a considerable period had charge of a portion of the stage business of Jason Parker, and a little later was offered an interest in the concern, the sole condition being that he should pay for his share as fast as the profits would permit. It was in 1822 that he thus became a partner, together with Mr. Childs, in the firm of Jason Parker & Co. In spite of the competition of the new Erie Canal the stage business through Central New York continued very large for a number of years, and at the death of Mr. Parker in 1828 there were eight daily lines running through Utica east and west besides four lines north and south. This vast and intricate business the firm continued to successfully manage for ten years after the death of the senior member, and they continued in partnership some time longer. Together they erected the Exchange building on the site of the old Canal Coffee House and occupied themselves with collecting the rents of this, the Eagle Tavern, and other real estate which they held in common. Before the conclusion of the partnership Mr. Faxton joined with John Butterfield, Hiram Greenman, and others in running a line of packet boats on the canal. In connection with Alfred Munson and associates he organized the first American line of steamers that ran on the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, and for a number of years was one of the managing directors. He was one of the originators of the Utica and Black River Railroad, paid in a larger subscription than any other man, and for a long time held the office of president of the company. He gave the first $100 that was subscribed to found the Utica Mechanics Association and held the presidency several terms. Together with Willett H. Shearman and Anson Dart he was one of the commissioners who, in 1843, completed the erection of the State Lunatic Asylum in Utica. In 1852 he was chairman of the able committee who superintended the erection of the First Presbyterian Church in this city. Mr. Faxton was also one of the originators of the Utica Water Works Company, the Utica steam cotton-mills, of which he was president for a time, and the Second National Bank, of which he was also president. He also deserves particular credit for the conspicuous part he took in 1845 in developing and adapting to wider use the then greatest invention of the century, the telegraph. He was attracted to the possibilities of the wonderful invention at the first, and soon after the success of the first line from Baltimore to Washington he went to the latter city to investigate for himself and the few others who shared his confidence. He had learned from his experience in his Telegraph line of stages—a line his company fitted out to carry a small number of passengers at the greatest possible speed, and which had been so popular that every seat was spoken for days in advance of departure—that men loved speed and would encourage the fastest stages, the fastest boats, and the fastest means of transmitting intelligence. While absent he obtained the right to establish a telegraph line between New York and Buffalo, the owners of the patent to have one-half of the stock of the company when the line was complete. Returning home he united with John

Butterfield, Hiram Greenman, Messrs. Livingston, Wells, and others and formed a company with a capital of $200,000, which laid the first wire between the cities above mentioned. He was chosen president of the company and superintendent of the line, and continued to act in that capacity seven years, laboring hard against much opposition to make the enterprise the great success which it proved to be. The first wire used was copper, costing about $60 per mile. Professor Morse believed that iron wires would rust and could not be used unless they were perfectly insulated. Mr. Faxton's attention was called to the wire fence which had been in use twenty-five years on Colonel Walker's grounds, and he concluded that if iron wire was good for fences for such a length of time it would also do for telegraphing. The copper wires were taken down and sold for enough to put up two iron wires, the latter kind costing only $18 per mile.

Mr. Faxton never took a very active part in politics, but was often called to positions of honor and trust. In 1831 he was a trustee of the village of Utica, and was an alderman in 1836 and mayor in 1864. He was a delegate to the Whig National Convention which nominated Zachary Taylor in 1848, and was also sheriff of the county in 1842; but he held the office for only a few weeks, when he was displaced by the governor solely for political reasons. In addition to the stage, packet, steamboat, railroad, and telegraph lines, banks, manufactories, and other enterprises that have added wealth and prosperity to Utica Mr. Faxton left three other monuments which will perpetuate his name and add honor and blessings to his memory—the Old Ladies' Home on Faxton street, Faxton Hall at the junction of Varick and Court streets for the education of the children of factory operatives by day and night, and Faxton Hospital.

Mr. Faxton was a man of marked sociability, great kindness of heart, of strict integrity, and possessed unusual executive and business ability. He died on the 30th day of November, 1881.

CHILDS, SILAS D., was prominent among the early public spirited and active citizens of Utica. He was born at Conway, Mass., in 1794 and came to Utica in 1816. He had received a good common school education, had already served as a clerk in his native town, and arriving in Utica he at once found kindred employment with his former fellow-townsman, Stalham Williams, who was then connected with Jason Parker in his staging business. It was not long before the young clerk became Mr. Parker's book-keeper and was installed in the stage office situated at the southwest corner of the basement of Bagg's Hotel. His courteous manners, his diligent and accurate habits, and his conscientious discharge of all his duties soon won upon this appreciative and wisely judging proprietor. In 1820 he took him into partnership and subsequently gave him his daughter in marriage. The monopoly in staging enjoyed by Parker & Co., ever since the failure of Joshua Ostrom & Co. in 1812, continued until about 1821, when a new line was started by Peter Cole, aided in Utica by a runner named Henry S. Storms. This line was, however, soon overpowered, and the influence of Mr. Storms effectively met by introducing from Albany the energetic John Butterfield. About 1828 the old line encountered more serious opposition when Josiah

Bissell, of Rochester, set on foot a week-day line to traverse the State, and enlisted in its behalf the sympathies and the money of church members along the route. The project caused much excitement, coming as it did at a time when men's minds were peculiarly alive to religious questions. Dissensions in the Presbyterian Church in Utica were especially rife because it was there that Messrs. Parker, Faxton, and Childs all attended. But the week-day line lacked both capital and skill in its management and besides had not the privilege enjoyed by the other of carrying the mails, and so after a contest which impoverished itself and greatly straightened the resources of its rival it finally yielded the field. Until 1836 this field continued free, but when the Utica and Schenectady Railroad was opened the eastward route was blocked, and afterward as the railway was gradually extended other routes were more and more curtailed and Parker's with the associate line of stages was brought to a close. Messrs. Faxton and Childs still remained a while together closing up the concern and caring for the real estate they owned in common.

Detached at length from his near forty years' connection with his partner Mr. Childs did not engage in any new business of a merely personal nature. So much of his time as was not spent in doing for the community was occupied with his own private affairs and the care of his now ample estate. The chief solace of his later life he found in the pursuit of horticulture. He had a passion for flowers and the raising of fruits and especially grapes. In the exercise of these pleasures he evinced remarkable taste and skill and met with a high degree of success. The products of his garden delighted all beholders and were the comfort of many a chamber of the sick, while his annual grape parties were among the expected and most agreeable events of the winter. In other particulars also his benevolence was genuine and his giving profuse. A good object or a needy one he never turned away empty. Abounding in public spirit, and deeply interested in every project devised for the benefit of the town, he could not be an idle or a useless spectator. Trusted by his townsmen for his liberality, his integrity, his good sense, his fidelity, his prudence, and his wisdom in affairs he was relied on as an important actor in every public undertaking whether social, charitable, commercial, or manufacturing. He was a director in the Utica Savings Bank and in the Oneida National; a director in the steam cotton and the Globe woolen-mills; a director in the Black River Railroad and a manager of the State Lunatic Asylum; a trustee in the Female Academy and in the Cemetery Association; a counselor of the Utica Orphan Asylum and a trustee of the Reformed Church. By him these various positions were never regarded as empty honors, tributes to his wealth and standing which made no exactions on his time and efforts. He was prompt at every meeting, faithful to every trust, and cheerfully aided with his judicious but unobtrusive counsel.

Mr. Childs was by instinct and in the highest sense a gentleman. He had not only the suave courtesy of manner and of tongue and the modest unpretention of the well-bred man; he had also the refinement of feeling, the justness of sentiment, the kindness and generosity of heart, the evenness of temper, and the purity of motive which are the basis of the true born gentleman. He was sensitive to opposition and to wrong, but he had the rare ability to keep silent when disturbed or to retire if unduly excited. His death occurred suddenly while he was in the directors' room of the Oneida Na-

tional Bank on the 11th of July, 1866. The munificent legacies left by Mr. Childs for educational and elemosynary purposes were in harmony with the many charitable deeds of his life. They amounted in all to $90,000 and were as follows: To Hamilton College for the founding of a professorship of agricultural chemistry, $30,000; to the Utica Orphan Asylum, $25,000; and to the following $5,000 each, viz.: Forest Hill Cemetery, the Reformed Church of Utica, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church, its Board of Domestic Missions, its Board of Publication, the American Bible Society, and the American Tract Society.

His wife, Roxana (Parker), with deep veneration for his memory, purchased the chapel then recently erected at Forest Hill Cemetery and presented it to the association to be maintained in memory of her husband as a place for funeral services and for temporary sepulture, in free and common use forever. In her will she supplemented his bequests, selecting for the most part the same objects that had profited by his benefactions. And these were her bequests, increased as they were by a residuary portion of her estate: To Hamilton College for the agricultural professorship, $58,101.64; to the Utica Orphan Asylum, $48,417.04; to the Utica Female Academy, $16,367.04; and to the following each $9,683.04, viz.: Forest Hill Cemetery, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church, its Board of Domestic Missions, the American Bible Society, and the American Tract Society.

MANN, CHARLES ADDISON, a native of Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., came to Utica at the age of nineteen and entered upon the study of law with Lynch & Varick. In 1825 he was admitted to the bar and became a partner with Mr. Varick, Mr. Lynch removing at this time from the place. This partnership had a great influence upon the course of his life. Mr. Varick was largely interested in real estate and before he too removed to New York Mr. Mann purchased through him the remaining interests of the Holland Company in the northern part of Oneida which he had conducted. This property absorbed a large share of the time of the purchaser and led him away from his profession. Still although he frequented the courts very little he gradually came to be one of the best real estate lawyers in the county, and his opinion in legal matters was highly prized. The property he bought was disposed of on easy terms to settlers in plots and farms and sold largely on contracts. It laid the basis of his fortune. From about 1829 Mr. Mann was associated with David Wager and in later years with John H. Edmunds. As the city grew Mr. Mann's attention was directed to many new enterprises. Public spirited and energetic, with a sound judgment and far-sightedness above the average, his aid was sought and freely given to many of the undertakings of the time. He was active among the projectors of the Utica and Schenectady Railroad. He was a leading spirit in the Oneida Bank, and after its disastrous robbery was successfully employed with others in detecting and bringing the robbers to justice, and was for many years vice-president of the bank and subsequently was president. He was one of the founders and for some years president of the Utica steam cotton-mills. In 1856 after a long term as director he was elected

president of the New York and Buffalo Telegraph Company, and remained as such until ill health compelled him to give up the position in 1859.

Besides his business connections Mr. Mann took an active interest in educational and charitable enterprises. He was one of the original managers of the State Lunatic Asylum and for a long time chairman of the board. He devoted much time to this institute and was particularly busied in perfecting its system of ventilating and heating. As a counselor of the Utica Orphan Asylum he did good but humble service. The financial management of its affairs was largely in his hands, his mother-in-law, wife, and daughter having in turn held the position of treasurer from its foundation to the present time. He was one of the founders of the Utica Female Academy as well as a trustee of the Utica Free Academy before it was absorbed in the common school system. He also rendered excellent service as school commissioner for the five years previous to his death.

He drafted the charter under which Utica was incorporated as a city in 1832, and was for several ensuing years a member of the common council. In 1840 he was elected to the Assembly by the Democratic party. The clearness and soundness of his views especially on questions of finance attracted attention and his speeches on these topics were widely published. In 1848 he became a member of the Free Soil Party and was nominated for Congress, but failed of election. He returned to the Democratic party, but never hesitated to denounce the aggressions of the slave power and to declare the necessity of opposition to them. In 1850 he was elected to the State Senate and at once assumed a leading position.

On the impending passage of a bill relating to the canal known as "the nine million bill" his sense of right and justice was so shocked that he advised the resignation of the Democratic senators rather than permit the consummation of what he deemed an outrage, and his advice was followed. This act was not approved by the directors and a new Senate was chosen which passed the bill; but the courts eventually affirmed its unconstitutionality, thus vindicating his judgment. Even those who condemned the resignation were forced to admit the unbending integrity and sacred regard for the constitutional prohibition which impelled Mr. Mann as the leading adviser. This act ended his political life. Business and local affairs engrossed his time and he never had any heart again for politics, though repeatedly urged to accept of subsequent nominations, particularly that of comptroller.

He died January 9, 1860, his loss being fully appreciated by the people of Utica, and the large attendance at his funeral showing how closely he had linked himself with the affections of his fellow citizens. Simple in his habits, calm and unperturbed in manners, quick and penetrative in his judgment, and though uncompromising in the delivery of his opinions and inflexible in his integrity, yet easy of adaptation to others and prompt to enlist for the common good, he secured a leading place in the community.

FARWELL, SAMUEL.—The professional life of Mr. Farwell made him conspicuously a benefactor. Born on May 19, 1795, amid the hills and the bracing air of Litchfield, Herkimer County, and trained on a farm by his father, a practicing physician, he commenced active life with a stalwart frame and active limbs, and to the last was a

picture of health and strength. Joining his brother Eli, a master mason at Herkimer, in 1812 he soon learned the trade and carried it on during his minority for his brother, when his health failed and then he conducted it on his own account. This prepared him for the public works in which he engaged and on which he entered soon after his marriage in 1820. The number and magnitude of these have been rarely surpassed by individual contractors. The first was performed under Canal Commissioner Henry Seymour and consisted in the building of the aqueduct, culverts, and all the other masonry, except locks, of the portion of the Erie Canal extending between Steele's Creek and Little Falls. Early in 1821 he made an additional contract to build the mason work between Yankee Hill and Schenectady, and this was afterward extended to Alexander's Bridge in the town of Watervleit, where the canal crosses the Mohawk. This work was finished in 1823, and he returned to the neighborhood of his father's and bought a farm. Hiring a man to manage it his own time was principally occupied in building. Among other structures erected by him at this time was that of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, the same which is now known as the Bleecker Street Baptist Church.

In 1824 or 1825, in company with three or four associates, he began to construct a portion of the Oswego Canal below the falls on the Oswego River. During the first season at Oswego he and his partners took a contract on the Delaware and Hudson Canal to build the locks and other masonry at Rondout from tide-water to the High Falls. They completed their work and settled in 1826. The following spring they entered into an engagement for the building of nine locks, aqueduct, and dam across the Mongaup River from Port Jervis to opposite the mouth of the Lackawaxen, twenty-five miles. While this was in progress they contracted to build up the Lackawaxen River Valley to Honesdale, the end of the canal, whence a railroad extended to the Carbondale coal mines. Before this was finished they engaged to construct locks and dams across the Lehigh River, and also other structures of masonry pertaining to the Lehigh Canal from Mauch Chunk to Easton. They finished in 1829.

During all this time while Mr. Farwell was personally engaged in the above mentioned works his associates were occupied on the Chemung Canal, the Crooked Lake Canal, and the Chenango Canal, he holding an interest with them, but, with the exception of the former canal, only giving a partial superintendence to the operations. In the meantime two of his earlier partners began making lumber at Fulton, and opened a yard for its sale in Utica, of which Mr. Farwell on his return took charge. This yard occupied nearly the whole space embraced between Bleecker street and the canal and between John street and the rear of the stores on Genesee. At this time (1830) he built a house for himself on the corner of Genesee and Court streets, and for the firm of Farwell, Case & Co. he put up a dwelling-house and a block of stores on the site of the Butterfield House. During 1831–34 his time was employed on a portion of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. It extended from Bordentown to New Brunswick and included two tide locks in the harbor of the latter city. This canal opened a channel for vessels between New York and Philadelphia, and now does most of the coasting trade between the two cities. In the prosecution of his portion of the work Mr. Farwell was associated with his brother Eli and others. In the fall of 1835 he bought

the interest of James Platt & Co. in the forwarding and commission business. This, which they had transacted on the slip that then extended from the canal to Catharine street, he removed to the site of the Empire block on Franklin Square. His first partner in this employment was Horace Butler; his later ones were J. S. Harrington and H. H. Fish. They owned the New York, Utica, and Oswego line of canal boats and were part owners of propellors plying between Oswego and Chicago and a line of canal boats on the Wabash. Meanwhile, entrusting the forwarding largely to his partners, Mr. Farwell was busy with public works. He supplied ties and lumber to the Mohawk and Hudson, Hudson and Berkshire, Utica and Schenectady, and Syracuse and Auburn Railroads, and completed a contract on the Erie Canal enlargement. In 1838 he engaged with Moreau Delano, Charles G. Case, J. W. Baker, and Thomas R. Brayton in a large contract on the Croton aqueduct, and spent most of his time in carrying it forward. It embraced the archway for the passage of the Saw-Mill River, the roadway, the foundation for conduit over the valley of this river, some sixty feet high, and piercing the mountain on the south side by means of a tunnel eighty or ninety feet below the surface three-fourths of a mile in length. From this point (Yonkers) his work extended south to King's Bridge. It was closed in 1840. During the last year of its progress a contract to build the New York and Albany Railroad was made by Messrs. Farwell, Case, Baker, Daniel Carmichael, J. S. T. Stranahan, and Alva P. Downer. Progress was made at Troy, at Greenbush, and in Columbia, Dutchess, Putnam, and Westchester Counties. Funds were limited and the work slow, and eventually the company, proving unable to pay the estimates of the contractors, sold out their line to the Hudson River Company. While engaged on the New York and Albany the associates entered into terms with the New York and Erie Company to build from fifty to seventy miles of their road through Sullivan County and a large section in Orange County. Operations on the former were stopped by a bill in chancery, procured by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, which ran alongside the proposed route. But in Orange County the work progressed until the company failed, owing the contractors from $50,000 to $70,000. For this amount they obtained judgment and levied on the locomotives running over twelve miles of the completed road nearest New York. Feeling friendly to the company they took a receipt and allowed the latter the use of these locomotives; and thus for five years, and until State aid was obtained, Messrs. Stranahan, Carmichael & Farwell carried the Erie on their shoulders. Mr. Farwell also took another contract on this road from Port Deposit to Binghamton, which, however, he was not allowed to build, and out of this grew a protracted lawsuit. About this time he was also interested in work on the Erie road in Allegany and Cattaraugus Counties and took personal charge of it. About 1840–41 he bore a part in the organization of the Ontario and St. Lawrence Steamboat and Canal Packet Boat Company and was one of the first directors. After its re-organization in 1857 he was made president and continued to hold this position during the remaining eleven years of the existence of the company.

In the spring of 1847 he spent some time at Clayton supervising the building and fitting out of the *Ontario*, one of the boats of his line, and so soon as the machinery was in place and the vessel launched he set out for Boston to fulfill a contract he and others

had made to build the Beacon Hill reservoir in that city. His associates were Messrs. Carmichael, Case, Stranahan, Joseph Gonder, and John Duff, but the execution of the work fell to Mr. Case and himself. This reservoir, which fills a square in the rear of the dwellings on Beacon street, is sixty-three feet above the flagging on its highest side and contains 27,000 cubic yards of granite masonry. It was completed in November, 1849. Almost cotemporaneously Mr. Farwell perfected the channel for the supply of the city of Brooklyn with water. In October, 1850, he began the construction of 105 miles of the Great Western Railway in Canada, a portion of which embraced some of the heaviest work on the road. This, with the branch running to Galt, occupied him about four years. Samuel Zimmerman and Messrs. Stranahan & Farwell were the partners in this enterprise, they having purchased the interests of numerous other contractors. Mr. Farwell's next contract was for the construction of a section of the Utica and Black River Railroad. It occupied him during the years 1854–56. His old associates, Baker, Case, and Stranahan, and also James G. Lund, co-operated with him in this work. Though the contract comprised the whole of the road they completed work only as far as Boonville, doing, however, considerable grading beyond. He was afterward one of the directors. He entered upon the Flint and Pere Marquette road in 1854, and was at his death still concerned in it. His associates were T. D. Estabrook, A. M. Farwell, his nephew, and Dr. H. C. Potter, his son-in-law. Mr. Farwell and Dr. Potter bought up the interests of the others and have the chief management of the road. It extends from Lake Erie to Lake Michigan, 253 miles, has thirty miles of branch roads, and cost nearly $7,000,000. In view of its magnitude and that he was the leading person in its construction, besides aiding largely in procuring the necessary funds, it may be considered his greatest undertaking.

What an immense amount of labor is sketched in this epitome! It seems incredible that human powers should be equal to it; and there was involved in it the severest mental strain. Yet Mr. Farwell passed his fourth-score year without a sign of having been overtaxed. No man stood higher in the respect, confidence, and favor of the community. With the instincts of a thorough gentleman his fine person and courteous manners made him noticeable on the streets, in business circles, and in society, while his face beamed with intelligence and kindness. Exceedingly trying tests were applied to him, and they notably proved to the satisfaction and admiration of all his absolutely perfect integrity and honor. For fifty years he conducted colossal enterprises in different parts of the United States and Canada, but without the slightest abatement of his geniality. With a warm, tender, generous heart for all men, and a loving and devoted friend, his conspicuous charm was in the household of which he was the center and idol. The halo of religion suffused his character and the spirit of religion pervaded his being. His public works are the monuments of his usefulness, and fond memories will ever cherish his integrity, his nobility, and his loveliness.

FISH, HENRY HOPKINS, born in the village of Herkimer, October 22, 1813, was the youngest son of Walter and Jane (Whitney) Fish, who came from Bozrah, Conn., in 1793. He started with the education derived from the common schools of two generations ago, which later on he extended by broad and varied reading and study in

many directions, so that he impressed those with whom he came in contact with the scope and value of his knowledge. His ambition was to become a lawyer, but his father meeting with business reverses the son was obliged to begin his career at sixteen as teacher in a country school, a position that was very distasteful to him. In 1837 he came to Utica and was engaged by Butler & Livingston, who placed him in entire charge of their forwarding business at Albany. He married, in 1841, Cornelia Phelon, daughter of Dr. Thomas Phelon, of Litchfield, Herkimer County, and two years later returned to Utica and engaged in forwarding with Samuel Farwell. The firm name was Farwell & Fish, and their stand was on the site of the one now occupied by George W. Head & Co. Some years later he was associated with A. E. Culver in the same business, the title of the firm being Culver, Harrington & Fish. In 1851 Mr. Fish abandoned the forwarding business and took a fortunate step in helping to organize the Utica Gaslight Company. He was made superintendent and treasurer of this organization. The latter position he occupied until the day of his death. It was in this responsible post that he displayed his native energy of character and his intelligent conception of true business methods. At the time he took charge the company's finances were in such condition that he was unable to borrow on the credit of the company alone such moneys as were needed, and he lent it his own credit. He developed its resources and its facilities by adopting new methods and machinery so as to keep them apace with the requirements of the city. From a very modest beginning the company came into possession of an extensive plant and held high rank among the city's enterprises.

The main details of Mr. Fish's business career are easily given; but it is quite another task to indicate what manner of man he was, to measure his natural ability or the extent of his acquired knowledge of numerous matters of current interest, and to estimate his influence therein. In the welfare of the city, State, and country he displayed an active and vigilant concern. He was elected alderman in 1848 and in 1855 was chosen mayor, conducting a successful administration. For six years following March, 1857, he was one of the most valued and efficient members of the Board of School Commissioners. A Whig and afterward a Republican in politics his methods of political thought were conservative and often decidedly independent. He was a delegate to the convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and prided himself in the issue of that assembly. He was for a time collector of internal revenue under the administration of President Johnson. He was familiar with traffic on the canal, and once delivered an able address on that subject before the Canal Committee of the legislature; and he bore part with Samuel Farwell and Dr. H. C. Potter in the preparation for the building of the Pere Marquette Railroad, as he did subsequently in the adjustment of its embarrassed affairs. To every movement in which he enlisted himself he brought a proper degree of enthusiasm backed by persuasive powers of speech. He possessed rare gifts as a conversationalist, and he frequently demonstrated his ability to make a sustained address of telling force and symmetrical construction. On subjects of even commonplace interest his discursiveness often revealed a vein of thought that was philosophic and instructive. For that reason he was always an agreeable man to meet. While advancing his convictions with earnestness he was never offensive in his mode of expressing them. He could write as gracefully and effectively as he could

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Philo C Curtis

talk, and the columns of the local press frequently bore testimony to his vigorous mastery of good English as well as to the soundness of his opinions.

A man possessing the fine judicial mind and the happy temperament of Mr. Fish—a man given, as he was, to the studious examination of all contemporaneous topics and an earnest promulgation of the principles he formed after careful research—is always a valuable factor in the life of a commuuity; and he will long be remembered for the excellent influence he exerted upon the thoughts and purposes of our leading citizens. If to this is added his responsiveness of action, his tact in dealing with men, and his skill in managing large affairs we are not surprised that his co-operation in the conduct of them was deemed of importance and was often sought. His home life was affectionate and exemplary. By his many subordinates he was ever esteemed and beloved. His death took place on April 1, 1887. His widow, two sons, Winslow P. and William A., and a daughter, Grace, survive him.

CURTIS, PHILO C.—The father of Philo C. Curtis was Asahel Curtis, a native of Old Canaan, Conn., who had seen service on our Northern frontier during the war of the Revolution, and who after two or three different residences in the eastern part of this State finally settled in 1803 in East Sauquoit, Oneida County, N. Y. He was recognized as a man of integrity and worth, was a justice of the peace, commissioner of deeds, and for several years superintendent of the Stockbridge and Brothertown Indians. The historian of Paris, in speaking of him, remarks that "Philo C., the second son, was a mechanic of rare skill and great inventive genius, perfecting an improvement of the power loom at an early period of its introduction into the factories of the Sauquoit Valley."

This Philo C. Curtis was born at Hoosick, Rensselaer County, N. Y., June 21, 1789. His mechanical ingenuity was displayed at an early age. He took great interest in textile machinery and the first three patents taken out by him were of that nature. The first one he obtained in 1810, the year when he became of age, and was for an improvement of the loom. In 1828 Mr. Curtis removed to Utica and started a machine shop on the west side of Cornelia street opposite what was at that time the foundry of Ephraim Hart. He there built the first steam engines that were made in Utica. In 1831 he took out a patent for an apparatus for heating the supply water of boilers after the water had passed the pump and was under boiler pressure. To accomplish this purpose he utilized the heat of the exhaust steam from the engine. This patent was of great intrinsic value and is today in almost universal use, especially with non-condensing engines. It is, therefore, deserving of high consideration. In 1832 he built and changed his place of business to the shop in West Utica known for many years as the Vulcan works. Here he continued the making of steam engines and of machinery in general. According to the City Directory of 1832 there were then twenty-one steam engines at work in the county, ten of which were in Utica; eighteen of them were made by Mr. Curtis. Like most mechanics who are given to invention he gave more time to carrying out mechanical ideas than he did to matters of finance, and so it followed that the building of the West Utica shop, in connection with other matters he had under way, caused his failure, resulting in the loss of all of his property and obliging him to retire from business for a season.

In 1837 he entered into an arrangement with J. M. Church, a lumber dealer, by which was procured a Woodworth planer and matcher and a few auxiliary tools, as well as an engine and boiler for running the same. This machinery was set up in a large frame building then standing on Pine street near the canal and it was started by Mr. Curtis, and the first planing and matching of flooring and dressing of lumber by power that was done in Utica was done under his direction and supervision. After carrying on the work for a while Mr. Curtis sold his interest therein to Chauncey Palmer and Mr. Church disposed of his to Lewis Lawrence. After this episode Mr. Curtis moved away from the city and for some years lived in New Hartford. In the fall of 1845 he returned to Utica and started a machine shop on Jay street near the old city furnace. Although his facilities were limited his acquired reputation as a mechanic gave him employment. After two or three changes of location he moved in 1849 into a building on Pine street, where he remained for twelve years, and from which he again moved to the West Utica shop he had erected in 1832, and where he had met with his financial reverse. He sold his works in 1862 to his son and retired wholly from active business pursuits. Besides being an industrious and skillful mechanic Mr. Curtis was a man of thought, and one whose thoughts led in the main to sound practical results, results that benefited the entire community in which he lived. He had, perhaps, too much of a spirit of invention for his own pecuniary good. He loved invention better than he loved wealth and disregarded the essentials needed to secure it. Among others of his devices not already mentioned above was a pump for raising water and other liquids. This was a very valuable invention and had it been well followed up would have made his fortune. This was patented in 1835.

In resolutions passed after the death of Mr. Curtis, which occurred September 23, 1864, by the Oneida R. N. Chapter it was said that, in the inventive talents of the deceased, man has been benefited by the ingenious application of machinery to various implements of industry, making latent power subservient to his will, overcoming obstacles heretofore considered impracticable, and conferring a boon upon the "man of toil." It was added in the same resolutions that in his life we have an example of the upright citizen, a kind and affectionate parent, and one who by strict integrity in all the relations of life has left behind him a name both honored and respected. His family consisted of his wife, a son, and a daughter. The daughter died in 1852. His wife and son survive him.

GRAY, JOHN PERDUE, M.D., LL.D., died at Utica, N. Y., on the the 29th day of November, 1886, at the age of sixty-one years. The initiatory cause of his final illness was the result of an attempt made by an insane man to assassinate him, in March, 1882, immediately upon his return from Washington at the conclusion of the trial of Guiteau for the murder of President Garfield. This injury, with the nervous strain and responsibility of the protracted trial, combined with the continued performance of the duties of his position in the asylum, perceptibly impaired his health and were powerful factors in producing the fatal results. In January, 1886, the Board of Managers of the asylum gave him a leave of absence for six months. A portion of this period was passed in the South and the remainder in a foreign tour, undertaken in the

hope of improving his health. He returned in October, seemingly benefited by the change, and again resumed his labors, but under peculiarly trying circumstances. Early in November business called him to Baltimore, whence he returned much prostrated and suffering from a recurrence of the disease which was so soon to prove fatal. From this time it was evident that little hope could be entertained of his recovery. He slowly failed from blood poisoning induced by disease of the kidneys, and died in *uræmic coma*.

Dr. Gray was one of nine children, and was born on the 6th of August, 1825, at Half Moon, Center County, Pa. He was educated in the common school, in Bellefonte Academy and Dickinson College, and received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1848. After a period of two years' service in the Philadelphia Hospital he was chosen on account of his qualifications and ability the junior assistant in the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica. He passed through the higher grades of second and first assistant and in July, 1854, was elected the superintendent of the asylum. At the early age of twenty-nine years he was thus placed in a most responsible position at the head of what was then the largest asylum for the insane in the country. He became the successor of Drs. Brigham and Benedict, whose skill and ability had given the Utica Asylum an enviable reputation. This Dr. Gray not only sustained, but widely extended, by improving the old and originating new measures of administration. Accepting unreservedly the view that insanity was a physical disease the medical care of patients assumed the highest importance and the institution was made more completely than ever before a hospital for the nursing and care of patients as sick people. The influence of the predominant idea was felt in every part of the asylum. To the strictly medical treatment of insanity he gave special consideration; the medical history of patients was more fully sought out and recorded and the resources of the pharmacopœia were employed with a belief in their efficacy in this as in other forms of disease. The moral treatment by employment, amusement, and mental occupation was early given a prominent place. One of the methods introduced by Dr. Gray was the establishment of the *Opal*, a paper contributed to and published by the patients in the asylum. This was continued until the third issue of the tenth volume and proved of great interest and value to the patients, and was also a source of revenue. Its exchanges reached as high as 300 newspapers and periodicals annually; it added several hundred volumes to the library and hundreds of dollars to the amusement fund for patients. His labors were always in the direction of progress, both in material improvement and administration, as well as in the treatment of patients. The organization, making subordinates individually responsible to heads of departments, and these in turn to the superintendent as the highest authority, resulted in improved order and discipline and increased efficiency. The Utica Asylum under his control became the model for many of the institutions subsequently erected, and later a school of instruction which has furnished a larger number of men equipped for the specialty than any other asylum in the country.

Early in his career as superintendent, and while most men would have been fully occupied with the details of management, he enunciated the principles which have since largely guided the State in the care of the insane. In the resolutions passed by the superintendents of the poor in 1856 we recognize his hand. These were that the State

should make ample provision for all of its insane who were not in condition to reside in private families; that none should be cared for in any county poor and almshouse; that the proper classification demanded for the care of the insane could only be secured in establishments constructed with special view to their treatment; and finally, that the curable and incurable should not be cared for in separate institutions. In accordance with these views he urged the erection of two State hospitals for the insane so located that in conjunction with the Utica Asylum they would most fully meet the needs of the people of the State. In the discussion of the question of separate institutions for the acute and chronic classes of the insane, which excited deep interest in the profession, Dr. Gray bore a notable part and one which gave him great prominence. He maintained then, as always, that it was the duty of the State to provide for all of the insane the best medical care, and to remove them from the county poor-houses to asylums properly equipped with every means to promote recovery. Although overruled by the establishment of asylums for the chronic insane he lived to see his plans carried out in the erection of the Hudson River Hospital at Poughkeepsie and the Buffalo State Asylum at Buffalo to accommodate the patients in the eastern and western divisions of the State respectively. Another movement in which Dr. Gray was identified as the originator, and which he carried to a successful issue, was the removal of children from the poor-houses to the various orphan asylums and their support at public expense. This reform, first inaugurated in Oneida County, has been adopted in the other counties of the State, and has been of inestimable benefit in rescuing children from the association and degredation of life in the poor-houses and giving them the advantage of training and education. This philanthropic work entitles him to rank as a public benefactor.

The separation of the convict and criminal insane from other patients, and treatment in an institution constructed with special reference to their isolation and safe-keeping, was largely if not entirely due to the efforts of Dr. Gray. The wisdom of this action has been fully sustained, and the example has been followed by other States where the numbers of this class warranted the expense of their separate maintenance. Subsequently he was made one of the commission to locate both the Willard and Buffalo Asylums, for the latter of which he furnished the plans and was one of its Board of Managers until it was in full operation. The subject of the causation of insanity has always received the careful consideration of alienists. In the asylum under Dr. Brigham, and for some years under Dr. Gray, the two classes of causes, moral and physical, were recognized as productive of the disease. The moral causes were given a largely predominating position and included all of the cases in which there had been a history of any emotional excitement or disturbance, while to physical causes were attributed only the small number of cases which were the result of injuries or deformities of the head and like material influences. Upon more prolonged observation and reflection Dr. Gray became convinced of the incorrectness of this theory and practice, and satisfied that moral causes alone were not sufficient to produce disease. He believed that it was only when the physical health was affected that insanity resulted, and that this change was really the cause of the emotional disturbance. From this time forward he regarded physical causes only as producing insanity and recorded none but them in

the tables of causation. This was deemed a most important step, as it gave the first place in treatment to therapeutic measures, and divorced the subject more fully from the influence of the metaphysical theory that insanity was a disease of the mind. "Rest, nutrition, medication—could then be presented in truth as the relief of sorrow." Insanity, a physical disease due strictly to physical causes, was one of the distinctive features of his belief and teachings.

Dr. Gray was the first in this country to recognize the importance of and to introduce special investigation into pathological conditions existing in insanity, and to the Utica Asylum belongs the credit of having the first special pathologist appointed on its official staff. This course has been fully endorsed by the specialty and the profession. However great the success and credit Dr. Gray deservedly gained for his labor in the directions already mentioned it was in the field of medical jurisprudence, as an expert in insanity, that he attained the greatest triumphs of his life. Beginning with the Parish will case and the trial of Fyler for murder, one of the first in which epilepsy was pleaded as a defence, his course is fairly marked out by recalling the list of prominent trials throughout the State. A few of these are the trials of Heggie, of Buckhout, of Ruloff, of Walworth, of Montgomery, of Dillon, of Gaffney, of Waltz, of Mancke for murder, and the Vanderbilt and Fillmore will cases. In behalf of the general government during the war he presided at the trial of Dr. Wright, of Norfolk, Va., for the murder of a lieutenant of colored troops, and was a witness in the case of Stewart, tried for poisoning a fellow soldier in the recruiting camp at Elmira, and of Payne, one of the assassins of President Lincoln. He was many times appointed a commissioner by the various governors of the State to whom a final appeal had been made for executive clemency. His aid was often sought by prosecuting officers and by the friends of the accused when there was a suspicion of the existence of insanity. On whatever side his services were employed his testimony was true to his convictions of right, and always carried with it the force of being truthfully and honestly given. No imputation of being influenced by any unworthy motive was ever cast upon his evidence. He resorted to no subterfuges, clothed no mere theories in the garb of science to excuse crime, yielded to no clamor, but always took his position and sustained himself upon the principles deduced from his broad knowledge and vast experience, and consequently his opinions had the utmost weight with the judge, the jury, and the people. He bore successfully the most searching questions of the best legal talent, at times lasting several days, and no exceptions to his testimony were ever made a ground of appeal to a higher court. The amount of labor he was called upon and often compelled to perform against his most earnest desire furnishes the best evidence of the value placed upon his services. Upon his conduct of the Guiteau case, in which he was the principal medical witness for the prosecution, may rest his reputation as the leading expert in insanity in the country. His testimony is a model of terse logic, of strong statement, of clear exposition of principles and facts of science, incontrovertible and convincing in its conclusions, a fit culmination of his labors.

Dr. Gray also achieved success as a lecturer on insanity. For some years he occupied the chair of psychological medicine and medical jurisprudence in the Albany and Bellevue Medical Colleges. These lectures were undertaken not so much for his own honor

and emolument as for the advancement of the medical profession. His lectures were noted for their clearness and definiteness of statement, and for an eloquence and grace of style which attracted many hearers besides the students of his own department. More than any other person Dr. Gray shaped the lunacy legislation of the State of New York and it is largely to his influence with the commission appointed to codify and revise the law that we owe the present lunacy statutes. In matters pertaining to other dependent classes his influence was also felt, as his advice was often sought by the Boards of Managers having charge of the various charities, reformatories, and prisons, by legislators, judges, and officials.

As a writer Dr. Gray was widely known to the profession, though he never published, as he was often importuned to do, any consecutive work upon the subject of insanity. He wrote many articles for the *Journal of Insanity* and addresses before societies which attracted attention and showed his ability as an author. The annual reports of the asylum were often important contributions to the specialty, as they contained, not only his views and ideas upon subjects of interest in the study and treatment of disease, but also details of construction, organization, and administration of great value to those in charge of like institutions.

In the death of Dr. Gray the medical profession lost one of its strong, great men, and one whom it has honored by the many offices and preferments conferred upon him. He was successively chosen president of the Oneida County Medical Society, of the State Medical Society, of the State Medical Association, of the Association of Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, and of the Association of Medical Editors. He was an honorary member of the Psychological Association of Great Britain, of the Medico-Psychologique of Paris, of the Society de Freniatrica of Italy, and of various other scientific bodies. He was president of the Psychological Section of the Centennial Medical Congress of 1876 and at the time of his death held a similar position in the Ninth International Medical Congress, held in Washington in September, 1887. He also had conferred upon him the title of LL.D. from Hamilton College. As a physician he held a high place in the regard of the profession and the public. He was readily approached, gave freely and willingly of his time to all, but especially to the younger members of the profession who appealed to him for assistance. In his practice he exhibited the same characteristics as in his conduct of public affairs. He possessed a comprehensive knowledge of medicine which, combined with ripe judgment, the power to note the salient points of a case, and to apprehend the relation between cause and effect, made him a safe counselor, inspired confidence in his decisions, and caused him to be consulted in the most important cases, both by physicians and those occupying the highest official and social positions. No better evidence could be given than the confidence thus reposed in him by those most competent to judge of his attainments in his profession.

Though fully occupied with the labors of his position Dr. Gray found time for the exercise of the duties of a citizen, and as such was most highly respected. His patriotism was unquestioned and unbounded. Unable to enter the army from the position he held as superintendent of the asylum he gave freely of his means and time in collecting money and obtaining recruits to fill the quota of the city. He was generous,

liberal minded, and active in every charitable and public work which would relieve suffering or promote the interests of the community. Among charities which had their origin with him was one designed to provide nurses for lying-in women in needy circumstances. A suggestion of the want of such aid made in a lecture delivered in Utica gave rise to the Maternity Society of this and other places. He was domestic in his feelings and tastes, and loved to spend the time not urgently demanded by his duties in his home surrounded by his family and intimate friends. He was an affectionate husband and an indulgent father, a sympathizing friend in sickness, and an admirable nurse. Among the most notable characteristics of Dr. Gray were his readiness to appreciate and ability to state in a clear, forcible manner the fundamental principles of any question, his rare power of observation, his calm and independent judgment, and his strong convictions. These qualities, combined with an indomitable will, fully explain his influence over others and were elements of his success. He had a wonderfully retentive memory both of persons and things, great affability of manner and kindness of heart, and a strong love for children, by whom he was always beloved.

In conversation he was brilliant and instructive. From every place he visited and from every person he met he gathered information which it was his pleasure to impart to others. To all he was a cheerful and agreeable companion. Though like all men with true independence of character he met with opposition and criticism of his administration; they rarely provoked him into controversy or changed his course of action, but if attacked upon charges reflecting upon the probity of his official acts he never failed to defend himself successfully. Dr. Gray was a firm believer in the Christian religion and a member of the Reformed Church in Utica. His religious views, formed early in life, were settled convictions and never a subject of question or doubt. They controlled his life and conduct.

In looking over his life work there is a richness of labor and a fullness of success that rarely falls to the lot of man. In all the fields of action in which he bore a part, as the head of a great charity, a medical jurist, a lecturer, as the editor of the *Journal of Insanity*, as a physician, a citizen, and a friend, there were the evidences of great power, of strength of character, and generosity of disposition, which were the elements of his success, which made him beloved, and which made his death a serious calamity to the community, to the profession, and to his friends. What higher tribute could be given to his memory?

Dr. Gray married Mary, eldest daughter of the late E. A. Wetmore. Of their several children two sons and one daughter are living.

HOPPER, THOMAS, was born on the site of his present residence in the city of Utica, January 31, 1807. His father was Capt. James Hopper, a native of England. For many years he was in command of English vessels in the merchant service and owned shares in them and their cargoes. During the war between France and England he commanded an armed vessel of sixteen guns, and furnished with letters of marque from the British admiralty he cruised in the South Seas. Attacked on one occasion by a superior vessel his ship was taken after a brave defence and he was car-

ried a prisoner to France. His release and that of another captain were effected by exchange for the celebrated Marshal Junot, who had been captured in Egypt. A short time subsequently to this he came to America, his principal object being to secure indemnity for the loss of another vessel that had fallen into the hands of the French through information furnished them by an American, and which vessel had been sold afterward to persons from America. He engaged General Hamilton in New York as his counsel, but failed in accomplishing the object of his visit. By General Hamilton he was prevailed upon to come to Utica and see the country. This visit was made in the year 1801, and shortly after his arrival he bought considerable land on the southern borders of the village and never returned to his native country. Forty-nine acres of the tract purchased comprised the cleared farm of Benjamin Hammond in great lot No. 95, which the latter had obtained from John Bellinger. In part it was a portion of the Holland Purchase, and other smaller parts were parchased of John Post, Richard Kimball, and Jonathan Evans. On his purchase Captain Hopper built a house, which he enlarged on the arrival of his family, and engaged in farming and in tanning, to neither of which pursuits had he been accustomed. He brought tanners from the East, paying them high wages, and in order to improve his land he expended his means freely in having the stumps grubbed out of the ground. Hence his projects were to some extent a failure; he also lost considerably in the Utica Glass Company. The land which he purchased, however, increased in value and later in the skillful hands of his sons became a handsome estate. Captain Hopper left a reputation for integrity and respectability, but living a little apart from most of the other residents of the village he was not especially concerned in public affairs of his time. He died May 16, 1816. His widow married Joshua Wyman and died December 11, 1843. Their children were George J. (born in England), Elizabeth Ann, Thomas, and Mary (Mrs. Bradley and afterward Mrs. McClure). All of these excepting Thomas are deceased.

Thomas Hopper passed his boyhood days at home and obtained a good English education at the common schools and the Utica Academy. Early in life he determined to follow mercantile pursuits and at the age of twenty-six years began business in Utica as a merchant, but after about four years he gave up that occupation and turned his attention to improving and dealing in real estate, which he has followed the greater part of his life. From 1835 to 1844 he resided in New York city, where he also operated in real estate. The property purchased by his father was greatly improved by him and many residences erected on it, and it now constitutes one of the finest residence sections of the city. Soon after his return from New York Mr. Hopper projected and against much opposition established and himself constructed the splendid system of water works for the city of Utica. He was one of the first board of nine directors and has filled the office of president for about twenty years. During that period he has refused all remuneration for his services in the company and is given the credit in the community of conferring an inestimable boon upon the inhabitants. Mr. Hopper was also one of the first to instigate the organization of the Cemetery Association, which resulted in giving the city its beautiful burial place. Here partially at his own expense he erected a splendid chapel for the comfort and convenience of those gathered on burial occasions in stormy weather.

Engd by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Charles Millar

Following in the footsteps of his father, who was one of the first members of Trinity Church, Mr. Hopper has always identified himself with religious and kindred interests that tend to the benefit of the community. He was treasurer of the Bishop's Fund for the diocese of Western New York for fourteen years, and is a director in the Utica National Bank and has been for many years. In politics he is a Republican, but has never taken a very active part in that field and has declined political preferment. Mr. Hopper now looks back upon a well-spent life and is among the very few persons who were born in Utica at the very beginning of the present century and still live here.

MILLAR, CHARLES.—Among the many of her adopted citizens to whom Utica is under lasting obligations for his business thrift and standing none left a more honorable record or one more worthy of emulation than Charles Millar. The enterprises which he started and with which he was connected were among the most important in the city, and will continue to grow and add to her wealth and standing. His steady and persistent application to business brought him success. Scrupulously upright in his dealings, farsighted and comprehensive in commercial and financial conditions, he not only conquered fortune, but received and held the confidence of the community and the sincere regard of all who knew him. He was born in Greenwich, England, March 9, 1808; received a good education in the parochial schools of London; married in 1833 Miss Jane Quait, who survives him; and came to this country two years later and to Utica in 1838. Here for more than half a century he was an active force in the business, social, and public life of Utica; a thorough believer in her he had pride in her growth and beauty, and assisted to his utmost to increase and secure the importance she has now attained.

On arriving in Utica Mr. Millar at once commenced business in the line in which he had been educated, that of master builder. He secured large and important contracts, erecting many of the most prominent of the older buildings in Utica, among which may be mentioned the court-house, Mohawk street jail, Tibbitts block, several public schools, and John Thorn's residence. From 1857 to 1860 he was the agent and manager of the Utica Screw Company. At the time he assumed charge the company was suffering from the financial depression and was virtually bankrupt, but through his efforts it rapidly recovered and became such an important competitor that the American Screw Company, of Providence, offered to buy the stock at par, which offer, contrary to Mr. Millar's advice, was accepted by the directors. The correctness of his views was afterward confirmed by the advance of the Providence company's stock many hundredfold. In 1861 he became superintendent of the Utica and Black River Railroad, which office he held for six years, and laid the foundation for the future prosperity of that important road; he made many improvements in the property, among the most notable of which was the filling of the immense trestle work at Trenton, N. Y. This was a work of great magnitude, taking several years and requiring several million yards of sand and gravel. His management of the affairs of the railroad company was so energetic and characterized by such good judgment that the road was enabled to earn and pay its first dividend. He resigned his position on the railroad in 1867 to erect the Millar building

on Genesee street in Utica. He had purchased in 1861 the wholesale tin, plumbing, and steamfitting business which he continued to conduct up to the time of his death, and which is one of the most extensive of its kind in the United States. He admitted his son, Henry W. Millar, to full partnership in 1866, forming the firm of Charles Millar & Son, and as the business had grown rapidly, requiring better facilities and more room, he erected the above building for its use. His firm became extensive manufacturers of cheese and buttermaking apparatus and many of the appliances were of Mr. Millar's invention. This machinery was sold all over the United States, and large quantities were shipped to Europe, Australia, Canada, and South America.

September 15, 1883, Mr. and Mrs. Millar celebrated their golden wedding, and the same year the manufacture of lead pipe was commenced by his firm in Utica and was a success from the start. In 1885 the large factory and warehouse on Main street was erected for the purpose of extending this branch of the business. Soon afterward his son-in-law, John L. Murray, was admitted a member of the firm, the firm name remaining the same. In 1889 the firm, with the assistance of Nicholas E. Kernan, Irvin A. Williams, and William M. White, organized the Utica Pipe Foundry Company and Mr. Millar was elected its first president. Under his direction the extensive buildings were erected, and the company was about to cast its first pipe at the time of his death. He always took a deep interest in political matters. He was a strong anti-slavery man and a Free Soil Democrat, identifying himself with the Republican party from its start; he was always an earnest advocate and staunch supporter of its principles. He represented the Fourth ward in the common council at the time of the incendiary fires, and was himself a sufferer from the burning of his carpenter shop on Division street. "Dad" Orcutt, one of the gang of incendiaries who was convicted, afterward confessed the crime. He was president for one term of the Utica Mechanics Association and chairman and manager of one of their most successful fairs, which for many years were so popular.

He lived to a good old age, and was active and busy up to the last. On Saturday, February 22, 1890, he was apparently enjoying his usual health; he spent the greater part of the day visiting his different places of business, his store, the lead pipe works, and the new pipe foundry building, at all of which he directed various matters; returning home at the usual hour he spent the evening with his family. He died in his bed suddenly the next morning at 8 o'clock of heart failure.

Mr. Millar was a pleasant, agreeable, and courteous companion, loyal and devoted to his friends, and loving and kind to his family. His enterprises were uniformly successful; he never failed, but left a record of which his descendants may always be proud.

LAWRENCE, LEWIS, was born in the town of Otego, Otsego County, N. Y., December 21, 1806, and died on Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, N. Y., September 8, 1886. Fifty-eight of the nearly eighty years of his life were spent in Utica, N. Y., identifying him in many ways with the growth and prosperity of the city and securing for him an honorable place among its distinguished citizens. He was of New England descent, his parents, Daniel and Penelope Lawrence, having settled in this State some years previous

to his birth. He was their only son, standing midway in a group of five children, two of his sisters being older and two younger than himself. All these died while Mr. Lawrence was yet a lad, leaving him to fight alone life's battle and to carve out his own fortune and destiny. His early years, like those of most successful Americans, were spent in the country upon a farm owned by his father. But at the age of fifteen he left Otego and went to live in the town of Franklin, Delaware County. There he spent the next seven years living in the family of his employer and learning the trade of a carpenter. On reaching his majority he determined to find a larger sphere for his activity, and chose Utica, N. Y., for his future home. He came to this city in April, 1828, without acquaintance and with only $3 in his pocket. He found himself in the midst of a rapidly growing community, recognized his opportunity, and seized upon it. He at once began business upon his own account, and though without money he pushed forward with the confidence of a capitalist. His enterprises were successful. Friends gathered about him and within two or three years of his coming here he was an acknowledged leader among the builders of Utica.

About the year 1834 he became a manufacturer of and dealer in lumber, and from that time until 1865 his mills and business were extensive, requiring and bringing out the indomitable energy and good judgment which characterized his life. In the year 1865 he gave his attention to the construction of the Utica, Chenango, and Susquehanna Valley Railroad, organized the company, became its president and treasurer, and in 1870 leased it to the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, and then sought rest and recreation for the first time in his life. With his son and his son's wife he spent nearly three years in travel in this country and in Europe. Returning here in 1874 he gave his time to various enterprises of business and benevolence in which he was interested, spending his winters in Florida, to which State he became much attached. In politics Mr. Lawrence was a Republican and from the beginning an Abolitionist and a temperance man. He was a staunch supporter of Senator Conklin, his neighbor and life-long friend, in whose interest he, in 1877, founded the Utica *Daily Republican*. He was a man of large benevolence and a friend always to be relied upon. He was a member of Westminster Church and its strong friend. There survive him his only son, Lewis H. Lawrence, and Charles E. Barnard and Miss A. G. L. Barnard, children of his only daughter, Mrs. Charlotte A. Barnard, wife of ex-Mayor Charles E. Barnard, who died April 15, 1886.

The wife of Mr. Lawrence was Miss Anna G. Skinner, daughter of Samuel and Ruth E. Skinner, of Colchester, Conn., to whom he was married January 18, 1828, and who died November 30, 1868.

WILLIAMS, ABIJAH J., was born near Oriskany, N. Y., on the 13th of July, 1806. After a period of school study he engaged early in life at his native place, and about 1845 came to Utica, beginning business on the site where his sons have continued since on Genesee and Blandina streets. There he manufactured bobbins, shuttles, etc., for cotton and woolen-mills, and gradually built up the large trade afterward transferred to his sons. This business brought him into association with large manufacturers throughout this region and he became a stockholder in almost all of the lead-

ing manufacturing corporations in the cotton and woolen business. Some years previous to his death he became connected with the Empire mills at Clayville and at his death owned the property in connection with his sons. He was president of the Oneida National Bank at his death and also of the Skenandoa Cotton Company. He was the largest owner of the stock of the Utica steam cotton-mill, and a director of the company, and also a director in the Mohawk Valley mill. Never taking a very active interest in politics, in which he was a Republican, he still felt a deep concern for the well-being of the city. He was elected alderman in 1849. Late in life he made several notable donations to charitable institutions. He gave $1,000 toward founding the department for old men in the Faxton Hospital and $2,000 toward the Y. M. C. A. building. Mr. Williams was a man of great industry and close application to his business, of unquestioned integrity and uprightness, and fully capable of grasping and executing large plans and usually with success. In financial and business matters of importance he was universally trusted in this community and his counsel was often sought.

Mr. Williams was married in 1825 to Mary Billington. His sons who survived him are Irvin A. and James H. A son, Norman A., died in 1879. Aras G., another son, was a resident of Brooklyn, where he was prominent in politics, and died there several years since. Mr. Williams died August 5, 1886.

THORN, JOHN, president of the Utica and Black River Railroad Company, was born in Ruishton, near Taunton, Somersetshire, England, December 6, 1811. Robert Thorn, his father, was a shoemaker, and died in that place in 1844. His mother, Betty Palmer, also died at Ruishton in 1867. John Thorn's young boyhood was spent at his home, where he attended the primary school until he was nine years old. These were the meager educational opportunities that were offered him; but he made the most of them and acquired the foundation of an education. After his school days he worked for about six years on a farm and learned the soap and candle business. At fifteen years of age he attended a higher school for about eight weeks, and then returned to the soap and candle business, which he continued until the summer of 1832, when on the 12th of July he sailed for America, the Mecca of so many ambitious young men from the mother country. After a voyage of seven weeks and three days he landed in New York city with about £25 in English money and a letter to a resident of the metropolis. It was not a fortunate time for a young man to arrive in America with no friends and little pecuniary means, for that dreaded pestilence, the Asiatic cholera, had just made its terrible march over the Northern States and the country was still suffering from its effects. Mr. Thorn's friend, therefore, advised him to not linger in New York, but to push on westward. He accordingly started for Zanesville, O., traveling from Albany to Buffalo on a canal boat, from Buffalo to Cleveland by steamboat, and from Cleveland to Zanesville by canal boat, making a journey of about two weeks. In Zanesville he met the first person he had seen in this country whom he had ever before seen. He remained there only a few weeks and then returned as far as Utica, reaching this place on the first of October. When passing through Utica on his way westward he had been favorably impressed with the village, then just being transformed into a

city, and he concluded to remain here; to that end he engaged his services at once to Boyd & Chamberlain, who were carrying on a small soap and candle business on Water street. Three months later, in company with Stephen Thorn (not a relative), he bought the establishment. They continued together one and a half years, when John Thorn purchased his partner's interest and conducted the manufactory until September 1, 1837, the business in the meantime having been considerably extended and the product improved. He then took as a partner the late Isaac Maynard, thus inaugurating a harmonious business connection which continued for many years and to the death of the latter on the 23d of February, 1885. Mr. Maynard was Mr. Thorn's brother-in-law through the marriage of the latter to Miss Mary Maynard on the 17th of September, 1833. She died April 23, 1891. The Maynard family were from Mr. Thorn's native place in England. The business of the two men, as far as it related to the soap and candle manufacture, was given up about the year 1880, having grown to large proportions and giving profitable returns. In the year 1840 the firm purchased of James C. Delong his wool and pelt business located on Whitesboro and Water streets, which they successfully continued until 1870, at which time it had grown to a large and profitable traffic. In the year 1860 they associated with James S. Kirk, formerly of Utica and then of Chicago, in the establishment of a large soap and candle manufactory in the latter city. This was continued to 1880, when it was sold out to Mr. Kirk at a time when it was largely profitable and was doing a business of about $2,000,000 a year. These several undertakings constitute the actual business life of Mr. Thorn, and their uniform success and comprehensive character testify to his capacity and good judgment, which have also served him equally well in still larger fields.

In 1859 Mr. Thorn was elected a director in the old Black River and Utica Railroad Company, whose line then extended only from Utica to Boonville. The affairs of the company were then in a complicated, unprofitable, and unsatisfactory condition, and under direction of the court it was closed up and sold in 1860, Mr. Thorn buying it for the bondholders. In the following year he was elected president of the company, an office which he has held almost continually since. He immediately re-organized the company, the name being changed to the Utica and Black River Railroad Company, with capital to the amount of the bonds, about $860,000. In the failure of the first company the city of Utica lost about $250,000. Mr. Thorn continued as president until 1873, when he made one of his periodical visits to England for the benefit of his wife's health as well as his own, and was succeeded by Hon. De Witt C. West, who had been vice-president. In 1879, while Mr. Thorn was again visiting England, he was recalled on account of the illness of Mr. West, and again assumed the office, which he did not again relinquish. The railroad work of both a practical and diplomatic character which was accomplished under Mr. Thorn's administration and largely through his efforts has been astonishing. When he first took the road in charge he began radical improvements both in the roadbed and the equipment. He accepted only $250 salary for himself, cut down all expenses to the utmost limit, and devoted the entire income of the road to its betterment. The nine trestles between Utica and Boonville were first filled, one of them requiring 700,000 yards of earth, and with other equally important changes the business of the road began to improve at once and to such an extent that on the 11th

of November, 1863, the stockholders were almost overwhelmed by the receipt of a two per cent. dividend—an event that had never occurred before in the history of the road. An annual dividend of from four to six per cent. has never since been missed, and the stock has steadily advanced in value until it was leased to the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Company in 1886, when it commanded $1.20. In 1867 Mr. Thorn inaugurated a series of extensions by continuing the road to Lyons Falls, a distance of ten miles, still adhering to the economical and prudent measures first adopted. In 1868-69 the line was continued to Lowville, seventeen miles; in 1869-70 to Carthage; and from there to Philadelphia in 1871-72, connecting there with the Black River and Morristown road, which had about seven miles constructed. That road was at once completed to Morristown and leased by the Utica and Black River Railroad Company, and in 1872 the company leased the road from Carthage to Watertown (then known as the Carthage, Watertown, and Sackets Harbor Company). Two years later the line was completed to Sackets Harbor, involving under this lease about thirty miles of road. In 1874 a connection was made with the Clayton and Theresa road at Theresa Junction, sixteen miles, and that line was taken under a lease. In 1878 the system of extension was still further advanced by building from Morristown to Ogdensburg, eleven miles. In 1883 a consolidation was effected with the Black River and Morristown road and in 1886 all of these various branches, excepting the Carthage, Watertown, and Sackets Harbor (which continued under lease), were consolidated under the name of the Utica and Black River Railroad Company, comprising about 150 miles of road. On the 14th of April, 1886, this entire system was leased to the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Company for seven per cent. on its capital stock, that company assuming all of its liabilities, the bonded indebtedness—about $2,000,000. On the 14th of March, 1891, the road passed with all of the lines of the Rome, Watertown, and Odgensburg Company into control of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Assuming that this development of railroad property from an insignificant, non-productive short line to a large, comprehensive, and profitable system is largely due to Mr. Thorn's energy, capacity, and labor (which none will dispute who is conversant with the facts) it is no more than just to place it among the remarkable executive achievements of the time. Mr. Thorn as well as his friends look upon this work as the crowning success of his long and active life. His business qualifications are fully recognized by his fellow citizens. He has been a director in the Utica City Bank almost from the time of its organization ; a director in the Globe Woolen Company since its organization; a director for a term of years in the Utica woolen-mills; a director at present and one of the organizers of the Utica, Clinton, and Binghamton Railroad Company ; a director in the Utica, Chenango, and Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company and in the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad Company; a member of the Utica Mechanics Association ; a trustee of the Faxton Hospital, etc.

Mr. Thorn has been a member of the Tabernacle Baptist Church since 1833 and a trustee for about fifty years. In politics he is a Republican, but takes only the interest of a public spirited citizen in that field.

ROGERS, PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS, was born at Antwerp, Jefferson County, N. Y., December 30, 1824. He was the eldest child of Ralph Rogers, M.D., a native of Acworth, N. H., who removed in early life to Litchfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., and soon afterward to Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y. Dr. Rogers received his medical education in the medical college at Fairfield, N. Y., and practiced medicine at Antwerp until 1833, when he removed to Watertown, N. Y., where he was a leading member of his profession up to the time of his decease, February 21, 1872, in the eightieth year of his age. Mr. Rogers's mother, Sarah Corse, was a native of Duxbury, Vt. She died at Watertown, N. Y., September 19, 1875, in the seventy-third year of her age.

Publius V. Rogers received his early education in the district schools of Antwerp and Watertown. One of the teachers of his boyhood at Watertown was the late Judge Charles Mason. He was afterward a student in the Watertown Academy while the late Judge Joseph Mullin was its principal. He began his preparation for college in the "Black River Literary and Religious Institute" of Watertown under the instruction of the late Rev. Dr. James R. Boyd. He entered the sophomore class of Hamilton College in 1843 and was graduated in 1846. In scholarship Mr. Rogers ranked with the best men in his class. One of his collegiate instructors writes with discrimination and emphasis of his college course: "While Mr. Rogers was one of the youngest of his class, his manliness and maturity of character were beyond his years. He was prompt and faithful at the post of duty. His mind and attainments were well balanced, so that the outcome of his undergraduate studies was a well-rounded, generous culture."

Soon after his graduation Mr. Rogers began the study of the law in the office of Skinner & Brown at Adams, N. Y., spending one hour each day at book-keeping at the Hungerford Bank; afterward he continued his studies in the office of Judge George C. Sherman at Watertown. During the summer of 1848 he took part in the survey of the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad. On the organization of the Watertown Bank and Loan Company by Judge Sherman in 1849 Mr. Rogers was placed at the head of its management as cashier. In September, 1850, he was appointed cashier of the Fort Stanwix Bank at Rome, N. Y., and on September 1, 1853, cashier of the Bank of Utica. This appointment was due largely to the influence of the late Hon. Hiram Denio. In the litigation of certain cases in which the Fort Stanwix Bank was a party Judge Denio had observed the thorough knowledge of banking and of the laws appertaining thereto which Mr. Rogers possessed. When the directors of the Bank of Utica had decided to appoint a new cashier on his recommendation Mr. Rogers was elected. The appointment of so young a man to be the principal manager of so old and influential a bank, having so large a capital and so many stockholders and customers, was a very high compliment to the ability, integrity, and trustworthiness of Mr. Rogers. Soon after entering upon his official duties the new cashier discovered that the capital of the bank had been impaired to the extent of one-sixth of its amount—$100,000. With the concurrence of the directors he had the courage to suspend the payment of dividends until this loss should be made good. Under his administration the capital was restored gradually to its full amount; and since its restoration the bank has paid semi-annual dividends with the regularity of the periods and has accumulated a

surplus of $400,000. That Cashier Rogers has fully met the expectations of the directors was shown by his election as president of the bank in 1876.

His reputation for financial ability, integrity, and public spirit has been further shown in his annual election as a director of the Utica Water Works Company since 1872. He is also a director of the Utica Cotton-Mills, of the Mohawk Valley Cotton-Mills, of the Sknandoa Cotton Company, and of the Utica and Willowvale Bleaching Company. As a faithful trustee of Hamilton College since 1869, and as the treasurer of the college from 1880 to 1887, Mr. Rogers has manifested his grateful affection for his *alma mater*, his faith in collegiate education, and his self-sacrificing spirit. As a financial adviser his judgment has been of the highest value to the Board of Trustees, and has greatly strengthened the confidence of the alumni and friends of the college in the wisdom of its management. Mr. Rogers has served the State as a manager of the Utica State Hospital, having been appointed by the governor and Senate of New York in 1881, and elected president of the board in 1885. He has been president of the Home for the Homeless since 1889 and the president of the Fort Schuyler Club since 1888. He has been a faithful and useful trustee of the Reformed Church, Utica, for many years.

Throughout his long residence in Utica Mr. Rogers has been proverbially modest, unaggressive, and unostentatious. He has gained the confidence of the community by his unswerving fidelity in the performance of official duties, while his frequent acts of self-sacrificing kindness have strengthened and deepened the sincere regard of his many friends.

On September 11, 1861, Mr. Rogers married Elizabeth Butler, daughter of Chauncey S. Butler, of Sauquoit, N. Y.

HEAD, GEORGE WASHINGTON, a native of Paris Hill, Oneida County, N. Y., was born on the 21st of May, 1815. The remote ancestors of this family came from Ireland and settled in New England. The father of George W. was Jonathan Head, of Rhode Island, who came to Oneida County very early in its history. He was a successful farmer, an ardent temperance worker, and was very prominent in the organization and upbuilding of the church at Paris Hill. He died there on the 10th of February, 1866, at the age of ninety-one years, having accumulated property and gained the esteem of his townsmen. His wife was Hepzibah Livermore, who died in March, 1862. The family of children numbered eleven, of whom nine were sons, George W. being next to the youngest.

George W. Head passed his boyhood at home and in attendance at the district school, where he acquired the foundation of an education which was afterward extended in a practical way by reading and his natural habits of observation and thought. While still young he went to live with his elder brother, Ralph, at Paris. Jesse Thompson then kept a tavern at that place. It was one of the old stage-houses which in early days were thickly scattered along the turnpikes, receiving a large patronage from travelers and furnishing welcome accommodations. There the young man acted as clerk and made himself generally useful, and broadened his knowledge of human nature and of business methods. He remained there until 1837, when he was twenty-two years

old, and then established himself in a country store on his own account at Paris Hill. He at once gained the good will and confidence of a large business constituency and was very successful. He conducted his store on the same basis of integrity and fairness that has characterized his whole life, and put forth his best energies with the usual results of such a course. He carried on the store for ten years, and in 1857, feeling an ambition for larger fields, he went to New York city, where he was engaged for a number of years with Hurlburt, Sweetzer & Co. in the dry goods trade. During this time his capital was invested with the firm of Head, Campbell & Head, foundrymen and stove manufacturers in Kenosha, Wis., but he gave no personal attention to this business. This connection continued ten years. After his return from New York Mr. Head joined with William S. Bartlett in the lumber trade, buying in the West and selling in the South, an enterprise that met with success. Still later he traveled for Theodore Pomeroy in the interest of the oilcloth manufactory until the year 1861, when he founded the business with which he has ever since been identified, the firm of G. W. Head & Co., dealers in flour, feed, grain, and kindred products. His partner was D. D. Winston, and their place of business was in the "checkered store" across the canal from the present location. For twenty-eight years those two men carried on their large and rapidly growing enterprise, which was successful in the broadest sense of the word, for it not only brought to its owners the material benefits which are sought by all, but also the more desirable returns that grow out of the respect and esteem of one's fellow citizens. At the end of the term mentioned Daniel Head purchased Mr. Winston's interest in the business and the new firm continued it one year, when the present stock company was organized in 1890 with George W. Head as president, although he has not for some time taken part in the active labors of the business.

Mr. Head's prominent personal characteristics are benevolence, indulgent kindness to family and friends, and a disposition essentially retiring and modest in its nature. Though an active worker in and supporter of the temperance cause, and a faithful adherent to the Republican party in politics, he has never held office though often solicited to do so. He is the president of Head's iron foundry, which came to a large extent under his direction through the death of his son. While it is true that Mr. Head has not united with a church he has always been a regular attendant at divine worship and has liberally supported the cause. For twenty years he attended the Bethany Presbyterian Church, but in later years has attended the Westminster Presbyterian.

Mr. Head married, June 15, 1843, Sarah C., eldest daughter of Horace Bartlett, of Paris Hill. She was a woman of strong character and possessed deep-rooted ideas of right and wrong. Her good common sense and clear-sighted views were of great value to her husband. She died May 22, 1890, aged sixty-seven years. Their children were five daughters and one son: the oldest is Helen F., who resides at the family home; Sarah Elizabeth also lives at home; Florence Amelia married Rev. H. M. Simmons, of Minneapolis; and John Q. (deceased), Emma Grace (deceased), and Alice Augusta (deceased).

KERNAN, FRANCIS.—Among the immigrants to this country from Ireland in the early years of the century was Gen. William Kernan. He landed in New York city, where he remained about two years, and then went to Steuben County in that part of it now included in Schuyler County, and purchased a tract of wildland in what is now the town of Tyrone. Settling on this he took up the life of a farmer and there married Rose Stubbs, also a native of Ireland, who had with her parents come to that locality in 1808. William Kernan and his wife remained on the farm where they first settled until they were far advanced in years, when they came to Utica and died here. Francis Kernan, son of William and Rose Kernan, was born on the homestead farm January 14, 1816. He remained at home until he was seventeen years of age, laying the foundation of an education in the district school when he could be spared from the farm labor. At the age of seventeen years he went to Georgetown College, an excellent educational institution in the District of Columbia, and remained there until 1836. In the fall of that year he began the study of his chosen profession, the law, in the office of his brother-in-law, Edward Quin, at Watkins, N. Y. In 1839 he removed to Utica and finished his study in the office of Hon. Joshua Spencer, and was admitted to practice in July, 1840. Mr. Spencer's confidence in and respect for the character and talents of Mr. Kernan are clearly indicated in the fact that as soon as Mr. Kernan was admitted he was taken as a partner by Mr. Spencer. From that time until 1857 he was in constant practice and soon exhibited in strong light the remarkable legal insight, the comprehensive grasp of every salient point in the many important cases that came into his hands, and the ability to turn to the benefit of his client every possible advantage, which for many years characterized his work at the bar. In 1854 he was appointed reporter of the Court of Appeals, which office he held until 1857. Politics early attracted the attention of Mr. Kernan, and in that field he found work that was congenial to him and in which he was successful. It was about the year 1860 that he entered the political arena with all his native ardor, and where he soon attained an eminent station. It was a stirring time. The very foundations of the Union were threatened and Mr. Kernan threw himself into the ranks of the staunchest supporters of the government with the utmost zeal. In 1860 he was nominated by the Democrats for the Assembly in the first district of Oneida County. That district had been a Republican stronghold, Gen. James McQuade having carried it by 1,500 majority at the previous election; but such was Mr. Kernan's popularity and strength that he was elected over his opponents by about 200 majority. In the Assembly he at once took high rank as a legislator, and at the same time continued active in his support of the government in its great trial. Utica had few more powerful and gifted defenders of the Union and his war speeches were frequent and intensely loyal and eloquent.

In 1862 Mr. Kernan was elected to Congress, his Republican opponent being Roscoe Conkling. Two years previous to that time Mr. Conkling ran against De Witt C. Grove for the same office and was elected by a majority of 3,500. After a very spirited canvass Mr. Kernan was elected over his powerful opponent by about ninety majority. In his early congressional career Mr. Kernan was particularly active in all measures for the support of the government and was often called in consultation by President Lincoln. In 1864 he was renominated and Mr. Conkling was again his opponent and succeeded

Francis Kernan

in defeating him. Mr. Kernan then took up his law practice with new vigor and rapidly won distinction in the foremost rank of the bar of this State. In 1867 he was elected a delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention of 1867–68 and performed a prominent part in that body. In 1872 he was honored by the Democratic and Liberal parties with the nomination for governor of the State, but was defeated by Governor Dix. In 1875 the Democrats gained control of the State legislature and Mr. Kernan was chosen State senator to succeed R. E. Fenton. His services in that high office were such as to fully sustain his previously acquired reputation as a wise and an able statesman. All measures affecting the State of New York received his special attention, while those of a more general character were not neglected. His term expired in 1881.

Mr. Kernan married in 1843 Miss Hannah Devereux, daughter of Nicholas Devereux, a prominent early resident of Utica. They have had ten children.

BUTLER, TRUMAN KELLOGG, was born in New Hartford, Oneida County, October 31, 1810. His grandfather came to New Hartford from Middletown, Conn., in 1789, bringing with him four sons, Ashbel, John, Sylvester, and Eli, jr.; the latter was the father of Truman K. Eli, sr., settled on a farm which was said to have once been the property of Gen. George Washington. Eli, jr., married a daughter of Truman Kellogg and they had eight children, and the family was one of character and respectability.

Truman K. Butler left New Hartford and located in Utica when he was fourteen years of age, in the year 1824, and lived out his long life in this place. He saw its growth from a humble village to a city of more than 40,000 population, and was closely identified with its advancement in many directions. During the first years of his residence in Utica he attended a school in what was known as the Kirkland block, on the corner of Liberty and Genesee streets, and then entered the store of Devereux & Co. That firm was composed of John C. and Nicholas Devereux and Horace Butler, the latter being a cousin of Truman K. Their business was at that time on the site of the Devereux block with a warehouse on the opposite side of the canal, and they carried on a large wholesale grocery trade and forwarding and commission business. In 1826 the firm dissolved, the Messrs. Devereux withdrawing, and it was continued as Butler, O'Connor & Co., the firm being represented by James McDonough. A few years later Mr. O'Connor died and the business was continued by Butler, McDonough & Co., represented by Van Vechten Livingston. The latter soon afterward entered the firm, which was then succeeded by the firm of Livingston & Butler, the subject of this sketch being one of its members. The business was at that time on Catharine street with a retail store on the corner of Broad and Genesee streets. Mr. Butler remained in this firm but a short time, when he sold out and purchased the drug and grocery business of Dr. Peleg Peckham, then located in a store now occupied by Charles & H. H. Hamilton. After several years of successful business alone Mr. Butler took as a partner Miles C. Comstock. The latter retired about the year 1858, and the firm became Butler & Hamilton with Charles Hamilton as the partner. The business was carried on with flattering success by this firm until the year 1887, giving Mr. Butler a period of activity in the trade interests of Utica extending over more than sixty years.

Mr. Butler was largely interested in the manufacturing industries of Utica as well as in its benevolent and charitable institutions. He was made a trustee in the Utica Cotton-Mills Company in 1861 and continued in that capacity until his death. He was chosen president of the Mohawk Valley Cotton-Mills at the organization of the company and continued in the office until 1887. He was for forty years a trustee of the Utica Savings Bank and one of its most faithful and conservative officers. He was a trustee of Forest Hill Cemetery many years. But the work for which he will be most gratefully remembered by the people of Utica, and which displays the benevolent tendencies of his nature, was that in connection with the founding of St. Luke's Home and Hospital. In 1869 he was the owner of a house on the corner of Columbia and Hamilton streets, which had been erected as a boarding-house for factory operatives. At the suggestion of Dr. Van Deusen and others, of Grace Church, he leased it for one year to the corporation of St. Luke's Home, for the reception of aged and indigent persons in that church. The great need of such an institution was apparent through the number of inmates that came to its doors and at the end of the year Mr. Butler presented the building to the corporation. He soon afterward sold to them the wooden house adjacent for mission purposes. This was the foundation of St. Luke's Hospital. He subsequently sold to the corporation the house on the corner of Whitesboro and Wiley streets, contributing liberally from the purchase price, and gave to the institution the lot on which St. Luke's Memorial Church stands. At a still later date, when more ground was desired by the hospital, Mr. Butler and Charles Downer purchased the vacant lot belonging then to the city, on Columbia street west of the Home property, and presented it to the hospital authorities. He also presented to the Home and hospital the handsome park on Whitesboro street on condition that it should remain for the benefit of the sick and aged, and that no buildings should be erected on it. He also purchased a piece of ground in Forest Hill Cemetery opposite his own vault, erected upon it a monument, and enclosed the whole for the benefit and use of the hospital. Mr. Butler's benefactions to this most worthy institution probably exceeded $20,000, and it was to him a source of great satisfaction that it became the noble and useful charity that is now the pride of Utica. In Mr. Butler's long life in Utica he developed a character which commanded the respect of all with whom he came in contact; his integrity was unyielding, his friendships strong and lasting, and his public spirit active. Upon his death the Board of Managers of the hospital and the trustees of the Savings Bank adopted resolutions appreciative of his good works and character.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM.[1]—Thirty-five years ago, when the writer's acquaintance with the physicians of Oneida County began, the city of Utica was widely known for the high character and distinguished ability of its medical practitioners. A majority of them had reached middle age and a large proportion were well advanced in years. It was, perhaps, the custom of that time to set a high value upon age and experience in the practice of medicine. At any rate nothing but death or positive disability was permitted to deprive the public of the services of these nestors of our profession. Three

[1] See Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York, 1891.

of their number survived at the beginning of the year 1890 and still retained their place as leaders of their brethren. Since that time one of them, and the youngest, although on the verge of three score years and ten, has gone over to the majority.

"Happy is the man who is without a history," says the proverb, and the happy and fully rounded term of our brother's life presents few salient points for his biographer. But it is none the less due to the profession which he loved so well and to the community he so long and faithfully served that the archives of this society should embalm his memory.

William Russell was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, on the 5th of June, 1821. He was the eldest son of Robert Russell, a coal factor in that city who came to this country with his family in 1832 and settled in Oneida County. William received his education in the common schools and in Whitestown Seminary. A special taste for the physical sciences led him to the choice of medicine as his profession, and he began its study in the office of Dr. Whiting Smith, of Whitesboro, in 1845. His studies were continued in the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass., whence he was graduated in the autumn of 1848. During the following winter he took a post-graduate course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, where he also attended the lectures of the famous surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott. The next year he entered upon practice in Utica, where he soon became prominent and gradually won a place in the front rank of his profession. He was an active member of the Oneida County Medical Society and was its secretary for ten consecutive years. After serving as vice-president of the society he was elected its president in 1871. In the following year he delivered an able address to the society upon the question: "Is Woman Adapted by Nature and Social Position for the Arduous Duties of the Medical Profession?" Subsequently he read before the same body a series of papers on "Diseases Peculiar to Women." In 1868 Dr. Russell was elected a permanent member of the State Medical Society and a member of the American Medical Association. He was appointed consulting surgeon to the Provost-Marshal's Board for the examination of drafted and enlisted men during the Civil war. Upon the organization of the Faxton Hospital in 1875 he was elected a member of its medical staff, and served this important charity faithfully for several years. He was also for a time on the consulting staff of St. Luke's Hospital in Utica. The local organizations to which he belonged were Utica Lodge F. and A. M., the Utica Mechanics Association, and the Oneida Historical Society.

Dr. Russell was a member of the First Presbyterian Church from his youth and was very regular in attendance upon its services. Strictly temperate in all things he was a model of sobriety, industry, and devotion in his duties, public and private. His disposition was kind and benevolent, his bearing modest, and wholly free from pride and self-assertion. During a life which nearly filled the allotted term of human existence he preserved a character without reproach and gained the love and esteem of all who knew him. Although never seeking in name or in fact the position of specialist Dr. Russell's practice was for many years largely that of the gynecologist and obstetrician. He had performed every operation in the obstetrical field except that of Cæsarean section, and he was in later years frequently called to the assistance of his brethren in this department. During thirty years of active practice his obstetrical cases amounted to

about 2,500, and he never shrank from night work in this or any branch of his profession until after its effects upon his health had become too plain to be mistaken. He would not deny that upon this point his life should be taken as a warning and not as an example to others. It is proper to say, however, that he was not led into this serious error by the love of money or by any selfish ambition. A very large part of his practice was unremunerative. His charges were uniformly moderate and their collection was made with due consideration for the circumstances of his patrons. The modest competence which he acquired was wholly the result of prudent living and careful management. But he was fond of his work, and his constitution was so perfect that it gave him no warning of the strain to which he was subjected until too late. Insomnia, the consequence of his excessive night work, came first in the train of morbid symptoms. The automatic activity of the brain and its period of rest are as cyclical in their nature as the systole and *diastole* of the heart, and it is impossible to violate this law with impunity. Nor could the effect of this violation be limited to the cerebral hemispheres. It was extended everywhere into the nervous system and thence to the muscular and glandular tissues. Muscular rheumatism and prostatitis were added to the insomnia, which was made much worse by these complications. As his disorders were unfavorably affected by the length and severity of our cold season Dr. Russell sought and found relief by a stay in Florida during the winters of 1883, 1884, 1885, and 1886. But it was plain that the rapid progress of decay which was certainly premature in his case could not be arrested. A third trip to Florida in the winter of 1889-90 no doubt had the effect of hastening the inevitable end. The season was cold almost beyond precedent throughout the South and the proper means for protecting invalids from its severity were almost wholly lacking. Symptoms of organic lesion of the heart and lungs were manifested, and the invalid was forced to return home early in the spring. He died of emphysema and pneumonia on the 27th of June, 1890.

In how great a degree the nature of the morbid processes which destroy human life determines the mental states of the dying is well known to our profession? It is no less certain that the rapid and premature decay which proceeds from external causes and takes some specific form of disease is attended with far more suffering, mental and bodily, than the slow decay of age, in which life is not seldom

> "Mellowed and softened as with sunset glow,
> A golden day's decline."

This euthanasia, so much to be desired, was not vouchsafed to our brother, and his was the common fate of medical men who find little comfort in those hopes of improvement and relief with which he had so often soothed the decline of others. Nor was he wont to call

> "His brother doctor of the soul,
> To canvass with official breath
> The future and its viewless things—
> That undiscovered mystery
> Which one who feels death's winnowing wings
> Must needs read clearer, sure, than he."

But our dying friend had in full measure the philosophy which common sense and clear conscience bring to the support of every man who cometh into the world, if he

will but heed them. In that intuitive reason, and that conscience whose dictates had been the rule of his life, he found a clear revelation of God and a sure ground of hope in Him which neither science nor theology has given or can take away.

Dr. Russell was married in December, 1851, to Agnes, daughter of Alexander Patterson, of New Hartford, N. Y. In her strong character and high ambition he found a stimulus and support which gave life its purpose and made its labors easy. Her sudden death in January, 1887, while it removed a prop which was sorely needed in his declining days, served at the same time to reconcile him to the swiftly approaching end. He left two children, Dr. Charles P. Russell, of Utica, and William G. Russell, attorney and real estate dealer at Denver, Col.

WHEELER, RUSSEL, manufacturer, was born in Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., August 7, 1820. His father, George Wheeler, born in February, 1791, came from Glastonbury, Conn., to live with his father upon the farm which the latter had purchased in Oneida County. This farm, situated three and one-half miles from the city of Rome, is still owned by Russel Wheeler. George Wheeler belonged to one of those old New England families so many of whom moved at the beginning of this century into Central New York, stamping its localities with their New England names and invigorating the new-born business interests of the country with their New England virtues. He died at the homestead September 9, 1882, in the ninety-second year of his age. He had one daughter and seven sons, of whom the third was Russel.

Russel Wheeler, after acquiring a good English education in the district schools, came to Utica at the age of eighteen and entered the hardware store of John Mairs, where he remained four years. In 1842 he became book-keeper and manager for Joel C. Bailey, who had just purchased the Chester Dexter foundry on Columbia street. Two years later he became a partner, and the new firm of Bailey, Wheeler & Co. was then established and continued the previous business of the foundry, increasing the amount and improving the quality of its products until they had won a deserved reputation for excellent wares. It is interesting to note that the first coal cooking stove manufactured west of Albany was made in this factory on Columbia street. During the twenty-one years of the firm's continuance they secured many patents for improvements in the construction of stoves, and laid the foundation for a business of unusual stability. In 1855 Mr. Wheeler bought his senior partner's share in the business and ten years later he secured that of S. Alonzo Bailey. After twelve years of sole ownership Mr. Wheeler admitted his son, Frank E. Wheeler, to partnership, and two years later a share in the business was acquired by Francis Kernan, jr. This partnership continued until January 1, 1890, when Mr. Wheeler and his son purchased the interest of Mr. Kernan and established the business under its present name. The firm of Russel Wheeler & Son employs from 150 to 200 men, and is well known throughout the country as one of the leading manufacturers of stoves, ranges, and heaters. Some of their greatest improvements in recent years have been in their furnaces for heating residences, on which they hold many valuable patents.

Mr. Wheeler was married August 5, 1845, to Miss Amanda Bailey, the daughter of his senior partner. She died at Saratoga Springs, August 29, 1884, and was buried in Forest Hill Cemetery. They had one son, Frank E. Wheeler, who is still living and is the junior member of the firm. On November 10, 1887, Russel Wheeler was married to Mrs. Katharine K. Anderson, of New York.

Outside of his regular and personal business life Mr. Wheeler has been identified with numerous interests of the city and its vicinity. His only tenure of a city office was in 1849–50, when he was alderman, but many business enterprises of the town have had the advantage of his judgment and experience. He is a director of the Oneida National Bank and the Savings Bank of Utica, and was for many years vice-president in the Utica City National Bank, resigning recently in view of an extended absence in Europe. The manufacturing establishments in which he holds the position of director are the Utica Steam Cotton-Mills, the Globe Woolen-Mills, and the Willowvale Bleaching Works. He was also a director of the Utica and Black River Railroad up to the time of its passing under control of the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad Company. He has thus been connected with a large number of the most important business interests of Utica, and is one of those to whose good judgment and sound principles the city owes much of its present prosperity. In educational matters he has long taken an active interest and has for many years been a trustee of Colgate (formerly Madison) University.

Mr. Wheeler has been an extensive traveler in this country as well as abroad. He has made many trips through the West, where he has real estate interests, and he has also visited for pleasure Europe, Egypt, and parts of Asia, thus gaining personal knowledge of many places not familiar to the ordinary traveler. His son, Frank E. Wheeler, was born in Utica in 1853. After passing through the public schools and the academy he entered Yale University, where he was graduated in 1876. During the past few years the business of the firm has been left largely in his hands and he has successfully maintained its high reputation. He was married in 1878 to Miss Louise Vanette Ames, the daughter of Senator Cheney Ames, of Oswego, N. Y.

CHAMBERLAIN, EPHRAIM, was born in the town of Burlington, Otsego County, N. Y., January 2, 1825. His remote ancestors emigrated from England to America about the middle of the seventeenth century and settled at Biddeford, Me., and through at least six generations of the family there has been an Ephraim among them. The subject of this memoir has now in his possession a small souvenir that has passed down to him through one of that name through six generations. When about four years of age his father, Clark Chamberlain, with his family moved to the adjoining town of Pittsfield, where Ephraim lived until he was sixteen years of age, in the meantime attending a common school, receiving some private tuition, and ending with an academic course of two terms. He then entered a country store belonging to his uncle of the same name, in West Edmeston, Otsego County, as a clerk, where he remained until he was twenty years old. At that age in the year 1845 he came to Utica as a clerk in the canal collector's office and remained there until 1849, with the exception of one year in

which he was employed in a Utica dry goods store. While employed in the canal collector's office the Utica Steam Cotton-Mills, a corporation for manufacturing cotton cloth, was organized with the late Alfred Munson as the first president. In the latter part of 1848, when the walls of the first factory of that corporation were up, but the building incomplete, Mr. Chamberlain applied in person to President Munson for the situation of book-keeper, although he was then personally unknown to Mr. Munson. After giving his references and answering a few questions asked by Mr. Munson Mr. Chamberlain left with the impression that his chances for obtaining the situation were very slight from the fact that there were many other applicants for it. A few weeks later, however, Mr. Munson sent for Mr. Chamberlain and engaged him to take charge of the company's books, which he did in February, 1849, thus connecting himself with a corporation with the success of which he has ever since been intimately associated. In 1854 Mr. Chamberlain was appointed treasurer of the company, thereby becoming financial and chief business officer of the corporation. In 1859 he was elected secretary in addition to the office of treasurer. In 1882 he was elected a trustee, in 1889 vice-president, and in January, 1890, president. These several responsible stations connected with the immediate management of the financial affairs of this successful company have demanded Mr. Chamberlain's energies through a large part of his business life and were tendered to him because of his acknowledged ability to administer their duties with the highest efficiency.

Mr. Chamberlain was one of the incorporators and also one of the first trustees of the Mohawk Valley Cotton-Mills and of the Willowvale Bleaching Company, and was elected secretary and treasurer of both corporations. In 1866 he was elected a trustee of the Savings Bank of Utica and is now the oldest living member of the board. In 1875 he was elected second vice-president, in 1888 was elected first vice-president, and in 1889 succeeded the late Judge Bacon as president. For many years he has been a director and vice-president of the Oneida National Bank. The tender of these high positions in Utica's largest financial institutions are eloqent tributes to Mr. Chamberlain's financial skill and his integrity from his fellow citizens. At the present time Mr. Chamberlain is president, treasurer, and director of the Utica Steam Cotton-Mills; secretary, treasurer, and director of the Mohawk Valley Cotton-Mills and the Utica Willowvale Bleaching Company; president and trustee of the Savings Bank of Utica; and vice-president and director of the Oneida National Bank.

In politics Mr. Chamberlain has been a life-long Democrat, but has never been an active worker in that field further than is demanded of all public spirited citizens. In 1856–57 he represented the then Third ward in the common council as alderman, and in 1869 was elected mayor of the city and is now the oldest living ex-mayor.

Mr. Chamberlain has been twice married and has had two children: Frank C., who died in 1885, and at the time of his death was engaged in business in New York city; and Frederick G., now secretary and assistant treasurer of the Utica Steam Cotton-Mills, and assistant treasurer of the Mohawk Valley Cotton-Mills.

WATSON, WILLIAM H., A.M., M.D., was born at Providence, R. I., November 8, 1829. He is the only son of the late Hon. William Robinson Watson. On the paternal side he is descended from the oldest, most respectable, and most distinguished families in the State of Rhode Island, among whom may be named the Wantons, Hazards, Robinsons, and Browns, who at a period anterior to the Revolutionary war were the largest landed proprietors in the southern portion of that State. These families were noted for dispensing an elegant and princely hospitality, and for furnishing a genial and polished society when the city of Providence was yet but a small and inconsiderable village. Dr. Watson on the paternal side is the lineal descendant of the fifth generation of Gideon Wanton, the colonial governor of Rhode Island in 1745 and 1747. Five of Dr. Watson's ancestors had filled the gubernatorial chair of that State previous to the Revolution of 1776. The original ancestor of the Watson family, John Watson, came from England about 1680 and settled in South Kingston, R. I. Dr. Watson's father, son of John J. and Sarah (Brown) Watson, was born at South Kingston, December 14, 1799. He pursued his early preparatory studies at the Plainfield Academy at Plainfield, Conn., and was graduated from Brown University, class of 1823. Among his classmates were Chief Justice Ames, of Rhode Island, Rev. Dr. Crane, George D. Prentice, the distinguished editor of the Louisville *Journal*, and Judge Mellen, of Massachusetts. Professor Gammell, in an article on the necrology of Brown University, 1863–64, states that Mr. Watson "was admitted to the bar, but engaged to only a very limited extent in the practice of his profession. His life was devoted preeminently and almost exclusively to politics. For nearly forty years he was one of the most active and prominent politicians in Rhode Island. Very probably no individual ever exerted a greater influence in its local politics. Mr. Watson was also, during a greater part of his life, a writer for the political press. In several instances, usually for brief periods prior to important elections, he conducted editorially certain papers with which he was politically connected, his influence and support being invariably exerted in the interests of the Whig party, of which he was a devoted champion in Rhode Island. The most elaborate of these were a series of papers first published in the *Journal* in 1844 under the signature of 'Hamilton.' These papers were afterward collected and reprinted in pamphlet form. The political doctrines then held by the Whig party were therein explained and vindicated with unusual force and clearness."

Mr. Watson was distinguished alike for the integrity and ability with which he discharged the duties of the many and varied public offices which he filled; for grace, elegance, and force of diction; and for kindness of heart and dignified urbanity of manner. These traits of character secured the attachment of many of the warmest of friends, by whom his agreeable qualities were fully appreciated. Dr. Watson's mother, Mary Ann Earle Watson, was the daughter of Hon. Caleb Earle, a former governor of Rhode Island. Dr. Watson pursued his preparatory studies for college at the high school and the University Grammar School in Providence. He entered Brown University in 1848 and was graduated therefrom in 1852. On admittance to college in 1848 he received the first entrance prize in Latin and the second entrance prize for proficiency in Greek studies. During his collegiate course he was particularly noted for fondness of and high standing in the classic languages of antiquity. He obtained prizes

for compositions in Latin in 1849, '50, and '51 and in Greek in 1849–50, and at the Junior Exhibition in 1851 he was awarded the high distinction of delivering the *Oratio Latina.* He was one of the "commencement orators" on graduating in 1852. While in college he was elected a member of the United Brothers, Psi Upsilon, and Phi Beta Kappa Societies. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Brown University in 1855. From his earliest youth he had shown a love of and an aptitude for the profession of medicine. He entered upon its study immediately after graduation from college in the office of the late Dr. A. H. Okie, of Providence. After attending medical lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, the University of Pennsylvania, and the Pennsylvania Hospital at Philadelphia in the spring of 1854 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. On his graduation in medicine he was chosen to deliver the address before the Hahnemann Medical Institute of Philadelphia, February 28, 1854. Having decided to select an inland location he removed in the spring of 1854 to the city of Utica, N. Y., where he still enjoys an extensive and influential practice.

Dr. Watson has held many responsible offices and appointments, among them several of the highest that can be conferred by any association or local or State authority. The more important of these are named in the following paragraphs:

Dr. Watson began practice when an espousal of the homœopathic system aroused intense opposition and involved entire social ostracism from old-school association and fellowship. The homœopathic system had acquired a distinctive sectarian name, an inexcusable offence in the eyes of the dominant school, one to which even to the present time it has not become reconciled. At that early period nearly all the homœopathic practitioners had seceded from the old school. A few informal homœopathic medical associations, composed of these often widely separated physicians, had been formed and were feebly maintained. The homœopathic school was then in its formative stage. No concerted action had been taken toward securing for it distinct and influential organizations. Dr. Watson at once perceived the necessity for a removal of the legal disabilities to which homœopathists were subjected, and the acquirement on their part of a legal status equal in every respect with that of the old school. He entered with alacrity and zeal upon the work of securing these desirable results. He gave to the cause freely of his time and means. To his wise counsels, his indefatigable energy, his steadfastness of purpose, and his controlling influence is largely due the advanced standing, the thorough organization, and the scholarly position of the homœopathic school of the present day. While he maintains that a distinctive name seems requisite in order to represent a particular system of therapeutics he holds that the medical profession should not be classified thereby. He is an uncompromising opponent of sectarianism in medicine. He would have the terms of admission to membership in all homœopathic medical societies so broad as not to exclude any educated physicians on account of therapeutic belief.

Dr. Watson was one of the original members and founders of the Oneida County Homœopathic Medical Society, having united with the society at its first meeting in 1857. He was elected its president in 1860. He became a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York in 1855. At the re-organization of

the society in February, 1861, he delivered an inaugural address entitled "The Past and Present Position of Homœopathy and the Duties of its Practitioners." He was elected a permanent member of the society in 1866. He was elected its president in 1868 and at the following annual meeting delivered an address entitled "The Medical Profession: Its Duties and Responsibilities, and the Relation of the Homœopathic to the Old-School Branch of the Medical Profession." In February, 1872, he delivered another address before the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society entitled "The Homœopathic School, the Modern School of Rational and Liberal Medicine." This address, while it aroused decided hostile criticism, by its reasonableness and Catholicity gained for him the cordial approval of the liberal minded members of both the new and old schools of medicine. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1854, and having completed twenty-five years of continuous membership therein in 1879 he became a senior member thereof. At the session of the institute held in 1873 he introduced and in an elaborate speech supported the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That homœopathists should strenuously insist upon the non-violation of the great fundamental American principle of 'no taxation without representation' by *sectarian* monopoly of either national, State, county, or city institutions that are supported by legal assessments, or of those private eleemosynary institutions which derive their support from individual contributions.

"*Resolved*, That the recognition of this principle by the legislature of Michigan, by its recent action in creating two professorships of homœopathy in the University of that State, meets the most hearty approval of this body."

These resolutions, indicating the liberal policy of the homœopathic profession, were unanimously adopted.

He was one of the founders of the New York State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane at Middletown, N. Y. In his "Introductory Address" before the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society in 1869 he recommended the appointment of a committee to urge upon the legislature the necessity of taking appropriate action for the erection of a State asylum for the insane, to be located in one of the southern tier of counties of the State, and to be placed under the control of a physician of good standing in the homœopathic school. Four years after, in 1873, when the Middletown asylum had been created by legislative enactment, secured largely through his persistent efforts and influence, Dr. Watson was appointed by Gov. John A. Dix a member of its first Board of Trustees. He resigned this office after a service of three years on account of inability, by reason of other professional duties, to attend the meetings of the board. He was appointed in March, 1875, to the office of United States pension examining surgeon and served in that capacity six years. He resigned the office in 1881 on account of an intended visit to Europe. The degree of Doctor of Medicine, *honoris causa*, was conferred on him by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York on the nomination of the State Homœopathic Medical Society in 1878.

Dr. Watson was appointed surgeon-general of the State of New York, with the rank of brigadier-general, by Gov. A. B. Cornell in January, 1880. He was elected to the office of Regent of the University of the State of New York by the legislature of the State, February 2, 1881, and holds that position at the present time. He was nominated in 1888 without any solicitation or knowledge on his part, by Gov. David B. Hill,

to the office of commissioner of the State Reservation at Niagara, and his nomination was unanimously confirmed by the State Senate. He, however, felt impelled to decline the honor so gracefully conferred on account of the pressing nature of private and professional engagements. He is a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of New York city, a member of the staff of Faxton Hospital at Utica, a trustee of the New York State Library and State Museum of Natural History at Albany, a member of the Fort Schuyler Club of Utica, a member of the University Club of New York city, a member of the American Society for Psychical Research of Boston, a member of the Oneida County Historical Society, a corresponding member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, a member of the American Historical Society, and senior warden of Grace Episcopal Church at Utica. He has not infrequently represented the Protestant Episcopal Church in its diocesan conventions, and was a delegate to the general convention of the church held in New York in October, 1889. In 1887 he visited California. Having had ample opportunity for personal observation, and for instituting a just comparison between the famous watering places of the Old World and the health resorts of the United States, he published several monographs presenting valuable information upon these subjects. In the spring of 1888 he visited Florida in order to become acquainted with its advantages as a desirable health resort.

Dr. Watson took a very active part in the controversy of 1870 and 1871 regarding the unjust and illiberal action of Dr. H. Van Aernam, United States commissioner of pensions. Dr. Van Aernam had removed from the office of pension surgeon Dr. Stillman Spooner, of Oneida, Madison County, N. Y., and also a number of other homœopathic pension surgeons in various parts of the country, giving as a reason that "they did not belong to the school of medicine recognized by the government." Dr. Van Aernam by this impolitic action sought to commit the government of the United States to the direct endorsement of the old school to the exclusion of the homœopathic school, thereby practically establishing *sectarianism in medicine.* Dr. Watson entered with earnestness and zeal into the contest carried forward on the part of homœopathic physicians in several Northern States. He instituted a very extensive correspondence, formulated pointed and forcible resolutions, and published stirring and vigorous appeals to his associates throughout the country. By means of these well-directed efforts the author of these discourtesies and acts of intolerance toward the homœopathic medical profession was summarily removed and the ejected homœopathic pension surgeons were restored to their former positions. Dr. Watson in the early part of his medical life warmly espoused the cause of higher medical education. As early as 1868, during the sessions of the Constitutional Convention of that year, he and Dr. H. M. Paine, of Albany, devised the form of an amendment for securing higher and more uniform standards of medical attainment by the establishment of *State supervision of medical licensure* through the instrumentality of State boards of medical examiners.[1]

This amendment provided: (1st) For the appointment of a *State Medical Board;* (2d) that in the construction of such board *none of the schools of medicine should have major representation;* and (3d) that after the establishment of such boards it should be made a

[1] Transactions of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, Vol. X., 1872; p. 412.

criminal offence to practice medicine without a license therefrom. Subsequently the form of a bill for creating a higher degree in medicine under State supervision was devised by Dr. Searle, and closely following that came the proposed law of 1872[1] for creating State boards of medical examiners, under which the licensing franchise was tentatively transferred, as far as was then permissible, from the *medical colleges to State control.* Dr. Watson was very active in his efforts in behalf of this law. His wise counsels and sagacious suggestions were followed in its construction, and his personal influence greatly promoted its passage through the legislature of that year. He became a member of the First Board of Examiners appointed by the Regents under that law, at its organization in 1872, and remained in office until his election in 1881 by the legislature to membership in the Board of Regents. While a member of the Board of Examiners he held the appointment of Examiner in Diagnosis and Pathology.

Dr. Watson passed several years (1881–83) in visiting the hospitals in the principal cities and the most noted health and pleasure resorts of Europe, making also, at the same time, a critical examination of the different systems of medical education in the various countries. Upon his return he delivered an address on "Medical Education and Medical Licensure" at the twenty-third convocation of the University of the State of New York held at Albany in July, 1885. In this address he showed that the scope and relation of the medical profession demanded a high standard of education in its candidates in order to insure the greatest efficiency in its practitioners. He demonstrated that the present standard is so low as to have given rise to an urgent demand for its elevation. He strenuously insisted that it is the *prerogative of the State to determine the educational qualifications of those who are to care for the lives and health of its citizens*, and that there must be an *entire separation of the teaching from the licensing interests.* He outlined the proper condition of licensure as follows: (1) A fairly liberal preliminary education; (2) Four years of professional study; and (3) Examination and licensure by an impartial court appointed by the State. This address received the unanimous approval of the convocation and, widely attracting public attention, was most highly commended by gentlemen of prominence in educational matters in different portions of the country. The law of 1872 proved the forerunner of that of 1890,[2] by the provisions of which the right of medical licensure is effectively transferred from the medical colleges to State Boards of Medical Examiners. In the contest which preceded the passage of the law of 1890 Dr. Watson took a deep personal interest, the principles involved therein being consonant with the lines of progress which he had held and endeavored to promote during a life-long adherence thereto.

Dr. Watson, in his place as a member of the Board of Regents as also on all other suitable occasions, has endeavored to promote the general welfare of the medical profession, and also more particularly to elevate the standards of medical education. His influence in behalf of the latter is shown by the following extract from the record of the minutes of the Board of Regents for 1889, page 532:

[1] Session law of 1872, Chap. 746.

[2] "To Establish Boards of Medical Examiners of the State of New York for the Examination and Licensing of Practitioners of Medicine and Surgery, and to Further Regulate the Practice of Medicine and Surgery."—Session laws, Chap. 507.

"Dr. Watson asked the Regents to approve and request of the legislature favorable action on the bill for giving to medicine the same statutory safeguard against illiterate practitioners now given to law by the law student's examination. After reading it was voted that the committee on legislation be directed to support the passage of the bill." [1]

Dr. Watson during his whole professional life has held sound medical tenets and principles. While his position has been in advance of that of his associates the profession has in every instance finally adopted the propositions which, as a wise and prudent leader, he originated, described, and earnestly advocated. As early as the year 1861 in an inaugural address [2] Dr. Watson urged the lengthening of the term of medical studies from three to four years in the following words:

"Let us seek to introduce and maintain a higher standard of professional requirements. . . . I would myself desire that the time required for the study of medicine should be extended to *four* years instead of three."

This standard, suggested by Dr. Watson twenty-nine years ago, was adopted by the American Institute of Homœopathy at its last annual meeting as none too long for acquiring a practical knowledge of medicine. After a lapse of twenty-three years, by the law of 1890, the State has assumed legal control of the right of medical licensure, a principle which Drs. Watson and Paine advocated and endeavored to have approved by the Constitutional Convention of 1867. In his inaugural address, to which reference has been made, Dr. Watson advocated as early 1861 substantially the same preliminary educational qualifications as are now required by the law of 1889, which law was framed in compliance with his suggestions and earnest advocacy.

Thus it will be seen that Dr. Watson has the satisfaction of having witnessed the complete adoption, into the form of law and into the tenets of the medical profession, of three great reformatory measures to which he has given special thought, and for the success of which he has labored with undiminished energy and zeal. In the frequent contests waged by the homœopathic school during the past thirty years in defence of civil rights, of which that school has often been deprived by allopathic leaders, notably

[1] The law (chapter 468, laws of 1889) as given below was drawn up by a lawyer at Dr. Watson's suggestion. It was subsequently passed by the legislature and was signed by the governor June 13, 1889, and is now the law of the State:

An Act to Provide for the Preliminary Education of Medical Students.

Section 1. Before the Regents of the University of the State of New York or trustees of any medical school or college within this State shall confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine on any person who has not received a baccalaurate degree in course from a college or university duly authorized to confer the same, they shall require him to file with the secretary or recording officer of their university or college a certificate showing that, prior to entering upon the prescribed three years' study of medicine, he passed an examination conducted under the authority and in accordance with the rules of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, in arithmetic, grammar, geography, orthography, American history, English composition, and the elements of natural philosophy, and such certificate shall be signed by the Secretary of the Regents and countersigned by the principal or commissioner conducting said examination.

Section 2. This act shall not apply to persons who have already entered upon the three years' study of medicine, nor shall it alter the time of study or the courses of medical instruction required to be pursued in the medical colleges of this State by existing statutes.

Section 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

[2] Inaugural address, entitled "The Past and Present Position of Homœopathy and the Duties of its Practitioners," before the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, February 28, 1861. Transactions of the Society, Vol. 1, 1863; page 39.

the introduction of homœopathy into the Michigan University, the Van Aernam episode, the expulsion of homœopathic physicians from the Massachusetts (allopathic) State Medical Society, and many others, Dr. Watson has always urged the largest liberty of opinion and action in the exercise of all civil rights on the broad American principle of "no taxation without representation." And he has embodied the sentiments of this sound proposition in many of the large numbers of resolutions and declarations of rights which he has so often formulated and presented at medical meetings.

Dr. Watson has been a frequent contributor to medical literature. In addition to the essays and addresses previously referred to the following articles are the more prominent among his published papers: "Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis"; Transactions of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, 1864; "Nosological Classification of Diseases," *ibid.*, 1864; "Allopathic Bigotry," 1869; "Old-School Intolerance," *ibid.*, 1872, p. 657; *ibid.*, 1873, p. 117; "The Advanced Medical Act," *ibid.*, 1872, p. 425; "No Sectarian Tests as a Qualification for Office, and no Sectarian Monopoly of National Institutions," *ibid.*, 1872, p. 684; and "Homœopathy," Zell's Popular Encyclopædia, 1870.

In the early part of his medical career Dr. Watson aspired to the attainment of the highest standing in the medical profession. That these laudable aspirations have been fully realized is attested by the quality and thoroughness of his medical accomplishments. As a sound and reliable practitioner he has, these many years, stood at the forefront of the profession. He has endeavored to represent that which is truly conservative and rational in the homœopathic school in contradistinction to that which, through Hahnemann's errors, is visionary, unphilosophical, and irrational therein. He has been eminently successful in carrying out this line of practice, as is evidenced by the high standing that he has attained in the community where he has so long resided, as well as by the frequency with which his advice is eagerly sought as a wise consultant in the management of difficult cases, both in the city of his adoption and, in fact, in all the central counties of this State. By wisely endeavoring to adhere to homœopathic principles when applicable, and at the same time appropriating all that is of essential value in other systems of treatment, he has fairly attained the enviable reputation of being a practitioner of recognized ability and of great practical sagacity. He has been an earnest and constant student, not only in the field of his chosen profession, but also in other departments of science and general literature. Having oratorical powers of a high order his impressive and graceful presentation of any cause that he may espouse renders that object or association, be it medical, political, or literary, exceedingly fortunate in securing his interest and influence in its behalf. Dr. Watson was an intimate personal friend and political adherent of the late Hon. Roscoe Conkling, and for more than thirty years his attending physician. He delivered several political addresses in Mr. Conkling's interest before the Conkling Club, of Utica, when the possibility of the nomination of Roscoe Conkling for the Presidency seemed so promising in the year 1876.

Dr. Watson married Miss Sarah T. Carlile at Providence, R. I., May 1, 1854. Mrs. Watson died at Utica, July 27, 1881. On December, 1891, he married Mrs. Julia M. Williams, of Utica, N. Y. He has one son, William Livingston Watson, who was a

member of the class of 1879 at Harvard College, and one daughter, Lucy Carlile Watson, both of whom reside with their father at Utica, N. Y. William Livingston Watson was married to Miss Alice G. Parkinson, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., October 12, 1887.

ADAMS, CHARLES D., born November 30, 1828, at Lowville, Lewis County, N.Y., is a son of Dr. Seth Adams, who came from New Hampshire, where his family had been settled since an early day. His mother was a daughter of Gen. Oliver Collins, of New Hartford, who came from Meriden, Conn., at the close of the Revolutionary war. After completing his education Charles D. studied law with Hon. Ela Collins. at Lowville, and was admitted at Utica in January, 1852. He practiced his profession at Lowville until January, 1870. While at Lowville he ran on the Democratic ticket for district attorney, as delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and for county judge. As his county and district were hopelessly Republican he was elected to neither of these positions. He came to Utica in 1870, taking the place of Charles H. Doolittle, who had been elected justice of the Supreme Court. The large business to which he came, and which continued till the war business of the country was closed up, threw upon him a large practice, which he conducted successfully and with dispatch. His practice has been from the first in large and important cases and in the higher courts. His cases which have been reported have contributed as much as those of any lawyer in Northern or Central New York to the legal literature of his time.

Among his cases which have attracted public attention were the Budge case, the case of Smith *vs.* Pease, Nicholson *vs.* Wilson, the capital case of Powers, the North Lake Reservoir cases before the canal appraisers, and the cases of the estate of L. R. Lyon, arrising in Northern New York, and the Mallon homicide case, the Joseph B. Taylor estate cases, the Utica Water Works case, the Clinton Water Works case, and the Piper-Hoard cases, arising in Oneida and Herkimer Counties. In his professional work Mr. Adams is most thorough and industrious in his preparation of his cases, profoundly learned in the law, clear, forcible, and logical in the presentation of his views, and most ingenious in meeting the difficulties of his case.

Mr. Adams ran on the Democratic ticket in the Fifth Judicial District for justice of the Supreme Court in 1880 and 1882, each time running much ahead of his ticket, but not enough to overcome the heavy Republican majorities. He has always been a Democrat and during the war of the Rebellion was a war Democrat. Since his residence in Utica he has taken little part in politics.

ROBERTS, JAMES, was born in the town of Steuben, Oneida County, N. Y., August 26, 1837. His father was John O. Roberts ; his mother was a daughter of James Owen. His early life was spent upon a farm, but preferring a commercial life he soon made an exchange, his subsequent successes abundantly proving the wisdom of his choice. A copartnership was formed between himself and a friend, carrying on

business in Remsen under the firm name of Jones & Roberts. Mr. Roberts was well known and very popular in the northern tier of towns in the county. In politics he was throughout his life a staunch Republican and stood high in the councils of his party.

In 1869 he disposed of his interest in the store at Remsen and went to New York city for a visit. While absent his friends and neighbors, without his knowledge, nominated him as a candidate for member of the Assembly for what was then the Fourth District. He accepted the nomination, was elected, and served his constituents well at Albany. With the exception of a short service as town clerk this was his only experience in public office. In the fall of 1870 he came to Utica and became a member of the firm of Griffiths, Roberts & Butler, successors of the firm of Charles H. Yates & Co., in the manufacture and sale of clothing. This firm carried on the business very successfully for about ten years at No. 54 Genesee street. In 1881 its *personnel* was changed by the introduction of Russell H. Wicks and John Peattie as partners. The following year Mr. Griffiths, the senior member, withdrew and the firm of Roberts, Butler & Co. was formed. Mr. Roberts applied himself with unusual assiduity, and in the face of sharp competition built up the largest business in clothing in the city. He was systematic, methodical, and attentive to detail. His judgment in matters of business as well as of men and their actions was accurate and trustworthy, was freely sought, and as freely given. Sharp in trade, and quick to see where an advantage was to be gained, he was nevertheless open and generous, not easily offended, and as averse to giving offence, for his social qualities were as marked as his business traits, and in this respect he was one of the most companionable of men. Loyalty to the friendships of his early days was characteristic of the man. He manifested signal power in his relations with his employees, whom he treated always with extreme courtesy, and whose respect he uniformly commanded. "If he had a failing as a business man," said one of his partners, "it was that he would not or could not throw upon others responsibilities and cares which he had no right to carry." Thus intent on his own affairs Mr. Roberts did not fail of care for those of a more public character. He was interested in political matters and in current events was thoroughly posted. He was ever ready to lend a hand in inaugurating any enterprise which promised to be a public benefit. One of the last occasions on which he appeared in public was the inauguration of the movement to establish the Conservatory of Music. He was a director in the Skenandoah Yarn-Mill and a stockholder in the Eureka Mower Company and the Mohawk Valley Mills.

In 1875 Mr. Roberts married Delia, youngest daughter of Hon. Samuel Campbell, of New York Mills, a lady to whom he was most tenderly attached and who accorded fully with his natural instinct, for he was strongly domestic in his tastes, and when not at his business he devoted himself to his wife and his home.

In the winter of 1888, accompanied by his wife and members of her family, he visited Europe, where he passed most of the season in the delightful atmosphere of Italy and Southern France. During his stay in Rome and Florence he purchased several choice works of art to adorn the home to which he was so devotedly attached, and the artistic decorations of which bespoke the cultured taste of its owner. In the spring he went to Great Britain, paying while there a visit to the home of his ancestors in Wales. An American by birth and education his Welsh ancestry was to him a source of pride and

pleasure. He was proud of the industry, thrift, and integrity which characterize that people. His charities he kept to himself; his modest, engaging demeanor was not so easy of concealment, and this, with his cheerfulness, frankness, and straightforward integrity, caused the regret that was felt at his death to be widespread and sincere.

While yet comparatively young the career of this robust, healthy, handsome man, popular and respected, and by his intimates warmly beloved, was brought to an early close. His death occurred July 4, 1889. He left to his friends the memory of a most genial companion and a generous helper in times of need and to the rising generation of our young men a noble example of energetic, independent American manhood.

MIDDLETON, ROBERT, president of the Globe Woolen Company, of Utica, was born in the city of Aberdeen, Scotland, May 25, 1825. He is the third son in a family of eight children born to Robert and Marjory (Burnett) Middleton, both of whom were natives of Aberdeen. His father was a manufacturer by occupation while in Scotland, and emigrated to America with his family in 1839. He settled at Middle Granville, Washington County, N. Y., and during the remainder of his life followed farming. He was a man of probity and respectability in a broad sense and died where he first located in the year 1876, at the age of eighty-six years. His wife died in the year 1856 aged fifty-two years.

Robert Middleton's educational advantages were confined to the common schools of Granville, N. Y., but he made the best of his opportunities in this direction until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to Lowell, Mass., and engaged his services for six years to the Lowell Carpet Company. The succeeding seven years he spent with the Merrimac Woolen Company, acting as assistant superintendent of the company's mills. In these capacities he found an occupation which he liked and which was the foundation of the life-work in which he has been more than ordinarily successful. In the latter part of April, 1857, Mr. Middleton was invited to visit the Utica Woolen-Mills with a view of accepting the agency of the same, and after a personal interview with the late Theodore S. Faxton, then president of the company, and an examination of the mill property he was engaged as agent and superintendent and entered upon his duties as such on the 10th of May, 1857. The Globe Mills, as they were then called (later the Utica Woolen-Mills), had then been in existence a number of years, as related in an earlier chapter of this work, but as a business enterprise they had been unsuccessful. In the year 1854, just before the approach of the severest financial struggle the country has ever passed through, the company failed and the stockholders were assessed ninety-eight per cent. to pay outstanding debts, and the mill was sold at auction. In 1855 the new company was organized under the name of the Utica Woolen-Mills, and though severely tried by the panic of 1857 the establishment passed safely through the crisis and a few years later paid the first dividend it had ever made. Mr. Middleton's excellent practical qualifications and his natural executive ability found ample scope for exercise and he gave his best energies to the upbuilding of the affairs of the company; the product was greatly improved in quality under his skillful direction and other reforms were inaugurated which soon placed the company on a firm and permanent foundation. The product of

the mills was formerly sold by commission houses, but on the 1st of January, 1864, a salesroom of their own was established in New York city, which is now in charge of W. W. Coffin, and the entire product amounting to about $1,200,000 annually is sold from there. When Mr. Middleton assumed charge of the mills the product was not more than one-fifth the present quantity, while the quality of the goods manufactured has advanced still more rapidly, and at the present time cloths are made that are not excelled in the country.

On the 6th of September, 1871, the entire property of the company was burned, but the mills were immediately rebuilt, and in 1886 a worsted-mill was added to the plant. It is eminently proper to state that the stockholders of the company attribute a large share of the credit for the success of their mills to Mr. Middleton. In 1868 his son, Walter D., entered the offices of the company in a subordinate position and has risen regularly by various promotions to the superintendency, which position he now holds. On the 19th of January, 1882, Mr. Middleton succeeded Theodore S. Faxton as president of the company, and during the remainder of the life-time of Mr. Faxton he was Mr. Middleton's faithful and trusted adviser. Outside of his regular business connections Mr. Middleton is a public spirited citizen, possesses a large fund of general information, and willingly lends his aid to any movement for the good of the community. He is prominently connected with the local banking interests and with various private business undertakings, all of which are gainers through his counsel and material participation. In politics he is a Republican, but throughout his life he has held himself aloof from active work in that field.

In 1849 Mr. Middleton was married to Miss Lucy Ann Cummings, daughter of Ira Cummings, of Greenfield, N. H., and they have four children: Walter D.; Ella, wife of James G. Hunt, of Utica; Mary, wife of Fred Gebhard, of Jersey City; and Florence, wife of Dr. Charles Pilgrim, superintendent of the Willard Asylum.

WILEY, GEORGE H., vice-president and superintendent of the Utica Steam Cotton-Mills and superintendent of the Mohawk Valley Cotton-Mills, was born in East Douglass, Mass., January 12, 1826. His education was obtained in the common schools in the several villages where he lived in the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, supplemented by a few terms at a select school in Lonsdale, R. I., which was kept by an Episcopal clergyman. His father was a machine builder and a skillful mechanic, and in his early life was connected with some of the first cotton-mills built in New England. His ancestors came to America from the Highlands of Scotland and settled in Massachusetts about 1770, and many members of the family have developed and made their lives successful upon the natural Scottish traits of industry, integrity, sturdy preseverance, and good common sense. When Mr. Wiley reached his seventeenth year he began work in the Providence steam-mill and soon afterward entered the employ of the Lonsdale Company. His father was at that time engaged in building machinery at that place, which gave his son superior advantages for obtaining practical knowledge that soon enabled him to assume charge of the different departments of cotton-mills. About 1846 his father removed to Pawtucket, R. I., and the son found

employment in some of the mills of that city and assisted in putting up and starting the machinery of two new mills there. A little later he put up and started machinery in a new mill at Warren, R. I., and immediately afterward performed a like service in the first Wamsutta mills. These various mills were new and modern in all of their features, and his experience with them gave Mr. Wiley practical advantages which few young men possessed at that time and rendered him thoroughly competent for the construction and management of a cotton-mill.

In the spring of 1852 the trustees of the Utica Steam Cotton-Mills prevailed upon Mr. Wiley to come here and superintend their mills, which at that time contained about 7,000 spindles. This number was gradually increased to 15,000 in 1856, and as the mills under Mr. Wiley's management were proving successful it was decided in 1868 to build mill number two and equip it with 15,000 spindles. This mill was planned and built by Mr. Wiley and began operations in 1869. The thorough, intelligent, and efficient management of Mr. Wiley and the care and skill of the trustees and managers had now changed the former unprofitable conditions of the manufacture to a larger and better product with comparatively less expense, and the reputation of the goods was established as first-class, commanding a ready sale and profitable returns. In 1880–81 the number one mill was remodeled and enlarged to contain 25,000 spindles, the plans for which changes were made by Mr. Wiley. The success of these mills led to the construction of the Mohawk Valley Cotton-Mills (under substantially the same direction), which were planned by A. D. Lockwood associated with Mr. Wiley and erected wholly under supervision of the latter. These mills began work in 1882. In 1881–82 the plans of the Skenandoa Yarn-Mill were prepared under Mr. Wiley's direction and Isaac R. Scott was engaged to take charge of its construction and management. Under his judicious and efficient administration the mill has been doubled in its capacity. In addition to all these responsible undertakings Mr. Wiley was associated with the late Hon. George W. Chadwick in arranging and constructing the Willowvale Bleachery in New Hartford, which is well known for the excellence of its productions.

The foregoing record covers a period of forty years of practical work in his line in the city of Utica, which has been one of uninterrupted success, and it may be said here with entire propriety that very few men in the country, and none in this vicinity, stand higher in all matters pertaining to the manufacture of cotton cloth than Mr. Wiley. He is at the present time vice-president and superintendent of the Utica Steam Cotton-Mills; superintendent of the Mohawk Valley Cotton-Mills; a director in the Skenandoa Yarn-Mill; president of the Willowvale Bleachery; was a member of Grace Church vestry twenty years and one of the building committee in charge of the erection of the present church edifice; was chairman of the building committee and took an active part in the construction of the Utica Opera House and of the St. Luke's Home and Hospital; and has been trustee of the latter institution from its beginning. Mr. Wiley is now engaged in remodeling the Utica Steam Cotton-Mills and when finished they will contain 55,000 spindles. He is trustee of the Masonic Home and Asylum fund to be devoted to the erection of a fine building for a Masonic Home and School in Utica. He is a Democrat in politics, but has never given more attention to that interest than is demanded of every public spirited citizen.

In 1857 Mr. Wiley was married to Miss Anna E. Thorn, daughter of Stephen Thorn, of Utica. They had one daughter, Sarah T. Wiley, now the wife of William B. Lane, M.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. Anna E. Wiley died November 16, 1877. In 1880 Mr. Wiley married Helen A. Taft, of Worcester, Mass., who died August 2, 1891.

WHITE, WILLIAM MANSFIELD, president of the Second National Bank of Utica, is a direct descendant of Hugh White, the pioneer of Whitestown who traced his lineage to Elder John White, who landed from the good ship *Lyon*, at Boston, on the 16th of September, 1632, coming from Clemsford, the county seat of Essex County, England. His father was the Hon. Hugh White, who represented the Saratoga district in Congress from 1846 to 1852, a graduate of Hamilton in 1823, and a law student with Gov. John A. Dix in New York in the office of Col. Charles G. Haines. Being a practical man his knowledge of geology enabled him to discover a mine of hydraulic cement at Chittenango, Madison County, and he at once began the manufacture. Prior to this time all water-lime had been imported. He afterward discovered larger deposits near Kingston and developed the Rosendale cement works, furnishing large quantities for the Croton aqueduct. His brother, Canvass White, was one of the earliest and ablest engineers of the Erie Canal, and afterward was employed by the State of Pennsylvania on the construction of the Union, the Lehigh, and the Delaware and Raritan Canals. He was a man of whom Henry Clay said, when an engineer was being sought for the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal: "Get Canvass White; no man is more competent, no man more capable; and while your faith in his ability and fidelity increases your friendship will grow into affection." Mr. White's mother was Maria Mills Mansfield, of Kent, Conn. On the mother's side of the Mills family the Rev. Samuel J. Mills, the first missionary, is the best known representative.

William M. White was born in Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y., July 8, 1833. At the age of twelve years he was sent to the Galway Academy, then under the charge of Prof. Charles Durkee. In the fall of 1846 he was sent to the military school of Professor Kinsley, at West Point, where the drill of body and mind was most thorough and the *morale* of the school high toned and religious. Here he spent three years, and some time after he entered the sophomore class of Hamilton College, graduating in 1854. During his college course his vacations were spent on Sweet Briar Farm in the town of Ossian, Livingston County, N. Y., belonging to his father and which afterward became his own, and where he resided for thirty years. An enthusiast in agriculture he was active in local societies and in the State Agricultural Society, and was its president in 1884. In politics Mr. White is a Republican, having cast his first vote for Fremont. He has always been active and loyal to the party of freedom and progress. In the world of finance he believes in the wisdom of one measure of value, the recognized standard of the world, gold. In religion he is a member of the Episcopal Church, and has been honored by that body as warden, member of the standing committee of the diocese, and delegate to the triennial convention of the church and to the general council. He has also acted as a lay-reader by appointment of the bishop and is the president of St. Luke's Home and Hospital.

On the 22d day of January, 1863, he was married to Miss Anna Maria Pierrepont, daughter of Hon. William C. Pierrepont, of Pierrepont Manor, N. Y., by the Rt. Rev. Bishop De Lancey. Eleven children blessed this union, of whom six were sons: Hugh, a business man in Utica; William Pierrepont, a graduate of Columbia Law School, admitted to the bar; Hubert Lawrence, a student of law at Cornell University; and De Lancy Pierrepont, Charles Carroll, and John Dolbeare, who are attending the public schools. Mrs. White died in Utica on the 22d day of September, 1884, and was burried at Pierrepont Manor. Mr. White removed to Utica on the 1st of September, 1882, and resided for three years in the old Johnson mansion at 234 Genesee street. In the spring of 1885 he purchased of O. B. Mattison his present residence opposite Dakin street.

Mr. White was elected a director in the Second National Bank in January, 1889, without his knowledge. The sudden and unlooked-for death of his friend, its president, Edward S. Brayton, and the death of the cashier, George R. Thomas, together with the illness of the vice-president, William B. Jackson, necessitated immediate action and the Board of Directors unanimously elected Mr. White president and Henry Roberts vice-president. The looked-for cashier was found in David A. Avery, of Cooperstown, and since July 1, 1887, the bank has recovered the losses of the past and has been uniformly successful and prosperous. Dividends have been resumed and confidence fully restored, so that its stock is eagerly sought as a safe and permanent investment.

Mr. White is a director in the Jefferson County National Bank and has been a director in the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad Company since 1871. He is vice-president of the Utica Pipe Foundry Company, organized in 1889, and a director in the Bleecker Street Railroad Company, and for a number of years has had the care of the large estate of his father-in-law, the late William C. Pierrepont.

WOOD, HENRY J., was born in Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y., July 19, 1829. His father was Clark Wood, who came from Washington County, N. Y., and was one of the very early settlers of the town of Kirkland, where he was a respected farmer. He died there on the 6th of June, 1869. His wife was Amanda Jones, daughter of Nehemiah Jones, of Westmoreland, who died April 30, 1855. Of the large family of children there are now living, besides Henry J., Clark and Charles Wood, both residents of Utica, and Mrs. Mary E Myrick, of Clinton, N. Y. Henry J. Wood obtained his education at the Clinton district schools and the grammar school, supplemented by one year of study in the Clinton Liberal Institute. In the year 1845, when he was sixteen years old, he began his business career by taking a clerkship with Beardsley & Rossiter, grocers, of Little Falls. After two years of faithful service there he spent one year in a country store in Frankfort, N. Y., and in 1848 accepted a similar position at New York Mills, where he remained until 1850. At this time, having had five years of mercantile experience, in which he had become conversant with nearly all kinds of goods and learned what constituted good business methods, Mr. Wood came to Utica as a clerk in the old and well known dry goods house of James Dutton. Here he spent three years acquiring valuable knowledge in that particular line of trade, and at the end of

that time entered the establishment of R. V. Yates, manufacturer and jobber of clothing, a business in which he was to find his future occupation and attain remarkable success. Two years later, in 1855, Mr. Wood began business on his own account by the purchase of his employer's establishment. Into the conduct of the concern he immediately put new vigor and inaugurated advanced methods of business, which rendered it more popular and consequently more profitable than it had previously been. For twenty years Mr. Wood conducted the establishment, constantly increasing its output and the reputation of its goods, and winning the good will and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, from his humblest employee to his largest customer. In 1874 preparations were made to receive his son, Charles H. Wood, as a partner in this business. In August of that year, however, his son died at the early age of twenty-two years. The death of his son and only child alienated his taste from further mercantile pursuits. In 1875 Mr. Wood sold his business to Rockwell & White at a time when his annual sales had reached about $400,000, and retired wholly from active pursuits in the full enjoyment of the respect of the community.

Such is a brief record of the active life of one of the foremost business men of Utica. Naturally of a retiring and reserved temperament Mr. Wood has found his greatest pleasure in his home and among his intimate friends, and in the natural satisfaction that follows devotion to business wherein he found unusual material success, while at the same time these characteristics and the habits thus formed drew him away from public life and prevented his acceptance of public station which he might have had and which he would have honored. In politics he is a Republican, but never sought preferment in that field; he has, however, been called to other positions of trust of a more private character. He acted as trustee of the Faxton Hospital for several years and down to two years ago; has been prominently connected with the administration of the affairs of the Forest Hill Cemetery as one of its Board of Trustees and its vice-president for the last three years. In 1888 Mr. Wood assumed active control of the finances of the Cemetery Association and has conducted them on the same successful basis that has characterized his private concerns. At that time he found the association laboring under a floating indebtedness of $20,000 and a bonded indebtedness of $7,000. In thirty days the entire floating indebtedness was extinguished by subscriptions secured by his personal solicitation, and before the close of the following year the revenues of the association had been so well managed that the bonded indebtedness was paid and it became free from debt. Not content with this achievement he continued with untiring energy to create a surplus fund, which now amounts to $7,000. Another monument to the disinterested and restless activity of Mr. Wood's character is found in the improvement of Highland avenue leading from Genesee street to the Forest Hill Cemetery. This avenue was formerly almost impassable in the rainy seasons. He solicited funds by means of which the entire roadway was regraded and macadamized, and it now offers a smooth, handsome drive at all times. He is also a director of the Utica Water Works Company, and in that capacity has recently introduced an improvement which is of the utmost importance to consumers of the water. This is what is styled an aerating fountain and was devised by Mr. Wood, who had noticed the improved quality of artesian well water in Florida by its fall of several feet in the open air. It consists of a number

Eng.d by F.G. Kernan N.Y.

Geo. Seymour

of pipes laid in the bottom of the reservoir from which a large number of smaller pipes extend several feet above the surface of the water. The water coming into the reservoir is forced through these fountain pipes in small columns forty feet into the air and falls back in spray, thus thoroughly oxygenizing it. This is believed to be the only arrangement of the kind in this country, and is considered a valuable hygienic improvement.

Mr. Wood was married in the year 1850 to Susan Homer, who died on the 3d day of May, 1891.

SEYMOUR, GEORGE, M.D., was born in De Ruyter, Madison County, N. Y., on the 5th of October, 1839, during the temporary residence of his parents at that place. The ancestors of Dr. Seymour on his father's side were from Normandy and settled in New England. His grandfather was Silas Seymour, who was born in the State of Connecticut and died in West Winfield, N. Y.; he was a farmer by occupation. His grandmother was Hannah (Tompkins) Seymour, also a native of Connecticut. She was a woman of strong character and useful life.

The father of Dr. Seymour, David Tompkins Seymour, was the fourth child of Silas and Hannah (Tompkins) Seymour and was born in West Winfield, N. Y., on March 11, 1813. Just before the birth of George the family removed to De Ruyter and remained there about two years, during which the son was born, as above stated. David T. Seymour married Hannah Dodge, daughter of Amasa Dodge, of West Winfield, on the 15th of November, 1835. She is still living at Pulaski, Oswego County, N. Y. The family returned to West Winfield from De Ruyter and remained there seven years, when they removed to Oswego County, where Mr. Seymour died October 5, 1888. He was a farmer, a carpenter and joiner, and an excellent mechanic. He followed the latter occupation for many years and was a leader in the business in the section where he lived. George Seymour attended the district school of his neighborhood until he was fifteen years old. He was born with a natural desire for the acquirement of knowledge, and so assiduously did he exercise that desire that at the age of seventeen years he was competent to teach. He accordingly spent five years in alternate attendance at the academies in Pulaski and Mexico, in the same county, and in teaching. He closed his academic studies at Mexico in 1859, when he was twenty years old. After about a year of ill health he began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. F. S. Low, of Pulaski, but taught every month of one of the years of his study (1863–64) in the State of Ohio, at the same time pursuing his studies evenings and during his leisure hours. In 1862 he began attending lectures at the Medical College of the University of the city of New York, and followed them until his graduation from that institution in March, 1865, fully imbued with a love for his profession and a determination to advance in its ranks as far as his natural and acquired powers would permit. The war of the Rebellion was then nearing its close and, like many other young physicians, Dr. Seymour turned his attention at once toward the battlefields, where none ever waited for practice. He went out as acting assistant surgeon and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac; but, as is well known, the war ended soon after he reached the scene of his expected duties and he returned to Pulaski after three months of service. There he began practice at

first with Dr. Low and afterward alone for the remainder of four years. At the end of that period he succeeded Dr. J. N. Lyman, at Mannsville, Jefferson County, and practiced there six years. He then went to New York city and spent one and a half years, during which he took a post-graduate course in the institution from which he had graduated. In February, 1877, Dr. Seymour came to Utica and has since that time been in constant practice of his profession. In the city of Utica his success has been pronounced and steadily increasing, and he now enjoys a practice which commands his entire time and energies. This success must, in his case, be largely attributed to persistent hard work which he has for twenty-seven years given to his profession, combined with an unusual degree of self-reliance and natural qualifications for the treatment of the sick. To enlightened judgment he adds watchfulness and care, kindness of demeanor, and a spirit of sympathy which wins the confidence of his employers and fixes his hold upon them as their family friend and adviser. In the ordinary walks of life and outside of his profession Dr. Seymour has gained the unqualified respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Dr. Seymour has been honored by his professional brethren in various ways which indicate their appreciation of his attainments. He was sent as a delegate to the State Medical Society in 1881 and made a permanent member in 1884; was made a member of the Oneida County Medical Society in 1877; was one of the incorporators of the Utica Medical Library Association and has always been an active member; served two years soon after his arrival in Utica in the Maternity Department of St. Elizabeth's Hospital; was for five years regular visiting physican in the Faxton Hospital, and resigned in 1890 on account of his private practice; has been for twelve years one of the physicans of St. Luke's Hospital, sustaining an active relation as visiting and consulting physician and lecturer on obstetrics to the school for nurses connected therewith; has contributed largely to the literature of his profession in valuable papers to the State and county societies and to medical publications. At the alumni dinner of the University of the city of New York, held in 1891, he was called upon to respond to the toast "The Alumni," when he made a capital address that was warmly received by all who heard it. Dr. Seymour has no specialty in his profession, but has given a large share of his time and attention to gynecology, in which branch he has achieved flattering success.

Dr. Seymour was first married on the 21st of June, 1866, to Lydia Winegar, of Central Square, Oswego County, and they had one daughter, Anna. His wife died January 11, 1870. He subsequently married (second) Mrs. Sarah B. Kinney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Shepherd, of Mannsville, Jefferson County, N. Y.

BUTLER, JOHN MILTON, was born in Sauquoit, Oneida County, N. Y., on the 9th of July, 1827. John Milton's father is Chauncey S. Butler, who was also born in Sauquoit and has passed his long life as a farmer and a civil engineer. He is a man of excellent character and in early days was prominent in military affairs, being a colonel of a regiment of horse which had a high reputation. He still lives at his native place at the age of eighty-nine years. His wife, the mother of John Milton, was Betsey Mosher, of Willowvale, and is deceased.

John M. Butler had the advantages of a collegiate education, and after spending his youth in the district schools entered Hamilton College in 1844 and graduated with credit in the class of '48. His first business experience was as a partner of S. A. Millard, at Clayville, N. Y., in the manufacture of farmers' tools. This connection began in 1850 and continued only two years, when the precarious condition of Mr. Butler's health compelled him to abandon the undertaking and seek restoration in travel, and he accordingly passed the following year in the South. Returning with restored health he was solicited to come to Utica as book-keeper in the Oneida County Bank, which he did in 1853. In the following year he was made teller and in the succeeding year cashier, which position he filled for thirty-two years until 1887, when he was elected president of the institution and still holds that office. The year 1853, the date of the organization of the Oneida County Bank, was not a very auspicious time for the launching of a financial institution, for three years later saw a panic such as has not since been experienced, and many banks which were accounted strong went down in the crisis. But under the prudent management of Mr. Butler and his associates this institution weathered the storm safely, and most of the detail and a large share of the general management of the bank have since that time fallen directly upon Mr. Butler's shoulders. The dissension that early arose among the directors soon disappeared and Mr. Butler applied a firm, conservative hand to the conduct of the institution, which has enabled it since the beginning of his administration to accumulate a surplus of $250,000 on a capital of $125,000, and has always made larger dividends than most banks.

The Oneida County Bank did not pass into the national system with the many others that did adopt that course, chiefly because it had been uniformly successful as it was, leading a number of the directors to favor its remaining a State bank, although Mr. Butler favored the change. Few financial institutions in the interior of the State have a better standing at the present time than this one.

In politics Mr. Butler is a Republican, but he has always persistently declined any active labor in that field and refused all offers of official position; it has been his policy and belief that a man in his position should give his whole time and energies to the bank of which he is manager and carefully watch over its interests. Mr. Butler's life is an excellent example of faithfulness to his duty, and he has met with a degree of success that gives himself and his friends the right to look upon his record with complacent satisfaction. Mr. Butler has never married.

PIXLEY, HENRY DAVID, was born at Kirkland, Oneida County, N. Y., September 5, 1831. His ancestors came from England in 1661, and an old map of Hadley, Mass., bears the name of William Pixley. Two of the family, David Pixley, a colonel, and Benjamin, a private, were in the Revolutionary army. Noah Pixley, one of the family who settled in Southampton, Mass., was scalped by the Indians in 1748. Mr. Pixley's grandfather was David Pixley, who left Stratford, now Bridgeport, Conn., where his father owned a mill, and came to Oneida County, settling on a farm in Kirkland in 1798. He was a man of broad views and enterprising and bold in business operations. He built at Kirkland the first stage-house west of Bagg's Hotel in about

1805–06, and in 1811 organized the Manchester Manufacturing Company for making cotton goods, the mill being established on his farm. He died at Kirkland in May, 1840. His sons were William, David, Isaac, and Charles Pixley. David, the father of Henry D., inherited the stage-house, which he continued to keep until its day of usefulness was passed with the building of the railroad. He also acquired the factory property and acted as its president and manager, and carried on a mercantile business at the same time. He died at Kirkland, July 5, 1885.

Henry David Pixley was educated at the Clinton Liberal Institute and was in classes with Leland Stanford. Leaving the school in 1850 he began work as clerk in his father's store and cotton factory. His father gave him a one-half interest in the mercantile business on his twenty-first birthday in 1852, under the firm name of D. Pixley & Son, which was dissolved in 1858. From that time until 1860 he lived on the homestead. In the year last named he went to New York city and was occupied two and a half years in a jobbing house, dealing in hats, caps, and furnishing goods, and the same length of time with another firm which dealt in cloths also. There he learned the details of the trade and the excellent business methods which have so well served him since. In 1864 he came to Utica and traveled for the large clothing manufacturing establishment of C. A. Yates & Co. He had in earlier years well fitted himself for this work by more or less traveling with the cotton goods manufactured at Kirkland, and his success was marked. In 1870 he organized the firm of Owen, Pixley & Co., consisting of Philip Owen, John Owen, and himself, for the manufacture and sale of ready-made clothing, succeeding P. V. Kellogg & Co. on Franklin Square. The firm soon had the largest business in that line in Utica, and also established branches in Western cities. One year later they removed to the Ballou block, where Mr. Pixley has remained ever since. The firm of Owen, Pixley & Co. continued about thirteen years, when it was dissolved, Mr. Pixley continuing alone. He removed the establishment to the other end of the same block (its present location) in 1884 and in 1887 took his son as partner. The career of this manufacturing and jobbing house has been one of uninterrupted and gratifying success, very much of which is due to Mr. Pixley's personal labors and business skill. Since 1887 the firm name has been H. D. Pixley & Son, and they have branches with which they are directly connected in Fort Wayne, Ind.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Bloomington, Danville, and Rockford, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; Sioux City and Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Sioux Falls, Dak.; Janesville and Oshkosh, Wis.; and a New York office at 338 Broadway. Mr. Pixley has also given much attention to other enterprises of importance. When the cotton factory above mentioned was burned he purchased the site and still retains his interest in the estate of his father, consisting of a homestead farm and store. That locality is underlaid with great quantities of valuable iron ore, in which he has firm faith. In 1872–73 he organized a stock company for the erection of a blast furnace, in which several very prominent men took an interest. The details of the working of this enterprise need not be followed here, though its success has been sufficient to indicate the good judgment of its founder. Mr. Pixley is not now and has not been for several years connected with the furnace. The past season he organized a creamery company for the manufacture of fine butter. The buildings are nearly complete, and the capacity is 1,200 cows.

James G. Hunt

It is a source of especial pride with Mr. Pixley that he is so prominently connected with the Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Association, which has its headquarters in this city. This association was organized and incorporated in March, 1883. It is an offshoot of the Commercial Travelers Life Associations of the United States. When the organization of the association in question was agitated Mr. Pixley was called upon and requested to accept its presidency, which he finally did. His administration of the responsible office has been prudent, sagacious, and successful in the broadest sense. The association now has 10,000 members, and they get insurance at less than one-half the cost of most other companies organized for a like purpose. Mr. Pixley's valuable services are recognized by the members of the association in the fact that he has not been allowed to retire from the office to the present time. In the business community of Utica Mr. Pixley occupies an honorable position, and in the welfare and prosperity of the city he takes a proper interest.

HUNT, DR. JAMES G.—The ancestry of Dr. James G. Hunt is traced backward through several generations to the Rev. Robert Hunt, who was one of four brothers who emigrated from England to this country about the beginning of the seventeenth century, and settled in the township of New London, Conn. Among his sons was Timothy Hunt, who afterward located in Tryon County (now Florida, Montgomery County), N. Y., and died there. During the days of the Revolution Timothy Hunt and his family were among the sufferers by the Tories and Indians, under the leadership of William Butler and Joseph Brant, a Mohawk sachem. On the morning of November 12, 1778, after they had accomplished the destruction of Cherry Valley and the surrounding country, they did not stop until they had reached the settlement of Chuctenunde Creek in the town of Florida. His buildings were burned and most of his stock was killed, while the balance escaped to the forest. Timothy Hunt and his family were saved by concealing themselves in a ravine near by, closely filled with elders, willows, and thick underbrush. His wife was Susana Vermilia, who was of French descent. Timothy Hunt had a son Isaac, who was born in Florida, Montgomery County. He was one of ten children, five sons and five daughters, and married Polly Kinney, of Florida, Montgomery County, N. Y.

Rev. Robert Hunt, 2d, was a son of this Isaac and the grandfather of Dr. James G. He was born in Florida, Montgomery County, November 25, 1792, was one of twelve children, and married Margaret Johnson, of Columbia, Herkimer County, N. Y. He began preaching in the Freewill Baptist denomination as soon as he reached manhood, first in Warren, Herkimer County, and afterward at Columbia, Schuyler Lake, Whitmantown, and Southville, and in 1852 removed to Troy, Ohio, where he remained one year. The next twelve years were passed at China, Wyoming County, N. Y., where his health failed and he thereafter made his home at Hudson, Mich. In 1871 he came with his son, Dr. Isaac J. Hunt, to Utica, where he died December 7, 1872, at the age of eighty. The Rev. Robert Hunt had ten children, five of whom were sons, and all of them became physicians. One of these, Isaac J., the father of James G., was born in Warren, Herkimer County, N. Y., March 27, 1820. He married Mary Ingersoll,

daughter of John Ingersoll, a farmer and manufacturer of Ilion, Herkimer County, N. Y. He was a successful physician and practiced his profession for nearly thirty years in the city of Utica. He was a graduate of the Castleton Medical College in Vermont. His death occurred January 25, 1875.

James G. Hunt was born in Litchfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., on the 21st of June, 1845. His boyhood experience was not materially different from that of a large majority of American youths, though he was fortunate in being able to devote nearly the whole of his early years to study. Beginning with the district school he continued on until he graduated at the Utica Free Academy at a comparatively early age and began preparation in his father's office for the profession which was to be his life work, and he may be said to have grown up surrounded by the atmosphere of the medical profession. After about four years of industrious study under the careful instruction of his father he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, where he took two courses of lectures and a course in the laboratory of analytical and applied chemistry. These were followed by a third course in the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, from which he graduated on the 13th of March, 1871. Returning to Utica he entered immediately into practice in association with his father. This partnership continued until 1874, since which time Dr. Hunt has conducted his large practice alone, and he has met with an unusual degree of success. In attempting to note the elements of this success it may, perhaps, be justly said that they consist chiefly in his thorough knowledge of his profession, gained by persistent and judicious study, supplemented by constant reading of the later developments that have been recorded throughout the range of medical literature, coupled with a temperament and manner which happily fit him for his work. His capacity for professional labor is almost unbounded and he never spares his energies in his devotion to his duties.

Dr. Hunt's professional standing, as well as the position he occupies in the community, may be judged to a certain extent by the various calls that have been made upon him to stations of honor and responsibility. He is a member of the Delta Phi Society, Iota Chapter, of the University of Michigan, 1869, and of the Jefferson Medical College Alumni Association, 1871; was made a member of the Oneida County Medical Society on October 7, 1872; is a member of the Utica Medical Library Association and was its president in 1886; was elected a member of the Oneida County Microscopical Society on June 19,1881; is a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Association, and was chosen a member of the American Public Health Association on December 7, 1880; was appointed by Gov. A. B. Cornell a member of the State Board of Health from 1880 to 1885; is physician to and one of the incorporators of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, organized February 1, 1881; is a life member and a trustee of the Utica Mechanics Association; was appointed surgeon of the Board of United States Pension Examiners on March 30, 1889; was made a trustee of the Utica Female Academy on February 6, 1888; and is a director of the Globe Woolen-Mills. Dr. Hunt has also taken a deep interest in fraternal organizations and is prominent as a Mason, having taken the 32°, and is an Odd Fellow. It is much to his professional credit that he was chosen a surgeon for the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company in 1885, and is acting in that capacity at the present time;

also the New York, Ontario, and Western Railroad and of the New York, West Shore, and Buffalo Railroad from 1886 to 1889. He has also filled the post of surgeon in the Faxton Hospital (1880–86), St. Luke's Hospital (1883 to the present time), and St. Elizabeth's Hospital (1888 to the present date). He holds the rank of first lieutenant in the Forty-fourth Separate Company National Guard and is assistant surgeon in that military organization, and was president of the Utica Citizens Corps in 1886, '87, and '88. It is just to say that in all of these various positions Dr. Hunt has shown his fitness and capacity for the capable discharge of their duties and earned the respect and esteem of those with whom he had been associated.

In politics Dr. Hunt is a Republican, and was appointed coroner by Gov. John A. Dix to fill vacancy in November, 1873, and continued in the office nearly ten years. On the 12th of June, 1874, he was appointed health officer of the city and still holds the office. In 1887 he was strongly urged for the mayoralty of the city and received the unanimous nomination at the convention, but for personal reasons he was compelled to decline the honor.

On the 28th of January, 1874, Dr. Hunt was married to Ella R. Middleton, daughter of Robert Middleton, of Utica. They have four children, Gertrude May, Mabel Lillian, Robert Middleton, and Ella Louisa.

MATHER, JOSHUA, was born at Schuyler, Herkimer County, N. Y., February 21, 1825, where his boyhood and youth were passed on his father's farm and at the local school. The Mathers are one of the pioneer families of the Mohawk Valley and a branch of one of the most remarkable families of the sturdy early settlers of New England. Rev. Richard Mather, the father of Dr. Increase Mather, one of the early presidents of Harvard College, came from Lewton, Winwick Parish, Toxteth Park, England, and settled at Boston, Mass., in 1635. No brighter names stand in Massachusetts's early history than those of his immediate descendants, Dr. Increase Mather, Cotton Mather, Dr. Samuel Mather, and others of the family who were instrumental not only in shaping the institutions and character of the Commonwealth, but in giving tone to the liberal sentiments that finally culminated in the adoption of the principle of self-government.

Asaph Mather, of the fifth generation of Rev. Richard Mather's descendants, born at East Lyme, Conn., in 1753, emigrated first to Rockingham, Vt., and afterward became one of the pioneers of the Mohawk Valley, settling at a point afterward known as Schuyler in Herkimer County in 1792. Joshua, his son, there grew up to manhood and became a most respected and influential member of the community, which for over fifty consecutive years elected him its justice of the peace and supervisor. In 1810 he married Miss Cornelia Willis, daughter of Rev. Joseph Willis, an earnest and influential minister in the Methodist Church. The children of this marriage were Lucinda, Wesley, Asaph D., and Joshua, the youngest. In 1847 the latter came to live in Utica, engaging in partnership with his older brother, Asaph D. Mather, in a grocery business at the corner of Genesee and Bleecker streets. The two brothers were possessed of unusual business and financial tact and foresight. Success and wealth came to them

rapidly. During the war of the Rebellion they were prominent among the comparatively few business men who placed unbounded faith in the ultimate triumph of the Union cause, in its permanency and the stability of its credit, subscribing liberally to the discredited securities which the nation was obliged to issue, and unflinchingly holding them and buying more when in the darkest hours of the nation's peril frightened investors, discouraged speculators, and weak-kneed patriots were throwing them over at any price they could get. At the successful termination of the war the brothers found themselves rich men.

In 1866 the grocery business was given up and in the same location they opened a private bank under the name of A. D. Mather & Co. The firm soon became the correspondents of and engaged in large financial enterprises with some of the great banking concerns of New York and Philadelphia, and were known as one of the most reliable and enterprising private banking houses in rural New York. On the death of A. D. Mather in April, 1880, Joshua Mather associated in the banking business with himself Charles W. Mather, a nephew who had for several years previous to that time been connected with the firm; the partnership still retained the old firm name of A. D. Mather & Co.

Among the many local enterprises with which Mr. Mather has been connected, and upon which he has left the imprint of his strong and energetic individuality, is the street railroad system of Utica. In 1887, when that system was almost useless to the city, made up as it was of a few dilapidated, slow-moving horse cars traversing our principal streets once each half hour, its finances in a hopeless state of bankruptcy, A. D. Mather & Co. obtained control of the stock of the Utica Belt Line Railroad and Joshua Mather became its president. Under his administration the old City Street Railroad was leased and consolidated, the main track on Genesee street doubled, branches built to the new and growing parts of the city and to important suburban districts, an equipment furnished worthy of so large and important a road, broken down horses exchanged for electricity as a motive power, and cars run at frequent intervals. The finances of the company were rehabilitated and the road placed on a paying basis. After the road had been made one of the most perfect and useful street railroad systems in this country in January, 1890, the control of the stock having been sold to a syndicate of New York capitalists, Mr. Mather resigned his position as president. Mr. Mather has ever been most loyal toward the city of Utica and enthusiastic and liberal in everything that concerned its growth and progress, and has given of his money, his time, and his energies to the building up of its industries and its charities and to the improvement of its physical condition. He pays a larger amount of city taxes than any other citizen; while others were seeking more attractive fields in the West and elsewhere for rapid increase of their capital his unlimited faith in the growth and future of Utica and his loyalty to her interests have led him to invest his surplus from time to time in Utica real estate, until he is now the largest holder of real estate in the city.

In November, 1890, the private banking firm of A. D. Mather & Co. was merged into A. D. Mather & Co.'s Bank, a corporate concern under the banking laws of the State of New York with a capital stock of $200,000, of which Joshua Mather is pres-

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S. M. Linsley

ident and Charles W. Mather vice-president. The banking house of this concern is still located at the corner of Genesee and Bleecker streets, where the two brothers Mather began their grocery business in 1847.

LINDSLEY, SMITH M.—The family of which Smith M. Lindsley is a member, and its ancestors and various branches, have always been identified with the history of Sullivan County, N. Y. Mr. Lindsley's grandfather, Eliud Lindsley, was one of the pioneer settlers of that region and was a man of marked characteristics. The local histories contain detailed accounts of his sturdy and honorable character and of the manner in which he impressed his views and the example of his staunch integrity and upright life upon the people who settled in that county. It is also a branch of this family from which sprang the several noted college presidents and professors who have been so conspicuous in the educational history of the State of Tennesee. His father is Rufus B. Lindsley, of Monticello, N. Y., where he still resides. He lives, as he always has, a modest, quiet life as a farmer and general stock dealer, enjoying the respect of his townsmen. His mother was the daughter of Smith Weed, who was also an early and prominent resident of Sullivan County, and a member of the Weed family of which the famous Smith M. Weed, of Clinton County, is a member.

Smith M. Lindsley was born in Monticello, N. Y., in 1847. He received an excellent English and classical education at the then noted academy of his native place, and graduated therefrom as valedictorian of his class. He afterward continued his studies at the Wyoming Seminary and College in Pennsylvania, and was a member of the faculty of that institution for one year. He had long before determined upon the profession of law as his life work, and previous to his leaving the college had begun its study. From Wyoming he went to Wilkesbarre in the same State, where he continued the study of the law through one year and down to 1869, when he removed to Utica and entered the office of ex-Senator Francis Kernan. There he finished his legal studies and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He immediately entered upon practice in this city, where his natural and acquired qualifications for his profession soon gave him a large measure of success. He had, too, at the same time so early gained the confidence of the citizens of Utica in both his ability and his integrity that in 1872 he was elected to the office of city attorney by the Democrats, with which party he has always been identified. In that campaign every other candidate on the Democratic ticket, with one exception, was defeated. His service in that office was so entirely satisfactory to the community that he was re-elected by a largely increased majority. Meanwhile his private practice had greatly advanced and it now made such demands upon his time and energies that he declined a third nomination. He had now won the broad confidence of many of the leading business men of the city and his business became correspondingly lucrative and extensive, while at the same time his rapidly extending reputation as a brilliant and successful court lawyer and pleader brought him into connection with many prominent cases where large interests and intricate legal questions were involved.

In 1884 Mr. Lindsley was unanimously nominated by a joint convention of citizens representing both political parties for the office of mayor of Utica; but long before this

he had become fixed in his determination to give all his energies and time to the practice of his chosen profession, and with that end in view to accept no offer of political preferment however flattering it might be; he therefore declined this high and exceptional honor. He has since that time had many flattering inducements to enter the political field as a candidate for important positions, but he has uniformly and persistently refused. In his later practice Mr. Lindsley has achieved conspicuous success and counts a large number of the best and most substantial business men of Utica and its vicinity among his clients. He has also a large consulting clientage; but it is as a lawyer at trials and in the argument of appeals that he has attained his greatest prominence. His success is reflected in a continually increasing business. He is the standing counsel and attorney of a number of insurance companies and has had especial success in that branch of legal effort. It is not out of place to mention his successful defence of the Utica *Observer*, which he conducted in the noted Van Auken libel case in 1891, which attracted attention throughout the country, and for which he was highly complimented by the legal profession, the press, and others throughout the State. Mr. Lindsley is continually retained by other attorneys as advisory counsel and for the trial of cases and the argument of appeals; and he has been selected by the attorney-general to act for the State in important affairs.

It has been said of Mr. Lindsley by one who has known him intimately from the beginning of his career that "he has acquired his present conspicuous position at the bar by being an almost tireless worker. He sharpened his natural abilities by fearless contests with the ablest among those older in the profession when he began. When he enters court with a case not one atom or item of preparation is wanting. Every fact is marshaled and weighed, and in his mind is placed where it belongs and where it will be most effective." In another and a different direction it is flattering to Mr. Lindsley's capacity for practical business and financial undertakings that he was in 1885 chosen president of the First National Bank of Chittenango, an office which he still successfully administers.

Mr. Lindsley is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and an active and prominent member of other well known organizations of a social and benevolent character. In 1887 and the two years next succeeding he served as supreme regent or chief executive officer of the Royal Arcanum, one of the principal fraternal benefit or insurance societies of the country. He managed its business of collecting and disbursing several millions of dollars, and in the line of his profession successfully solved many intricate legal problems involved in the adjustment and payment of death claims and losses. He infused vigor into every department of the organization, so that its later growth has been almost phenomenal, numbering now about 130,000 members. As the official head of this organization he was called to many parts of the country, and thereby he acquired a very wide and extended acquaintance in many States. Socially and in the every-day affairs of life Mr. Lindsley is a popular and respected gentleman, admired for his manly independence and adherence to the principles of living which he believes right, and holding the warm regard of many friends for his excellent qualities.

In 1873 Mr. Lindsley married Dorlissa, daughter of John W. Johnston, a well known and prominent lawyer of Sullivan County. They have one daughter.

SAYRE, THEODORE SHELDON, was born in the city of Utica, at the same place where he now lives, on the 25th of April, 1837. His father was James Sayre, a native of Milton, Saratoga County, N. Y., born in 1799, and came to Utica in 1817. James Sayre was a man of upright character, good business qualifications, and in early years was quite conspicuous among the public spirited citizens of the place. He was at first employed in the store of John H. Handy, afterward became a partner, and on the death of Mr. Handy assumed the whole business. Down to the year 1852 he had several partners, and also in 1837 joined in the firm of Townsend, Sayre & Clark for carrying on trade in New York city; this continued until 1852. From that time onward to his retirement he conducted his business with his sons, Charles and Theodore. He took a deep interest in public affairs, but sought no office and held none but that of alderman in 1834. He was director in the United States Branch Bank and for a short time in the Ontario Branch and for many years in the Oneida National, of which he was president at his decease. He was director of the Black River Railroad from its re-organization and for many years was a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church. He was also for a time the prudent and judicious head of the Cemetery Association.

In 1824 Mr. Sayre was married to Miss Amelia Van Ranst, of New York city, and they had five children, three sons and two daughters, viz.: Charles, Anna (Mrs. Byxbe), James, Caroline, and Theodore. Mr. Sayre died April 22, 1877. Mrs. Sayre is still living.

Theodore S. Sayre enjoyed only ordinary advantages for securing an education; he attended the city schools and boarding school at Westmoreland until he was seventeen years old, when he entered his father's store as a clerk. Three years later, in 1857, he was taken as a partner in the business and occupied that station until the death of his father; the firm name was James Sayre & Son. The location was at 119–121 Genesee street, and after the death of James Sayre the business was carried on for two years by the two brothers, Theodore and Charles. In 1879 Theodore retired and Charles continued until the great fire on that square in 1884, which burned him out and he did not resume. Although Mr. Sayre's business life of twenty years in Utica was alike honorable and successful it is in public life that he has been most prominently before the community. He is a consistent Republican in politics, and as early as 1863, when he was twenty-six years old, was elected alderman of the Third ward and held the office eight years. In 1874 he was elected mayor of the city and declined a renomination, but his friends insisted upon his candidacy, and without his knowledge put him in the field and he was defeated. While serving as mayor in 1874 the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners was first established, an important act for which Mayor Sayre was largely responsible. In the fall of the same year (1875) he was elected State senator for this district and had the satisfaction of carrying the city by a considerable majority which he had lost in the previous local election. In the Senate Mr. Sayre proved himself a prudent, conservative, and useful legislator, if not a brilliant speaker; he served on the Committee on Internal Affairs, was chairman of the Committee on Roads and Bridges, and was a member of the Committee on Salt. The interest of the local bills which came before the Senate was carefully and efficiently supported by him. Mr. Sayre was appointed to fill a vacancy in the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners and re-appointed for the full term in 1886; he has also been one of the Civil Service

Commissioners. He is a director in the City Water Works Company and held a similar station in the Utica and Black River Railroad Company until the lease of the road to the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad Company. He is one of the advisory committee of the Orphan Asylum and has faithfully watched over its affairs. He was formerly identified with the First Presbyterian Church, but now with the Memorial Presbyterian. To this latter church Mr. Sayre has been a most liberal and judicious benefactor. For many years there was a mission and Sabbath school in West Utica dating back to about 1848. It finally outgrew its surroundings and a building was erected on Court street, which was dedicated December 15, 1867, and the Presbyterian Church of West Utica was organized February 10, 1868. The church building sufficed for its purpose until about the year 1880, when a more commodious edifice became a necessity. A lot was secured on the corner of Court street and Sunset avenue, and Mr. Sayre erected and presented to the society the beautiful and substantial edifice now standing on that site at a cost of $30,000. It was dedicated in 1884 on the anniversary of his father's birth, and in commemoration of Mr. Sayre the name of the church was changed to the Memorial Presbyterian Church of Utica. This is one of the notable individual benefactions of the city and endears Mr. Sayre to a large circle of friends.

Mr. Sayre is in his nature essentially modest and retiring, but among his friends is genial and courteous always. He has never married and lives at the homestead with his sister.

LAIRD, FRANK FOSTER, A.M., M.D.—On the direct road from Rome to Trenton Falls and at the dividing line between the towns of Trenton and Floyd, Oneida County, N. Y., stands the "old Townsend homestead," the residence of William O. and Sarah A. Laird. Here on April 15, 1856, was born the subject of this sketch, the youngest of three children. The eldest, Mary, died in infancy; the brother, William T. is now a prominent physician in Watertown, N. Y. On the paternal side he is a descendant of Samuel Laird, for whom Lairdsville, N. Y., was named, and whose father came from Scotland in the early history of this country. Samuel Laird was a native of New Marlboro, Berkshire County, Mass., but moved to Lairdsville in 1788 with his son, Salmon Laird, the paternal grandfather who was then seven years of age. Samuel Laird died May 21, 1820, leaving as a legacy to his son not only a valuable property, but also the priceless treasure of an unsullied name and a noble life. William O., father of Frank F., became a dentist. He married Sarah A. Townsend, of Floyd, N. Y., and now at the ripe old age of seventy-four is still actively engaged in the practice of his profession. On the maternal side the original ancestors resided in Rainham Castle, County Norfolk, England. The great-grandfather, Nathan Townsend, came to this county from Hancock, Mass., in 1801, and was one of the original settlers of the town of Floyd. The grandfather, William Townsend, was for twenty-four years a justice of the peace who was renowned for his "having peaceably settled more quarrels than he made."

Dr. Laird's preliminary and preparatory studies were pursued at Whitestown Seminary, where, having entered its primary department in 1868, he was graduated in 1873. During these five years he was under almost constant tuition in elocution, his instruct-

Engd by E.C. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

W. F. Laird

ors being H. Sam Dyer and Rev. John R. Lewis, two of nature's gifted orators. A prize in declamation and one in oratory attested the high standing he attained at that institution. He entered the freshman class at Hamilton College in the fall of 1873, and during his connection therewith received the following honors: He was appointed prize speaker the first year and won the first prize in essay writing; secured the first honorable mention in essay writing during the sophomore year; won the Hawley medal for excellence in classical studies in the junior year; and during his senior year was appointed to represent Hamilton College at the Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest at the Academy of Music, New York city, in January, 1876, and on that occasion won the second consecutive victory for his college. He was appointed prize debater, but declined the honor. He was graduated from Hamilton College in June, 1877, being the third in his class and delivering the class-day oration in connection therewith. His high standing gave him membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society of "honor men." He received the degree of A.M. in course in 1880. He pursued the study of medicine under the supervision of his brother, Dr. W. T. Laird, of Watertown, N. Y., and was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in the spring of 1880, taking the highest general average save one (that of Prof. W. B. Van Lennep) ever obtained at that institution, and winning the position of valedictorian of his class. He began practice at Ogdensburg, N. Y., removing, however, in the fall of 1880 to Augusta, Me. The climate proving too severe he returned in the spring of 1881 to New York State, making Utica, where he still resides, his permanent home, and where he is actively engaged in the duties of general practice.

Dr. Laird has held the office of president of the Oneida County Homœopathic Medical Society. He was elected first vice-president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York in 1889. He was appointed chairman of the Bureau of *Materia Medica* of the State Society and held that office three years. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1887. He holds the office of medical director of the Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Association of America. Dr. Laird has been a frequent contributor to the medical literature of the day, his articles published in current medical journals and in the transactions of the State Society being among those embodying in an eminent degree highly practical suggestions, the following specifying the more important:

1. Contributions to the department of *materia medica:* Analytical Studies of Hydrastis; Lycopus Virginicus; Guaiacum; Ammonium Muriaticum; Naphthalin; and the "Physiological Action of Belladonna in its Relations to Homœopathic Therapeutics."

2. Contributions to the department of clinical medicine: "The Reflex Symtoms of Phymosis;" "Lithœmia: Its Ætiological and Pathological Relations;" "The Ætiology, Pathology, and Treatment of Diabetes Insipidus;" "The Therapeutics of Spinal Irritation;" "Obscure Reflex Symptoms in Chronic Diseases."

Dr. Laird possesses rare mental qualities which qualify him for attaining the highest positions in his chosen profession. His breadth of culture, quickness of perception, unusual powers of analytical study and research have already, although still at the beginning of a brilliant professional career, secured for him an advanced standing in the medical profession of Oneida County. In practice he is a prescriber of singular ability

and precision, his analytical powers of mind enabling him in the differentiation of remedies to attain success in many difficult and unpromising cases. Without having designed to become proficient as a specialist in one department more than another Dr. Laird has attained an acknowledged reputation as a successful obstetrician, and as particularly skillful in the treatment of the diseases of children. In the application of homœopathic remedies he rejects as untenable Hahnemann's peculiar theories of immaterial dosage, believing that while the doctrine of similars involves small and even infinitesimal doses its curative efficacy is circumscribed by the limit of materiality, and should always be applied in accordance with sound and well recognized principles of therapeutic action. Dr. Laird, as an earnest advocate of liberty of medical opinion and action, became deeply interested in the great legislative contest waged during the winter and spring of 1890 by the allopathic and homœopathic schools, the latter making an effort by means of a bill for creating a single State board of medical examiners to obtain legal control of, and in fact monopolize, the civil right of medical licensure.

By acquiring this power and control the representatives of the allopathic school could, and unquestionably would, make use of it as an intimidating force by which it could promote its own growth and prosperity, and also be able to exert powerful intimidating influences which would greatly retard the development of, and ultimately bring about the disintegration of, the homœopathic school. The homœopathic representatives on the other hand introduced a bill for providing separate examining and licensing boards for each school, the construction being such as to make its executive functions binding upon all schools alike; that is, embodying provisions for permitting the representatives of each school the free exercise of the civil right to examine and license the graduates from their own medical colleges. While Dr. Laird may not have participated as actively in this important canvass as some of his medical associates he exerted a very powerful personal influence in behalf of the homœopathic bill as embodying sound, safe, and conservative principles, so constructed in the form of law as to promote the interests of the several schools equally.

Dr. Laird is a fluent and forcible speaker, ever ready in debate and witty repartée. He was elected as the orator on the occasion of the Masonic jubilee commemorating the freedom of the craft from debt, held in the city of Utica in April, 1890. In 1883 Dr. Laird married Miss Annie C. Taylor, daughter of ex-State Engineer the Hon. W. B. Taylor, of Utica. He has two children, a son and a daughter.

SWAN, JOSEPH ROCKWELL, was born September 10, 1842, in Columbus, O. He is the second son of the late Joseph Rockwell Swan, for many years the chief justice of the Supreme Court, the court of final resort of the State of Ohio. His mother was Hannah Ann Andrews, of Rochester, N. Y. He received his education in the schools of Columbus and at Kenyon College. Coming to Utica in 1862 he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Charles H. Doolittle and in 1863 was admitted to the bar. By his ability and industry he soon gained the confidence of Mr. Doolittle, who in 1864 made him a member of his law firm. This partnership continued until 1870, when Judge Doolittle was elected a justice of the Supreme Court of the State. Mr.

C. W. Darling.

Swan has continued to practice law in Utica, where he has obtained a high standing in his profession, and has the confidence and respect of the community. No lawyer of his years is more often consulted in the organization and management of large business corporations. Mr. Swan has carefully revised to the satisfaction of the bar, the county officers, and the business men of that State the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth editions of that most useful book, "A Treatise on the Law relating to the Powers of Justices of the Peace of the State of Ohio," by his father, Judge Swan. He was one of the original incorporators and the first president of the People's Railroad Company of Syracuse, in which he still has a large interest and is its legal adviser. For a number of years he was one of the most influential managers of the New York State Lunatic Asylum and is now vice-president of the Fort Schuyler Club. In October, 1890, Mr. Swan was influential in organizing the Utica *Herald* Publishing Company, of which he was elected and still remains the president. His prominent characteristics are his modesty, courage, loyalty to his friends, and his personal kindness to those in whom he is interested.

Mr. Swan married, April 27, 1870, Miss Emma Mann, daughter of Hon. Charles A. Mann and Emma Bagg, of the city of Utica.

DARLING, Gen. CHARLES W., was born in New Haven, Conn. His family is of New England origin, having intermarried with the families of Pierpont, Noyes, Chauncey, Eli, Davis, and Dana. His great-grandfather, a graduate of Yale, was Hon. Thomas Darling, an eminent jurist who resided in New Haven, Conn., and who married Abigail Noyes, granddaughter of Rev. James Pierpont, of New Haven. The paternal grandfather of Gen. Charles W. was Dr. Samuel Darling, of the same city, a graduate of Yale who married Clarinda, daughter of Rev. Richard Ely, of Saybrook, Conn. His youngest son, the father of General Darling, was Rev. Charles Chauncey Darling, who was graduated at Yale College and at Princeton Theological Seminary, and having entered the ministry subsequently made his residence in New York. He married Adeline E., daughter of William Dana, of Boston, and granddaughter of Gen. Robert Davis, an officer of artillery in the war of the Revolution.

The boyhood years of General Darling were devoted largely to study under the guidance of a private tutor. After matriculating at the classical and mathematical department of the New York University he passed through its regular curriculum, and at the end of the course entered as clerk a mercantile house in New York. Several years later he became connected as secretary of an incorporated company under the presidency of Commodore C. K. Garrison. Shortly afterward he resigned his position to accept the presidency of a manufacturing company, with which he was associated several years. When he ceased his immediate relations with business he made his first trip to Europe to gratify those literary and artistic tastes which his active life had forbidden. Returning from his Continental trip when the question of the possible secession of the South from the Federal Union was receiving much public discussion he connected himself with the National Guard of New York, and when Hon. Edwin D. Morgan was elected governor he was appointed a member of his staff with rank of

colonel. He also identified himself with political matters and was president of one of the Republican organizations of his district. By his decision of character he united many discordant elements in the party, subdued the passions of some, deepened the love of country in the hearts of others, and preserved order frequently under difficult circumstances. When in the summer of 1863 New York became the scene of riots General Darling was called upon to perform difficult and dangerous duties, and his firm stand on that memorable occasion received the most cordial approbation of the military as well as the civil authorities. As the following letters have a historical as well as a personal signification for the first time they are given publication:

"HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW YORK, July 21, 1863.

"*Col. C. W. Darling,*

"COLONEL:—Having a vacancy on my staff I shall be happy to receive you as a member of my military family as volunteer aide-de-camp, you to retain your rank of colonel. At the same time I take occasion to express my thanks for your services during the late riot. I am, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"CHARLES W. SANDFORD, *Major-General.*"

"NEW YORK, August 17, 1863.

"*Col. C. W. Darling,*

"COLONEL:—It always gives me pleasure to do justice to those who are prompt in discharging the duty which they owe to their fellow citizens in resisting violence, let it come from what source it may. Your gallant and efficient efforts to put down the riot in New York, so disgraceful to the city, on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of July last, entitle you to the thanks of a grateful people. I am,

"Very respectfully yours,

"JOHN E. WOOL, *Major-General U. S. A.*"

"STATE OF NEW YORK,
"DEPT. OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF ORDNANCE,
NEW YORK, August 22, 1863.

"*Col. C. W. Darling,*

"COLONEL:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication informing me of your instructions to the commanding officer of the Eighth Regiment to withdraw his command from the State Arsenal, and to thank you for so doing. Permit me to express my thanks for the energy displayed during the scenes of disorder that occurred in our city in the month of July, and to assure you that we will recall with pleasure the names of yourself and fellow officers with whom the occasion brought us in close connection, and to whose efforts the State and this Department are much indebted.

"Very respectfully yours,

"W. R. FARRELL, *Commissary-General of Ordnance.*"

"MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, August 24, 1863.

"*Col. C. W. Darling,*

"DEAR SIR:—Accept my thanks for your energetic and efficient service on the occasion of the disloyal outbreak in this city on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of last month. The help of the military in subduing the riot was invaluable, and among them I was pleased

to recognize yourself as prominent for gallantry and good conduct in the performance of the duty devolving upon you. It gives me pleasure to find that General Wool, in command of the United States troops called on duty, General Sandford, commanding the First Division N. Y. S. N. G., and the Commissary-General of Ordnance have accorded to you so much credit for the part you took on that occasion. I trust that our city may never again undergo a similar trial, but if it should I hope that we may find in the hour of need many such as yourself coming forward equally prompt, earnest, and efficient to perform the patriotic duty of defending government and order against treason and anarchy. With high regard,

"Very truly yours,

"GEORGE OPDYKE, *Mayor.*"

Early in 1864 Colonel Darling received the appointment of additional volunteer aid-de-camp on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, then in command of the Army of the James, and was assigned special duties at his temporary headquarters in New York. At this time the draft was to be enforced, when it was anticipated that new disturbances might occur, threatening the peace of the State. As it was known that the authorities had made every preparation, and 16,000 men under arms were afloat on the harbor, no attempt was made to resist the enforcement of the law. When Hon. Reuben E. Fenton was elected governor of the State of New York in 1865 Colonel Darling was recommended for the position of head of one of the military departments. His qualifications for the important trust were supported by recommendations from Major-Generals Butler, Doubleday, and Warren; Brigadier-Generals Van Vliet, Webb, Davies, Morris, Gordon, and Granger; and twenty-one commandants of regiments and batteries in the field. A large number of influential politicians also joined in the request, among whom were the mayor of New York, the collector and surveyor of the port, the postmaster, the chairman of the Union Central Committee, and several members of Congress. This powerful influence thus brought to bear upon the administration had its effect and Colonel Darling, in view of his past business training and his reputation for order and integrity, was assigned to duty in the paymaster-general's department, which at this critical period was of the first importance. As many of the soldiers were being mustered out through the expiration of their terms of enlistment no little watchfulness and executive ability were required to protect the interests of the brave defenders of their country as well as those of the government. Nearly every New York regiment had unsettled accounts with the Federal and State governments, and many unprincipled claim agents were following the soldiers like sleuth hounds. The pressure to which the occupant of this responsible office was subjected at this period is well illustrated by the following brief quotation from one of the New York daily papers:

"The number of claimants at the office of Colonel Darling averages about 200 daily. He is beset with land-sharks, bounty-brokers, middlemen, etc., who are trying all sorts of ways to grab a portion of the money being disbursed, but the colonel thwarts all their contrivances in the shape of offered presents, commissions, percentage, etc., and will manage affairs so that every man who is justly entitled to pay shall receive the same without drawbacks or deductions."

The drafted men in the city who furnished substitutes and who were reimbursed by the State were also notified to file their claims at this office, where they were examined and passed over to the supervisors at New York for final adjustment. The vouchers

were sent by the supervisors to the paymaster-general at Albany and the funds were transmitted from headquarters for payment to individuals. At the Union State Convention of the Republican party held in Syracuse, September, 1866, among the delegates from the city of New York was General Darling. When the roll of delegates was called it was claimed that the delegates sent from the Seventh Assembly District represented the conservative element and were hostile to the radicals who called the convention. It caused some excitement; a recess was called, and during this recess General Darling with wise diplomacy reconciled opposing factions by resigning his seat in favor of Sinclair Tousey upon condition that his two associates should compose with him the delegation. This arrangement was acceptable to the convention and the renomination of Governor Fenton was thus secured beyond a doubt and made unanimous. Had this course not been adopted it has been gravely doubted whether Governor Fenton would have been elected for a second term. In 1866 Colonel Darling was commissioned as commissary-general of subsistence, which brought him into still closer relations with Governor Fenton as a member of his military cabinet. This office he held until January 1, 1867, when, on the re-election of the governor, General Darling received the appointment of military engineer-in-chief of the State of New York with the rank of brigadier-general. When the administration of Governor Fenton was nearing its close General Darling applied for and obtained leave of absence to visit Europe again on a tour of instruction and pleasure.

While in England he received many courtesies; among the various invitations extended to him was one from Lord Elcho to meet the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, and be present with them on a review of troops at Aldersholt. In a subsequent trip abroad with his wife he traveled extensively through Europe, Asia, and Africa, making the trip up the Nile, through Ethiopia and Nubia, as far as the river is navigable. During this time many articles from his pen appeared in our journals of a historical and political as well as of a social character. Having means at his command, which renders him independent of business cares, General Darling has been able to gratify to the utmost his literary and scientific tastes. Ten years of his life have been devoted to foreign travel in nearly every country on the globe, and from this broad experience he has returned with a knowledge of national manners and customs and a fund of general information which has been of great value in his writings. Intensely fond of historical studies he has prosecuted his investigations in this department of learning with unusual diligence and with excellent results. His writings cover a wide range of themes, which he handles with skill, and in a way to interest both the specialist and the general reader. His high character, scholarly attainments, and distinguished public services have given him a large acquaintance with many of the public men of the day and earned for him many scientific and literary honors.

His active interest in public affairs and his prominent connection with some of the most stirring events happening in his time have necessarily made him to a certain extent a conspicuous figure among his fellow citizens, by whom he is held in universal esteem. Notwithstanding the fact that he has persistently held aloof from politics, preferring the more congenial pursuits of literature and historical research, he has several times been asked to become a candidate for municipal positions, but while ap-

preciating the honor he has declined all political preferment. His work is performed quietly among his books, from which he feels that nothing save the gravest condition of public affairs can separate him. For several years he held the office of president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Utica, his present adopted home, and he is now one of its directors. Those who are familiar with the past struggles of that association for life concede that he carried it through the most critical period of its history. As a result of those arduous undertakings an elegant structure has been erected for the Utica Young Men's Christian Association by its friends, and the building is considered one of the most conspicuous ornaments of the city. General Darling was also a member of the State Executive Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations and on the expiration of his term of office in 1888 he was elected one of its trustees. His interest in religious matters, however, is not confined to affairs connected with this department of Christian work. He is a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Utica, and in the private life to which he has retired he is the object of the warm regard of a large circle of friends. Through his connection with the Oneida Historical Society he has cultivated his taste for historical studies and his literary productions are numerous. He never writes for pecuniary compensation, and the monographs, brochures, essays, excerpta, etc., which he frequently sends out are printed for private distribution.

On the 21st of December, 1857, General Darling married Angeline E., second daughter of Jacob A. Robertson, a wealthy and highly respected citizen of New York. His father was Archibald Robertson, the Scotch artist who painted from life the celebrated miniatures on ivory of General and Martha Washington, during the time when he was sojourning as a guest in the family of the "First President." His brothers were Andrew J., Alexander H. (who at the time of his decease was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York), and Anthony L., surrogate of New York in 1848 and chief justice of the Superior Court in 1860–69. A sister of these brothers married Henry Winslow, founder of the banking house bearing his name. Another sister married Robert N. Tinson, of England and well known as a resident of New York city. General Darling has no children to inherit the honor of a good name, but his fondness for the little ones makes him always a favorite with them.

In 1891 he was elected president of the Uplands Park Investment Company, of Pueblo, Col., and when this company merged its interests in the South Side Land Syndicate Company, of the same place, he became its president. This organization has a capital paid in of $518,000; it was incorporated under the laws of Colorado and its home office is in Denver. W. H. Chamberlin, of the Chamberlin Investment Company, is associated with him as first vice-president and A. W. Chamberlin, of the same company, is treasurer. With such strong influence as this company can command it bids fair to become an important factor in building up the young city of Pueblo, which is already becoming a formidable rival of Denver, 150 miles distant. General Darling has also recently been selected as a member of the advisory council of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition on historical literature. This congress is authorized and supported by the Exposition corporation for the purpose of bringing about a series of conventions of the leaders, at home and abroad, in the various departments of human progress during the Exposition season of 1893. It has been

approved and recognized by the government of the United States, and its general announcement has been sent to foreign governments by the Department of State. An appropriation on account of its expenses has been made by an act of Congress.

General Darling is a "Son of the Revolution" by reason of his being a great-grandson of Gen. Robert Davis, of the artillery under General Washington. He is also a member of the American Historical Association and of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society; Fellow of the Society of Science, Letters, and Art, London, England, and associate member of the Victoria Institute; honorary member of the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science, New York; Waterloo Historical Society, New York; New Jersey Historical Society, Alabama Historical Society, Mississippi Historical Society, Iowa Historical Society, and Alaska Historical Society; and corresponding member of the American Ethnological Society, Academy of Anthropology, American Numismatic and Archæological Society, Buffalo Historical Society, and the Cayuga County Historical Society, all of New York. In the State of Maine he is in the same manner connected with the Bangor Historical Society; in New Hampshire with the Historical Society of Concord; in Vermont with the Middlebury Historical Society; in Massachusetts with the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, the Dedham Historical Society, the Old Colony Historical Society, and the Ipswich Historical Society; in Rhode Island with the Newport Historical Society; in Connecticut with the Connecticut Historical Society, the New Haven Colony Historical Society, the Fairfield County Historical Society, and the Saugatuck Historical Society; in Ohio with the State Archæological and Historical Society and the Western Reserve Historical Society; in Pennsylvania with the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, the Linnean Historical and Scientific Society, and the Wyoming Geological and Historical Society; in New Jersey with the Burlington County Lyceum of History and Natural Science; in North Carolina with the Historical Society of Chapel Hill; in Indiana with the Geological and Historical Society at Indianapolis; in Maryland with the Historical Society of Baltimore; in Virginia with the Historical Society at Richmond; in Georgia with the Historical Society at Savannah; in Tennessee with the Historical Society at Nashville; in Wisconsin with the Historical Society at Madison; in Minnesota with the Historical Society of St. Paul; in Kansas with the Historical Society at Topeka; in Nebraska with the Historical Society at Lincoln; in California with the Historical Society at San Francisco and Los Angeles; and in Canada with the Quebec Historical Society. He is a life member of the Oneida Historical Society at Utica, N. Y., and its corresponding secretary.

WILLIAMS, ROBERT STANTON, the youngest surviving child of William and Sophia Williams, was born in Utica, September 10, 1828. His father being at this time in rather straightened circumstances the boy learned in early youth to understand the restrictions and trials inseparable from poverty. After the sale of his book store Colonel Williams removed in 1836 with his family to Tonawanda to take charge of an estate of which he was part owner in connection with Henry Huntington, of Rome. Life on an Erie County farm in the earlier years of the century meant hard

work and little recreation, exterior conditions not likely to teach a child much unless it were the art of going deep, of tracing to their sources the ways of nature, and obtaining those sound and thorough habits which spring from intimacy with country living. Whatever childhood in a Western village may be to the imagination its reality in the case of Robert Williams was not sufficiently attractive to have crowded his memory in after years with many recollections of the place. Having passed his tenth birthday he was placed with Henry Ivison (his father's former apprentice in the Utica book-bindery), at that time a prosperous bookseller in Auburn. An agreement was made under which the boy was received in the family of his employer and allowed to pay for the cost of board and schooling by doing odd jobs in the store and learning the book-binder's trade. But Mr. Ivison, though a just man, was a Scotchman, and as the lad became increasingly useful his duties developed to the detriment of his lessons until hardly any time at all remained for study. Under these circumstances he served in some respects a rather painful apprenticeship in Auburn, the reminiscence of which has occasionally returned to him as a fitful cause of dejection. Eager and industrious as he normally was he naturally failed of success in his classes when continually kept away from them to assist in the bindery or at the book store. Of his education he has been heard to speak with disparagement, asserting that he got little by the brief and irregular periods of his schooling. To a mind, nevertheless, accustomed from the first to self-instruction with its subjective development, mere presence in a class-room is of secondary importance His training was one which fits men to deal with real persons and things, though it never became simply an outgrowth of worldly wisdom. He did not neglect the duty every mind owes to itself of making steps forward in culture, and even as a hard-worked boy he often renounced the pleasures dear to children of his age in order to satisfy an appetite for literature, whetted, probably, by his environment in the book store. Cultivation which comes in this way is never a thing to be afterward forgotten or set aside in a busy career; it is a matter of the heart as well as of the intellect and establishes that balance and unity with oneself which is, next to spiritual peace, the highest service of mind to material happiness.

If at this time Mr. Williams's contention was true in the conventional sense that he learned nothing he at least became something. But the strain of over-many duties presently told on his health, and by the summer of 1842 he was compelled to seek the rest and change of country life. During the two following years he lived on the farm of his uncle, James Wells, at New Hartford, where with his brother Edward he became acquainted with the approved methods of Oneida County farming. In 1844 he went to Brooklyn, where his brother Dwight, now of Utica, was living, and there attended school for a term. Returning in the winter to Auburn he re-entered Mr. Ivison's employ, remaining with him until September, 1846. The appetite for learning was not yet appeased in spite of this hopeful opening in a business career. Broken in health his father was quite unable to aid his younger children in their education, but by some additional exertion, furthered doubtless by the interest of older brothers, the young man was able to resume his schooling. This time, with better success in his selection than before, he entered the Cortland Academy at Homer, then under the management of Samuel B. Woolworth, afterward secretary of the Regents of the University of the

State of New York, and in this institution he remained until March, 1848, nearly completing his preparation for college.

The slender accumulation of means seems to have been at length exhausted. Those were the days when universities, by an all but absolute custom, were closed to poor boys who had no distinct aims toward professional careers, the knowledge which is inbibed from contact with great seats of learning being supposed to benefit only the notably rich or clever lads in a community. Though for this reason "defrauded," as Charles Lamb somewhere says of himself, "of the sweet food of academic instruction" he did not, while earning a living, suffer his mind to starve for want of such nourishment as good and plentiful reading could supply. After a year spent in Utica he received an appointment (July, 1849) in the railway mail service as route agent between Albany and Buffalo. The work was fatiguing in the extreme, and railway travel in that day was not only tiresome, but rendered dangerous by frequent accidents. An incident is related which illustrates his broad conception of duty in this position, characterizing a man who is more than his words, whose moral size is measured by disinterested fidelity to others. He soon discovered that an immense amount of petty purloinings was practiced by government servants. Doubtless the checks upon dishonesty were not as systematic and effective then as now, but operations of this sort whenever he met them outraged that irrefragable rectitude which is a part of his Puritan heredity and prompted him to especial efforts in behalf of the service. On one occasion, when the unaccountable consumption of canvas mail-bags along his route was sufficient to palpably cripple the distribution of the newspaper mails, he got permission to employ a holiday in investigating the deficit. He observed in a certain village where the postmaster was a miller that the flour sacks appeared to be of an unusually stout make, and following up the clue found at the mill a heap of canvas mail-bags which the thrifty operator had accumulated and made fit for his private purposes by turning inside out to conceal the government mark. Such disclosures of fraud were not unattended with discomfort to the agent who made them, for officials with a political "pull" did not scruple to revenge their disgrace if they could; but Mr. Williams has always believed that real evils were to be combated and overthrown at every hazard, and the peril of pursuing them probably never occupied his thoughts.

Early in the year 1852 he resigned his position to attend his brother James during a fatal illness, which terminated in March of that year, and with his return to his native town begins Mr. Williams's permanent and intimate association with its progress and interests. Without marked predilection for any particular occupation it was perhaps an accident at first that secured him a place as book-keeper in the City Bank, but the choice once made was most fortunate for the exercise of his abilities to their best advantage. Emphatically masculine, robust, and sane, accomplishing his ends by shere force of honesty, of being in the right rather than by mere cleverness, he soon won from those who could best judge his course that confidence and respect which constitute the necessary moral capital of every successful banker. To a man of his singleness and intensity there could be no question of the indispensable nature of this kind of credit. Since to the great majority actual genius is denied to some a compensating gift of industry is given, the value of which is often higher in correlation to the conditions of

modern life, and it was the development of this quality which earned the young clerk the precious reputation in the community of being "prompt, accurate, and reliable." While in his subordinate position he lost no opportunity of improving his technical knowledge. To this end, when one of his senior fellow clerks became restless by being kept long after banking hours, he induced him as a favor to teach him the method used in his department, and was soon able to take care of part of his and all of his own books, while his friend prolonged his restful sessions in the pursuit of literary fame. This sort of devoted diligence earns its reward even outside of the region of moral fiction; the directors of the Oneida Bank had, it may be inferred, a pretty definite conception of his working capacity when they induced him to enter their employ in October, 1854, the same month in which he was married. During his term of nearly forty years, the longest service of any individual in this bank, Mr. Williams has passed successively through all its grades and concerned himself heartily in its welfare. As one of Utica's business institutions its history belongs elsewhere and we need not linger in this place to repeat his share in the story. After a few months in the position of book-keeper he was made teller in February, 1855; from this, in 1863, he was promoted to the chair of managing cashier and at the same time elected a director. As cashier he conducted for nearly a quarter of a century the affairs and policy of the bank, which he has retained in his control during his term as president, an office given him upon the death of A. J. Williams in 1886.

With increasing years have come multiplying opportunities for good and faithful service in many fields, while the essential characteristics of the man remain unchanged. His performances in the business and industrial community have latterly been on a larger scale, but they are of a piece with his early work and have fitly crowned it with success. To examine these in detail would carry us into almost every important industrial concern that Utica has known during a generation. Before them all in his own estimation would come the First Presbyterian Church and Sunday school, the church of his father, whose successor he has been, both as ruling elder and Sunday school superintendent. In the work of establishing mission branches in Deerfield and East and West Utica he has displayed the same practical zeal which characterized both his parents as Christian laborers among their fellow citizens. His interest in educational matters has engaged him actively in behalf of both public and private schools. Soon after the destruction by fire of the Utica Female Academy, in 1865, he was elected a trustee and placed upon the executive committee in charge of erecting the new building. As an expression of the committee's foresight and faithful stewardship the building is more successful, perhaps, than as an æsthetic ornament to the town. In the progress and success of the school itself, with which Mr. Williams has ever since been closely associated, he takes the liveliest satisfaction, a good part of which comes from his personal share in calling Mrs. Piatt to her felicitous and effective career as its principal. He was elected in 1870 a public school commissioner, serving three years, at a time when the board exercised its discretion in deciding upon text-books and studies within its jurisdiction, and there was rather more room than exists now for individual initiative. Among other innovations he advocated teaching music in the public schools, and secured for this end the permanent employment of a qualified teacher.

Though with no greater relish than most refined and domestic natures for public life Mr. Williams has not been disposed to keep adriotly away from the real contest when asked to use his influence or his energies in political affairs. During two terms as alderman from 1874 to 1878 he labored for economy in the management of municipal matters, and, though on the minority side of the council, succeeded simply by strength of integrity in carrying out some reforms of lasting benefit. His measures as chairman of the finance committee dealt with the things of a technical rather than of a general interest, but in his resolute effort to raise the City Library from a mere assortment of juvenile literature to be a medium of substantial benefit to the whole community he won the thanks of every citizen. He also strongly advocated and assisted in the change from a volunteer to a paid fire department. His active connection with local politics terminated in 1878, when he became a candidate for the mayoralty. He accepted the nomination, as he declares in a card announcing his determination, "with considerable reluctance and at some personal sacrifice, solely in behalf of strict economy and honesty in every branch of city government." Aspirants for suffrages in this country who confine their efforts during election to announcing a platform of plain truth and honesty are not generally successful, nor was Mr. Williams in this instance, though well supported by the taxpayers. His defeat was almost wholly due to his unwillingness to bind himself by pledges of any sort to political managers, who were so impressed with his fearlessness and independence as to prefer to see a candidate of the opposite party elected. Mr. Williams has also served as one of the railroad commissioners for the city of Utica, being appointed in 1871 under the law of 1869 providing for the municipal aid of railroads. In this capacity he assisted in the issue of $200,000 in bonds of the city of Utica, in aid of the Utica, Clinton, and Binghamton Railroad, and was elected in 1872 a director of this road to represent the city's interest. In 1881 he was made secretary and treasurer of the company and has, since its re-organization, been prominent in its management.

The list of business organizations in which Mr. Williams has been more or less directly concerned is much too long for comprehensive notice; there remains space to indicate only a few, to the success of which his judgment and energy have largely contributed. Since 1879 he has been on the executive committee of the Utica Cemetery Association, which induced the association to buy the tract of 150 acres adjoining Forest Hill Cemetery when it could be procured at a reasonable figure, thus adding to its beauty and insuring room for its enlargement for many years. Upon the first introduction of the Edison telephone, in 1879, Mr. Williams, with others, organized a company for providing telephone service within a fifteen-mile circuit about Utica. The license for five years obtained by this company was in 1882, in connection with similar licenses held by four other companies, voluntarily surrendered in exchange for a perpetual license from the Bell Telephone Company covering a territory of twelve counties in Central New York, and a new company was formed known as the Central New York Telephone and Telegraph Company with a capital of $500,000, of which Mr. Williams was made president. Another project which originated at about this time (1880), when after the resumption of specie payment money was comparatively plenty and capital sought employment, was the "Mohawk Valley Cotton-Mills," a company for the manufacture of cotton cloth. In association with Messrs. T. K. Butler, Ephraim Chamberlain, Addison C.

Miller, P. V. Rogers, Nicholas E. Kernan, and others the scheme was promptly started and Mr. Williams elected vice-president. The call for such legitimate and promising investments being still greater than the supply the "Skenandoa Cotton Company" was organized in 1881 by nearly the same gentlemen to manufacture yarn. Its success has been due principally to its reputation for making the best possible quality of goods, and in the second place to its practice of selling directly to consumers, avoiding in this way the middlemen with their commissions. Still a third venture of this sort, the "Utica Willowvale Bleaching Company," originated under the same auspices in 1881 and likewise numbers Mr. Williams among it directors.

This is but the bare enumeration, indeed, of some of the chief lines of his activity, omitting from the list many other movements, like those of the street railways, the gas and water works, the Oneida Historical Society, etc., in which he has at one time or another borne his share of risk or effort. Of his social and intellectual qualities it is hardly fitting to speak while he continues to hold his cherished place in the hearts and homes of many Uticans. His private library, one of the largest collections in the city, is the accumulation of many years and represents pretty accurately the subjects of general and particular interest with which he has stored his mind; in the association of such companions he has acquired an intelligent comprehension of extraordinarily wide range, fulfilling in his intellectual life the high mission to which sound culture calls each of us. It is due to the dignity and simplicity of such a career that its history should be told briefly, if at all. In lives like these there is a freedom from tumult, an absence of strong color, that makes it easy and natural for the world to forget when they are gone. Labor and frugality, with no adventure or excitement except that which comes from strict and invariable adherence to the line of duty, are not attributes in themselves suitable for picturesque treatment. Yet there is a genuine satisfaction in beholding and considering each example of such triumph of sober and right conduct over temptation achieved in the station of life where the great majority are placed. It is not the special situation, but the type, which is all-important and interesting.

FORD, DR. WILLIS ELLARD, was born at Belfast, N. Y., and was educated in the Genesee Valley Seminary at that place. He was fitted for college at the age of seventeen, but did not enter, pursuing his studies at the seminary for two years and then beginning his course in medicine. Graduating in medicine in 1872, from the Medical Department of the University of the city of New York, he was employed a short time in demonstrating anatomy there, and then by competitive examination won a place on the medical staff of Charity Hospital, New York, and served the regular time as interne. Just before the completion of his term of service in Charity Hospital he was asked to go to Utica to see Dr. Gray, then the distinguished superintendent of the New York State Lunatic Asylum at that place. Dr. Gray's attention had been called to his services in Charity Hospital, and liking the young man he appointed Dr. Ford to fill the vacancy on his staff. Thus began a warm friendship which was terminated only by the untimely death of Dr. Gray. After five years and more of service at the asylum Dr. Ford began private practice in the city of Utica. At the time he left the service at the

asylum, December 26, 1878, he married Miss Mary Ledyard Seymour, daughter of the late John F. Seymour, of Utica. In private practice his success was more immediate than is commonly the case, because he was favorably known to many if not all of the physicians in this part of the State. He was at once sought for, not only by sick people, but by physicians who desired counsel.

In 1882 he was made medical director of St. Luke's Hospital, a place he still holds. After four years of service there the institution had so grown in importance that a new hospital building was needed. Dr. Ford was active in securing necessary subscriptions and in the building of the hospital, which, as it now stands, is a source of pride to the city. He instituted in 1888 the St. Luke's School of Instruction for Nurses, which is one of the most popular institutions in the city today. For some years he has given much attention to gynecology, and his success in using electricity in this field caused his appointment in 1889 as professor of electro-therapeutics in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo and next year as lecturer on the same topic in the Medical Department of the University of the city of New York. He holds both positions now and gives annually a course of lectures to the medical students in these colleges. In 1884 the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Madison University. He has been a liberal contributor to current medical literature. Dr. Ford, besides being a member of various local medical organizations, is a Fellow of the American Gynecological Society, a member and this year president of the American Climalogical Society, a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, a permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and a member of and this year president of the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the University of the city of New York.

GREEN, WALTER JEROME, late a prominent citizen and business man of Utica, member of the banking house of Charles Green & Son, of this city, and president and owner of the Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and Halifax River Railroad of Florida, was born in Hubbardsville, Madison County, N. Y., October 10, 1842, and died in Utica on January 27, 1885. His widow and an only child (a son) survive him. His father, Charles Green (who still resides at the family homestead in Hubbardsville), was born in Sangerfield, Oneida County, N. Y., May 28, 1811. He has been in business in Utica for a number of years, and is probably one of the oldest and best known bankers and business men in this part of the State. The father of Charles Green was David Green, who was born at South East, Putnam County, N. Y. His ancestors came over in the *Mayflower*. He was related to Gen. Nathaniel Green, of Revolutionary fame. His mother's name was Deliverance Hatch, who was born at Cape Cod, Mass. Her mother's name was Sears. David Green was also related to the Sears family. The mother of Walter Jerome Green was Mary Jane Hubbard, of Hubbardsville, Madison County, N. Y. Her father was Oliver Kellogg Hubbard, born at Windsor, Conn. Her mother, Mary Meachem, was born at Simsbury, Conn. Mr. Green married, June 26, 1867, Miss Sarah L., daughter of Henry Swartwout, of Troy, N. Y. The mother of Mrs. Green was Maria Lester Kittlehuyn, whose great-grandfather was William Kittlehuyn, of Saratoga, N. Y., who in 1734 was the owner of land ten miles square in what is now the village of

Saratoga. Mrs. Green's father is descended from the family of Swartwouts who came from Kirkoven in Holland to this country and settled in New Netherlands, now New York. A large grant of land upon the Mohawk River was made by the Dutch government to Johannes von Swartwout. The family have held the rank of barons in the United Netherlands for more than three centuries. The head of the family is now the Baron von Swartwout, of Kirkoven.

"It is related of Capt. Abraham Swartwout that probably the first display of the American flag at a military post was at Fort Schuyler, on the site of Rome, N. Y. The fort was besieged early in the month of August, 1777, and the garrison were without a flag, so they made one according to the prescription of Congress by cutting up sheets to form white stripes, bits of scarlet cloth for the red stripes, and the blue ground for the stars was composed of portions of a cloth cloak belonging to Capt. Abraham Swartwout, of Dutchess County, N. Y., and the flag was unfurled August 3, 1777."

Walter Jerome Green received a liberal education in his youth, having attended Cazenovia Seminary and Madison University. Deciding to enter the legal profession he was properly qualified for it by an extensive course of study, which was closed at the Albany University, whence he was graduated in 1864 and admitted to the bar. Having practiced his profession two years the increasing importance of his father's business made it desirable for him to come to his assistance, and he abandoned the legal profession and entered the bank. In a short time he was admitted to partnership, the firm becoming Charles Green & Son. Young though he was his enterprising spirit soon made itself felt in the affairs of his father's business, which gradually broadened its field of operations and took a leading part among the similar enterprises in the central part of the State. An important department in the business of the house was the trade in hops, which became so extensive as to place the firm among the largest dealers in this country. To meet the demand for reliable intelligence bearing on the hop trade the firm published a journal known as *Charles Green & Son's Hop Paper*, a large, handsomely printed, four-page folio of twenty-eight columns, of which an edition of about 5,000 was issued, gratuitously, quarterly. Mr. Green became interested in a railroad project in Florida, which promised the happiest results. Seeking a new field for investment of his capital his attention was drawn to the lack of modern transportation facilities in the fruit growing section of that State; and guided by the promptings of his judgment, which on many previous occasions had been exercised with the most fortunate results, he threw both energy and money into the scheme. The outcome of this effort was the Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and Halifax River Railroad, of which Mr. Green was president and the entire owner. This began at Jacksonville on the St. John's River in the northeastern corner of the State and extended southwardly and eastwardly to St. Augustine on the Atlantic Coast, and was thirty-seven miles in length. The road connected with the Atlantic Coast Steamship Company, running outside to New Smyrna on the Halifax Coast. Mr. Green's intentions were to extend the road a distance of 106 miles to New Smyrna. This would have afforded quick and cheap transportation between Jacksonville and the Halifax and Indian River country. Although recently constructed the road received an extensive patronage, and its energetic president and his assistants gave ample proof of their ability to meet every demand that

should be made upon them. It ran through a fertile and rapidly developing region, and shortened the time of transport between the orange country of the east coast of Florida and New York by some eight days—a most important consideration under any circumstances, but more especially in view of the perishable nature of the delicate fruit transported. While the possibilities of this section of Florida as a fruit-growing country and health resort had long been known, and to some extent developed, progress had been slow and uncertain owing to the lack of railroad facilities. Mr. Green's enterprise bid fair to remedy this completely, and the beneficent effects were perceptible in a great variety of ways in the fertile, beautiful, and salubrious peninsula traversed by his road. Among the most notable results is the laying out of new towns between St. Augustine and Jacksonville. Here the balmy breezes from the Atlantic, softened and toned by their passage through miles of health-giving pine forests, impart a recuperative property to the air which cannot fail to make the locality a favorite resort for invalids, while its easy accessibility must also contribute greatly to its popularity. The impetus given to the whole peninsula by the building of the Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and Halifax River Railroad rapidly attracted northern capital, and it is probably no more than just to say that this project, so successfully inaugurated and carried through by Mr. Green, has had more to do with the upbuilding of this part of the State of Florida than any other influence. The railroad rapidly enlarged its terminal facilities and was supplied by its active president with additional freight and passenger cars, including two new parlor cars and a magnificent new ferry boat, The *Mechanic*, 140 feet in length, and said to be the finest looking craft of its kind in any waters south of New York city, capable of carrying 1,800 people and 15 large teams. The arrival of The *Mechanic* recorded another step taken by Mr. Green to secure for Jacksonville the immense trade that was developing along the South Atlantic Coast, and the railroad being now equipped with two steamers was better than ever prepared to command it.

Speaking of the death of Mr. Green the *Florida Times-Union* says:

"A host of friends in Jacksonville were shocked this morning by the announcement of the death W. Jerome Green, of Utica, N. Y. At once the flags on the steam ferry line were displayed at half-mast and the office in this city draped in mourning. In the death of Mr. Green Jacksonville loses one of her best friends, for he realized that the interests of his road and that of the city were identified, and shaped the management and policy of the road accordingly. Our business men feel deeply his death, for it was well known that it was his policy to push the road to Daytona and points farther south with all possible speed. While it is true that Jacksonville, in the death of Mr. Green, has lost a friend it is still more true if possible that the whole Halifax Coast has suffered a much more serious loss. Mr. Green's wife and son and friends have the deepest sympathies of our entire community in their sad bereavement."

On the death of Mr. Green the property was left to trustees for his son. It was sold six years ago to H. M. Flagler, of New York, who has carried out the plans and ideas of its late owner. The road brought $350,000, which is invested in government bonds for his son and in that shape will await his maturity.

In the varied enterprises in which he had been engaged Mr. Green showed himself possessed of superior intelligence and judgment and a rare degree of push and energy. He seldom entered upon a project as a mere speculation and what, to less far-sighted and sagacious persons might seem fraught with disaster, proved in his competent hands

prolific of success. Not alone in Utica, but throughout the central part of the State, where his business relations have been numerous, important, and in active operation for a score of years, he was highly respected as an honorable and successful banker and merchant and an upright man. In the South, where his capital, intelligence, and energy had of late provided congenial and profitable employment, the results of his labors have already been recognized as alike beneficent and progressive. Returning from active labors in Florida in the winter of 1884–85 he was passing some time at his home in Utica, when he was stricken with apoplexy, and died January 27, 1885.

Exceptionally far-seeing, and possessing rare judgment in business matters, Mr. Green had accumulated a handsome property. He spared no pains to render his home beautiful and attractive within and without, and the residence on Rutger Place is one of the handsomest in this city. Bright, genial, hospitable, well informed, and entertaining he had a large number of friends to whom his sudden and unexpected death was the occasion of profound sorrow.

HUTCHINSON, Hon. CHARLES WEBSTER, was born at Providence, R. I., on July 4, 1826, in which city his parents were then temporarily residing. His birth took place at the residence of Maj. Samuel McClellan, who occupied the dwelling on the corner of School and Benefit streets in that city. Mr. Hutchinson has been a resident of the city of Utica from the year following his birth, and here received his early education under such prominent instructors as Thomas Towell, William Backus, William Williams, William C. Barrett, David Prentice, LL.D., George R. Perkins, LL.D., and others. At the age of fifteen he entered the Scientific Department at Geneva College, devoting himself principally to these studies and the modern languages. He was then appointed to a position as clerk in the office of the Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company at Utica. He resigned this position in 1847, having been appointed teller of the Fort Plain Bank, and acted for the three subsequent years in that capacity.

Returning to Utica he assumed charge of the combined interests of his father and Hon. Horatio Seymour in the manufacturing firm of E. K. Browning & Co., but after a few months he took charge under his own name and devoted himself to its interests until the autumn of the year 1865, when he disposed of the business and went to Europe with his wife, passing between two and three years in travel upon the Continent and a winter in Africa and Egypt, returning to Italy by the Mediterranean and Sicily. Upon his return home to Utica he took an active interest in matters of a public character, and for several years was a director of the Utica Mechanics Association. He was vice-president and presiding officer of the New York State Sportsmen's Association for several years from its organization, and was a member of the first committee who presented a revision of the game laws to the legislature of this State, which were adopted, and in 1871 he was elected its president. He was elected mayor of the city of Utica in 1875, and during his term of office a number of important local measures were successfully inaugurated and completed. Several artistic fountains were erected in the public parks, and the latter beautified and reclaimed from their former neglected condition; several culverts were built, and the work of filling the streets over them was

rapidly pushed forward, the benefits of which were soon proved by the rapid improvements and growth of the easterly part of the city. His administration was marked by a judicious economy in public expenditures, and many improvements were inaugurated to the ultimate advancement of the interests of the city. The year of his mayoralty, being notable as the centennial year, was a period which brought into more than ordinary prominence the local executive officials throughout the country. During that year the citizens of Utica extended the hospitalities of the city for the ninth annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, which invitation was accepted for the dates of September 15th and 16th. Mayor Hutchinson, in his official capacity as chief magistrate, made the address of welcome in the opera house, and addresses were also delivered by Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. Roscoe Conkling, and other citizens. Among those present were President Grant, Vice-Pres. Henry Wilson, several members of the national cabinet, and judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, while the army was represented by General Sherman and his staff, and Generals Joseph Hooker, H. W. Slocum, H. A. Barnum, J. G. Parkhurst, Henry M. Cist, Daniel Butterfield, J. S. Fullerton, David S. Stanley, A. G. McCook, James McQuade, J. B. Kiddoo, Frank Wheaton, James G. Grindlay, W. H. Christian, and many other distinguished Union commanders. His Excellency Governor Samuel J. Tilden was the guest of Mr. Hutchinson, and with him were many other prominent State officials, constituting altogether one of the most distinguished gatherings of national and State dignitaries ever assembled outside of the capital of the nation. The re-union was a grand success and was fully appreciated by all the delegates and guests who were in attendance, and they expressed the highest gratification at the attention shown them by the citizens and their liberality of entertainment and generous hospitality. Railroad trains and other modes of conveyance were kept at the free disposal of the visitors, and Trenton Falls, the armory at Ilion, the cotton factories, and other industries of the city and New York Mills and adjoining villages were visited. The re-union closed with a reception and ball at the opera house, President Grant and Governor Tilden receiving in the proscenium boxes. One of the guests wrote of it as follows:

"No notice of this event, written at the late hour required by the circumstances, can do justice to its elegance and success in every particular. Each succeeding moment seemed to be more and more enjoyable, and the culmination was a grand triumph. Nothing of the kind ever before attempted in this city or vicinity equalled it; it reflected the greatest credit upon the city and the good people who tendered it with the most perfect cordiality to their honored guests, the brave men of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. It will be a long time ere the bright dream will be forgotten."

Mr. Hutchinson was prominent in organizing the Utica Park Association, and was its president from its incorporation from 1872 until 1889, excepting three terms, when, other matters engrossing his attention, he declined an election. This park property was estimated to have cost over $150,000, but it was sold by him to the State Masonic Home in 1889 for the sum of $75,000. To this noble charity, in which as a Mason Mr. Hutchinson was deeply interested, he donated toward this purchase price the sum of $25,000. As a Mason he is a member of Utica Lodge, Oneida Chapter, Utica Commandery of Knights Templar, and Yah-nun-dah-sis Lodge of Perfection, and has taken

the 32d degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in Cosmopolitan Consistory of New York. He is also prominent in the order of Odd Fellows and now holds the position of colonel and chief of equipment of the Patriarchs Militant Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the Department of the Atlantic, was for several years president of the Utica Club, and is a member of the Democratic and Manhattan Clubs, both of New York city. Mr. Hutchinson was one of the organizers of the Oneida Historical Society, associated with Alexander Seward, S. N. D. North, John F. Seymour, and Morven M. Jones, of which the late Hon. Horatio Seymour was president from its founding in the year 1876 until his death. During this period he was first vice-president and acting president, is one of the Board of Councillors, and is now its president, being elected in 1891. He has delivered several addresses before the society upon subjects relating to the early history of the Mohawk Valley, and was a member of the committee of five who selected the design and erected the monument commemorating the battle of Oriskany, August 6, 1777. He is also a corresponding member of a number of historical societies. For many years he has devoted a portion of his leisure to the studies of ethnology, history, and allied subjects, and his library is large and valuable in rare books, in both English and foreign languages. One of his favorite subjects of study is Indianology, particularly relating to the Iroquois or tribes of the Six Nations. His cabinet of Indian curios and relics is one of the most noted in the State, and was exhibited at the Bartholdi Exhibition in New York, at the Albany Bi-Centennial, and at the International Fair in 1888 held at Buffalo. Mr. Hutchinson, in appreciation of the warm interest he has taken in matters relating to the condition and welfare of the Iroquois, was adopted by them and given the name of "Gy-ant-wa-ka" (The Cornplanter) by a council of the Senecas on their reservation, June 15, 1885.

Among the corporate positions held by him was that of president of the Utica and Mohawk Railroad Company, and he ultimately became the owner of that road. He is also president of the Central New York Agricultural Association and is a trustee of the Holland Trust Company of New York city. He was elected a vestryman of Trinity Church, Utica, in 1861 and warden in 1887. This church is one of the oldest Episcopal churches in the western part of this State, having been organized May 24, 1803 and incorporated August 14, 1804. He is largely interested in real estate and the manufacturing interests of the city of his residence, and is sanguine of a rapid and prosperous development of its great natural resources in the near future.

Mr. Hutchinson was married October 9, 1851, by the Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, the present bishop of Rhode Island, to Miss Laura Clark Beckwith, the eldest daughter of the late Alonzo S. Beckwith, a prominent citizen of Hartford, Conn. She died April 11, 1883, leaving no children. Mrs. Hutchinson was active and generous in all charitable works, and her sister and herself were the "two founders" of that benevolent institution, the "House of the Good Shepherd," whose mission is the care of little children. Mr. Hutchinson's father, Holmes Hutchinson, was an eminent civil engineer and was a son of Amaziah Hutchinson and Elizabeth Mack. He was born at Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., January 5, 1794, and removed to Utica in 1819, and was almost constantly employed as an engineer upon the Erie Canal and its enlargement and other canals of the State from that date until 1835, when he was appointed chief engineer of

the middle division, which position he held until 1841. During this period he made the maps and surveys of the Erie Canal from Canastota to the Hudson River, the Black River, Cayuga, Crooked Lake, Chemung, and Seneca Canals, the Glens Falls feeder and the Rochester aqueduct, and of a proposed canal on Long Island uniting Jamaica Bay with Rockaway Inlet. His report to the legislature, dated March, 1826, says "that constructing nine miles of canal through the inland bays form a continuous navigation from Sag Harbor to the city of New York, a distance of 115 miles," and he recommended its construction. In 1889, after a lapse of sixty-three years, this project was again brought into prominence. In 1825 he was engaged as chief engineer by the Connecticut River Company upon the recommendation of Gov. De Witt Clinton, of New York, to survey a route of water communication from Barnet, in the State of Vermont, to the city of Hartford, Conn., a distance of 219 miles. Upon receiving his report the directors of the company by resolution said "that Mr. Hutchinson has fully justified their high-wrought anticipations." In 1826 he was appointed by the authorities of the State of Rhode Island chief engineer of the construction of the Blackstone Canal from the city of Providence to Worcester, Mass. In 1828 he was chief engineer of the construction of the Oxford and Cumberland Canal in the State of Maine. He married February 15, 1824, Maria Abeel Webster, the second daughter of Joshua Webster, M.D., of Fort Plain, N. Y., who was one of the most prominent among the early physicians of the Mohawk Valley. Dr. Webster was a lineal descendant of Thomas Webster, of Ipswich, England, and was a son of John Webster, of Scarboro, Me. He was surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment New York State Volunteers during the War of 1812 and was a member of the State legislature in 1822. Dr. Webster married Catharine Wagner, whose mother was the daughter of John Abeel, the Indian trader, whose father, Johannes Abeel, resided in Albany, and was recorder and mayor of that city during the years 1694 and 1695 and also during 1709 and 1710. He was also one of the commissioners of Indian affairs from 1706 to 1710. Mrs. Webster's grandfather was Col. Johan Peter Wagner, who with William Fox had the distinction of being the first two of the Palatinates who settled in the Mohawk Valley, easterly of Garoga Creek, in the town of Palatine in 1723. The colonel's oldest son, also Johan Peter, was a member of the committee of safety during the Revolution, and was lieutenant-colonel in the regiment of Colonel Cox at the battle of Oriskany, August 6, 1777, in which battle two of his sons, Johan Georg and Johan Jost, and five members of the Wagner family were also engaged. After General Herkimer was wounded and Col. Ebenezer Cox was killed tradition says that Colonel Wagner took command of the brigade, which resulted in the victory so decisive for the American forces. Mr. Hutchinson was prominent in many of the early enterprises in the State; was one of the original directors of the Syracuse and Utica Railroad, of the Lake Ontario Steamboat Company, of the Bank of Utica, and other corporations; and was for some years the president of the Syracuse and Oswego Railroad. He was quiet in his demeanor and courteous in speech and manner, and all who were brought into contact with him accorded him their respect and esteem, and acknowledged his high sense of honor and scrupulous integrity. He died suddenly at his residence in the city of Utica, February 21, 1865, aged seventy-one years.

The records and traditions of the Hutchinson family are that the founder of this old family is traced back to the tenth century and came from Cranborg, in the Danish island of Zealand, with Harold Harefoot, and he was then designated in Latin *Uitonensis*, meaning a native of Witton. The family settled in England at or near Middleham, in the bishopric of Durham, and they were free tenants of the Prince Bishops of that manor, particularly Cornforth and Humber Knowles, after the Conquest. Eleazer Hutchinson, the ancestor of this branch of the family, came to America in 1633 and afterward settled at Lebanon, now Andover, Conn. There were four of this name in direct descent. Eleazer the second married Ruth Long. They had seven children, Amaziah, the father of Holmes Hutchinson, being the third son, who was born December 14, 1762. He married Elizabeth Mack, March 30, 1791. They had ten children, Holmes being the second son. His mother's grandmother was Sybella Browne, the only daughter of Sir John Browne, Viscount Montague, of Londonderry, Ireland, who married John Mack, who with his wife and William, his son, came from the town of Armagh to America in 1732 and settled at Londonderry, N. H. Tradition records that Isabella Browne, the cousin of Sybella, was married to the grandfather of Gov. George Clinton, of New York.

WILLIAMS, JAMES WATSON, was the son of Nathan Williams, for many years circuit judge, and was born in Utica, May 18, 1810. In his youth he held the first positions in the schools and in the College where he was educated. He studied law with his father and was at first a clerk in the court of the vice-chancellor. Then in association for some years with David Wager, his brother-in-law, and still longer alone, he was more or lass occupied with the duties of his profession. It was an occupation, however, in which he found little that was congenial, so that his time and attention were largely engrossed with other employments. About 1835 he became editor of the *Weekly Observer* and was connected with it over two years, giving brilliant proof of strength as a logician, high culture, and patience in study and research. In all matters of life and business Mr. Williams was remarkable for the neatness and the accuracy of his transactions. His clear-headed insight, his conscientious fidelity, his fine penmanship, and the nice care with which everything was executed that fell to his lot to do were so universally felt that demands upon him were frequently made to perform public and official duty which no one else could so well do. In 1847 he was made mayor of the city and in 1848 was placed in nomination for Congress. He was a most serviceable commissioner of the public schools and as such a judicious guardian of the interests of the Public Library, and an active trustee of the Female Academy; one of the original Board of Trustees of the Utica Cemetery Association on whose unerring taste his associates largely relied; president of the Board of the Utica Water Works Company, and secretary as well as manager of the Managing Board of the State Hospital for the Insane.

He was in fact noted for his taste and skill in a wide range of accomplishments. He was well read in English literature and had a refined appreciation of all that related to the arts. He spoke and wrote with ease and with a choiceness of phraseology which

showed that he had given days and nights to the best of models. He was well fitted to deliver addresses on public occasions on a great variety of topics, and was ever ready to pay a public tribute to those of his acquaintance who passed to their final rest before him. At the time of his own death he was busied in preparing a discourse to be shortly spoken before the Phi Beta Kappa of Hamilton College.

Mr. Williams had the abilities which qualified him for eminence and usefulness in public relations. Yet his critical taste and habits of minute and careful elaboration held him back in some degree from reaching that prominence in the public mind to which by his talents he was entitled. His very fastidiousness and nicety were apt to make him dissatisfied with his own productions, and prevent his coming forward as freqently and as boldly as he should have done in justice to himself. Added to this his scholarly habits and inclinations led him to follow, in preference, the more peaceful and retired walks of private life. All those who knew him, however, from his earliest youth felt that if he had seen fit to throw himself into the struggle for public distinction he had the qualities and attainments that would have enabled him to reach any point at which his ambition might have aimed.

Beyond respect inspired by his abilities Mr Williams was also held in high regard by the community for his unbending integrity. From earliest youth his career was marked by the blamelessness of his character, and in all his dealings since he was upright, honorable, and courteous. In his disposition he was mild, amiable, and genial, while his intercourse with his fellowmen was marked with kindly charity and benevolent interest. His religious convictions were strong and clear, his devotion to the church of his fathers constant and invaluable. He was a considerate husband and a tender father. His wife was Helen, daughter of Alfred Munson, who together with two daughters is still living. Another daughter died in childhood.

ROBERTS, ELLIS H., was the son of Watkins Roberts, and was born in Utica, September 30, 1827. His preliminary education he obtained in the Whitestown Seminary, and thence he went to Yale College, where he was graduated in 1850, taking the second honor. During his college vacations he spent his time in the printing office of his brother, and by his diligence in type-setting he became a practical printer. After graduation he was for a short time principal of the academy, and then joined Messrs. Sherman, Colston & Roberts in the conduct of the *Utica Morning Herald*, which had been recently started by them. Of this paper he soon became sole editor and proprietor, and continued to conduct it with the help of able assistants down to October, 1890, when it passed into the hands of a company. Mr. Roberts was a terse and forcible writer, firm and consistent in support of the principles of the Republican party, yet too independent to be led into the advocacy of men or measures which his judgment did not approve. He gave to the paper a character for enterprise, intelligence, and uprightness which secured it a wide circulation in Central and Northern New York and an enviable repute the whole country over. He left it to become assistant treasurer of the United States at New York city, where he now resides.

Mr. Roberts sat as a member of the New York Assembly in 1867, and was afterward

a representative of his district in the Forty-second and Forty-third terms of the United States Congress, where he served in the Committee of Ways and Means. At the close of these official duties he made an extensive tour in Europe, returning to the management of the *Herald*. His interest in the civic, educational, and other affairs of Utica that concerned its general welfare were shown not only by the support he gave them in his paper, but his concession to the frequent demands made upon him for addresses on public occasions. He was and is still a trustee of Hamilton College, from which he received the degree of LL.D., and of the Utica Female Academy. The same honor was likewise conferred on him by Yale College. He succeeded Governor Seymour as president of the Oneida Historical Society, and was president of the Fort Schuyler Club, as well as of the Beehive Bank, so-called. He was author of a history of New York, published as one of the Commonwealth series, and of a work on Government Revenue, which was made up of six lectures he delivered before the students and faculty of Cornell University.

COMSTOCK, MILES CHESTER, was born in Hartwick, Otsego County, N. Y., May 7, 1823, and was the oldest of ten children. Nine years later his father, Sheldon Comstock, a respected, well-to-do farmer, moved with his family to Westford, in the same county, and here the boy received such an education as the district school of the day afforded. During the summer months life in the country was all work for the industrious youth, and the winter found him busy in school, especially in the study of mathematics, of which he was naturally fond. At the age of seventeen, having lost his mother to whom he was devotedly attached, he decided to leave the farm and to accept a position offered him in a grocery store in Utica, on Genesee street, just below Fayette. On arriving in Utica he found himself with a capital of one shilling, a new suit of clothes, willing hands and a determination to succeed. Before the expiration of the year, however, the firm by whom he was employed failed and he returned to Westford, rich in a proportion of his year's salary, which was to have been eighty dollars. After another winter in school he came back to Utica and entered the store of Elijah G. Peckham, who sold out a little later to T. K. Butler. In Mr. Butler's employment Mr. Comstock, by industry, good management and economy, laid the foundation for a successful business career. After five years' clerkship he was admitted to partnership, the firm becoming T. K. Butler & Co. In 1855 Mr. Comstock organized the firm of Dickinson, Comstock & Co., which was changed on the death of Mr. Dickinson to Comstock Bros. Since this time he has extended his business interests in various ways, giving employment to a large number of workingmen. The manufacturing firm of Comstock Bros. & Co. began in 1868, and some years later Mr. Comstock purchased the factories of the Segar Manufacturing Co., of Utica, and Hard Bros. & Co., of Oneida, and incorporated them as the Comstock Manufacturing Co. From time to time he has invested in city property, always with the idea of its ultimate improvement, and the several handsome edifices which he has built add materially to the city of his residence.

In politics Mr. Comstock belongs to the party which Jefferson established and in 1855 was nominated by the Democrats for city treasurer and was elected by 100 ma-

jority; the nominee for mayor on the Whig ticket that year receiving a majority of 600. In the spring of 1871 he was elected mayor of the city and four years later was appointed fire and police commissioner. Many of our citizens remember the terror caused in the community about this time by a series of well-planned burglaries. No efforts on the part of the proper authorities seemed to avail in discovering the perpetrators. Mr. Comstock with all the enthusiasm of his nature threw himself into the work of detection, and by almost single-handed efforts succeeded in arresting and convicting several desperate criminals. As an office holder he faithfully fulfilled the trust reposed in him, being heartily interested in the welfare of the people and never permitting private interests to interfere with the higher duties of citizenship. In the old days of the volunteer fire department, when for a season fires were marvelously frequent and buckets took the place of hose, he was an indefatigable worker and member of Independent Engine and Hose Company No. 3.

Many positions of trust and honor have been held by Mr. Comstock For five years he devoted much time and attention to the interests of the Utica State Hospital, having been appointed manager in 1885. He took a prominent part in the building of the Utica and Susquehanna Valley Railroad, and its subsequent leasing to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. As a member of the Mechanics' Association, the Mendelssohn Club, the old Oneita and present Fort Schuyler Clubs, and charter member and treasurer of Faxton Lodge, he has shown a lively interest in the social and fraternal intercourse of his fellowmen. For nearly a quarter of a century he has been a director in the First National Bank, faithfully aiding with his unobtrusive counsel.

Before leaving the home of his boyhood, Miles C. Comstock was baptized and confirmed by Bishop Onderdonk of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Upon arriving at Utica he at once allied himself with Trinity Church, and has ever since been a devoted member of this parish. Since 1844 he has been connected with its Sunday-school, either as teacher or superintendent, having held the latter office twenty-five years. In 1856 he was elected vestryman of the church, in 1886 warden, and for several years has served on the finance committee of the diocese. To the charitable and educational institutions of the city he has been a cheerful giver. A trustee of the House of the Good Shepherd, and for some time president, he has devoted much time and attention to its welfare.

No one has done more to advance the interests of the city of his adoption than Mr. Comstock. Whatever he undertakes he loves to push to success. In all public enterprises looking to the interests of the community he has stood with the foremost. In mercantile circles he is distinguished for honesty, liberal dealings, executive talents of no mean order and a kindly consideration towards others. His private life is without blemish, and his modest unpretension, refinement of feeling and generosity of heart, mark the true gentleman.

Mr. Comstock has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Emily M. Roseboom, of Otsego County, and their children are Mrs. Frederick R. Peckham and Arthur Comstock. His second wife was Mrs. Helen Mar North, of Middlefield, N. Y.

INDEX.

Academy, Assumption, 472.
Utica Free, 450–457.
burned, 325.
dedicated, 329.
Female, 325.
Abolition Convention forbidden by trustees, 299.
Adams, Charles D., biography of, Part II, 51.
portrait of, facing 212.
Advanced School, the, 467.
American Citizen, 478.
District Telegraph and Telephone Company, organization of, 358.
Journal of Insanity, 489.
Anti Slavery Convention, 225.
Armory, erection of, 310.
Army of the Cumberland, meeting of, 347.
Assumption Academy, 472.
Asylum, State Lunatic burned, 288.
Utica Orphan, corner-stone laid, 295.

Bacon, Ezekiel, 123.
Bacon, William J., 527.
portrait of, facing 526.
Bacon, "Willie," 307.
Bagg, Egbert, 303.
Bagg, Moses, jr., 93.
Bagg, Moses, sr., 35.
Bagg's Hotel, 1815 (cut), 94.
Bailey, Joel C., 249.
Bailey, Rev. Wesley, 247.
Baker, William, 244.
Ballou, Joseph, 29.
Ballou, Theodore P., 212.
Bank of Utica, 570.
Oneida County, 583.
Oneida National, 581.
Ontario, 575.
Manhattan, 569.
Second National, 583.
Utica, 581.
Savings, 584.
Baptist churches, 430–435.
Barnard, Charles E., Harvey, jr., and Horace, 269.
Barnard, Harvey, 163.
Barnum, Ezra S., 117.
Basin, Miller's, 189.
Batchelder, Dr. John P., 186.
Battle of Oriskany, its Centennial observed, 349.
Beardsley, Samuel, 513.
Beardsley, Dr. Alvin, 187.
Beebe, Alexander M., 191.
Belt Line street railroads, 1886–90, 356.
Bellinger, John, 24.
Bench and Bar of Utica, 491.
Bethel Park Baptist Church, 433.
Bethany Church, 409.
Bethesda Congregational Church, 412.
Bible Society of Oneida, 616.
Biography of, Part II.
Adams, Charles D., 51.
Butler, John M., 60.
Butler, Truman K., 37.
Chamberlain, Ephraim, 42.
Childs, Silas D., 11.
Curtis, Philo C., 19.
Darling, Charles W., 73.
Farwell, Samuel, 14.
Paxton, Theodore S., 9.
Fish, Henry, 17.
Ford, Willis E., 83.
Graham, Edmund A., 7.
Gray, John Pe due, 20.
Green, Walter Jerome, 84.
Head, George W., 34.
Hopper, Thomas, 25.
Hunt, James G., 63.
Hutchinson, Charles W., 87.
Kernan, Francis, 36.
Laird, Frank E., 70.
Lawrence, Lewis, 28.
Lindsley, Smith M., 67.
Mason, Charles A., 13.

Biography of, Part II.
Mather, Joshua, 65.
Middleton, Robert, 53.
Millar, Charles, 27.
Pixley, Henry D., 61.
Roberts, Ellis H., 92.
Roberts, James, 51.
Rogers, Publius V., 33.
Russell, William, 38.
Sayre, Theodore S., 69.
Seymour, George, 59.
Seymour, Horatio, 3.
Swan, Joseph R., 72.
Thorn, John, 30.
Watson, William H., 44.
Wheeler, Russel, 41.
White, William M., 56.
Wiley, George H., 54.
Williamson, Abijah J., 29.
Williams, James Watson, 91.
Willliams, Robert S., 78.
Wood, Henry J., 57.
Bissell, Dr. Daniel P., 259.
Bloodgood, Francis A., 494.
Board of Charities, 628.
to take possession of City Hospital, 344.
Bonding the city for railroads, 326.
Bounds of the city enlarged, 353.
Bours, Peter, 97.
Bradish, John, 115.
Bradstreet, Martha, 65.
Brayton, Edward S., 245.
Brayton, Milton, 162.
Breese, Arthur, 101.
Breweries, 614.
Bridge, first, across Mohawk, 29.
Bristol, William, 187.
Brodhead, Charles C., 61.
Bronson, Greene C., 521.
Buckingham, Charles L., 307.
Buckingham, Edgar D., 296.
Business College, 471.
Business men in 1863, 313–318.
Butler, Horace, 160.
Butler, John M., biography of, Part II.,60.
portrait of, facing 582.
Butler, Truman K., biography of, Part II., 37.
portrait of, facing 136.
Butterfield, John, 157, 375.

Calvary Church, 419.
Camp, Harry, 99.
Camp, John, 98.
Camp, Talcott, 40.
Canal, Erie, opened from Rome to Utica, 142.
completed, ceremonies, 169.
Capital execution, first in the county, 61.
of John Tuhi, 136.
Carter, John, 213.
Catholic churches, 441–447.
Central New York Demokrat, 487.
Central New York Telephone Company, organization of, 358.
Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, 427.
Central New York Pottery, 593.
Chamberlain, Ephraim, biography of, Part II., 42.
portrait of, facing 332.
Chapman, Edward, 291.
Charities, 616.
Charity carnival held at Utica Park, 345.
Charter of 1805, 89.
1817, 131.
city, 197.
Chenango Canal, opening of, 381.
Childs, David W., 78.
Childs, Silas D., biography of, Part II., 11.
portrait of, facing 370.
Cholera epidemic, 201–204.
Christian Worker, the, 488.
Chubbuck, Samuel W., 262.
Church Eclectic, the, 488.
Churches built in years 1888–91, 357.
Presbyterian, 397–411.
Bethany, 409.
Elizabeth Street (colored), 411.
Memorial, 411.
Olivet, 410.
Old Fort Schuyler and Utica (First Presb.), 55, 397.
Second Presbyterian, 403.
Westminister, 406.
Congregational, 412–414.
Bethesda, 412.
Plymouth, 413.
Protestant Reformed (Dutch), 414.
Protestant Episcopal, 415–422.
Calvary, 419.
Grace, 418.
St. George's, 420.
St. Luke's Memorial, 421.
Trinity, 415.
Methodist Episcopal, 422–430.
Centenary Methodist, 427.
Coke Memorial, 428.
Dryer Memorial, 426.

Churches, Methodist Episcopal.
Evangelical, 430,
First Methodist, 423.
Moriah, 427.
South Street Methodist, 425.
Baptist, 430–435.
Bethel (Park) Baptist, 433.
Ebenezer, 435.
First (Welsh) 431.
Immanuel, 435.
Tabernacle, 432.
Lutheran, 435–438.
Church of the Holy Communion, 438.
Church of the Redeemer, 437.
St. Paul's, 436.
Trinity Evangelical, 438.
Zion Evangelical, 435.
Moravian, 439.
Universalist,
First (Reconciliation), 440.
Second (of Our Father), 440.
Roman Catholic, 441–447.
St. Agnes, 447.
St. Francis de Sales, 447.
St. John's, 441.
St. Joseph's, 445.
St. Mary's, 446.
St. Patrick's, 446.
Hebrew.
House of Israel, 448.
House of Jacob, 448.
Churchill, Alfred, 180.
Citizens Corps, organization of, 231.
City Court, establishing of, 352.
City Hall, laying of corner-stone, 274.
site selected, 265.
City Hospital, the, 628.
in use for wounded of the county, 323.
City Officers, last decade, 360.
Clark, Erastus, 493.
Clark, John T., 290.
Clark, Oren, 142.
Clark, Thomas E., 496.
Clark, William, 125.
Classical and Commercial Lyceum, 461.
Clothing manufacture, 598.
Cochran, James and Walter L., 137.
Coe, Isaac, 81.
Coke Memorial (Welsh M. E.) Church, 428.
Colling, Thomas, 572.
Colonization, discussion on, 223.
Columbian Gazette, 478.
Common Council, first meeting of, 200.
Comstock, M. C., portrait of, facing 192.
Congregational Churches, 412–414.
Conkling, Roscoe, 560.
portrait of, facing 560.
Convention, Anti-Slavery, 224–226.
Cooper, Apollos, 35.
Cooper, Benjamin F., 526.
Corporation currency, issuing of, 120.
Cosby's Manor, grant and survey of, 20.
Cotton manufacture, 606, 612.
County Clerk's office, building of, 336.
Court-house, (second) erection of, 267.
Courts, 491.
Recorder's, 253.
City, 352.
Coventry, Dr. Alexander, 39, 40.
Coventry, Dr. Charles B., 185.
Coventry, Dr. Walter B., 295.
Coye, Jason G., 246.
Cozier, Ezra S., 115.
Crafts, Willard, 210.
Crocker, Hugh, 250.
Crocker, John G., 244.
Crouse, Daniel, 296.
Cunningham, Hugh, 81.
Curtis, Philo C., biography of, Part II., 19.
portrait of, facing 18, Part II.
Curran, Henry H., 305.
Curran Edward, 191.
Cyclone of 1834, 219.

Dagwell, John, 217.
Dam and mill in Mohawk, 159.
Dana, George S., 232.
Darling, Charles W., biography of, Part II., 73.
portrait of, facing 72, Part II.
Dauby, Augustine G., 150.
Davies, Thomas, 303.
Day, Dr. Horace B., 275.
Dean, James, 183.
Dering, Dr. Nicoll H., 260.
Democrat, the, 482.
Denio, Hiram, 532.
Devereux, John C., 68–70.
Devereux, John C. 2d, 339.
Devereux, Nicholas, 121.
Doolittle, Charles H., 557.
Doolittle, Jesse, 93.
Douglass, Dr. Isaac H., 289.
Douglass, John H., 298.
Drafting averted in 1862, 312.
in 1863, 321.
Driving Park Association organized, 330.
Dryer Memorial M. E. Church, 426.

Dryer, Rev. H. N., 289.
Dunn & Lent, 298.
Dutton, George, 147.,
Dutton, James, 212.

Early editors and printers, 74–77.
highways, 367.
merchants, 38 46.
religious services, 55, 56.
settlers, 21–48.
stage lines, 368–374.
tavern-keepers, 35.
Eaton, James, 340.
Ebenezer Baptist Church, 435.
Edmonds, John H., 215.
Edwards, John D., 139.
Elizabeth Street Presbyterian Church, 411.
Elucidator, the, 478.
Embargo, public meeting for suspension of 101.
Empire Scotch Cap Factory, 612.
Episcopal churches, 415–422.
Equitable Gas and Electric Company, 614.
Erie Canal. beginning of, 375.
completion of with ceremonies, 379.
first packet boat thereon, 376.
opened from Rome to Utica, 142.
Eureka Mower Company, 613.
Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Communion, 438.
Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 437.
Evans, Edward, 270.
Evening Telegraph, the, 489.
Exchange for Women's Work, 631.

Farwell, Samuel, biography of, Part II., 14.
portrait of, facing 388.
Faxton Hospital incorporated, 344.
Faxton Hospital and Home, 625.
Faxton, Theodore S., biography of, Part II., 9.
portrait of, facing 624.
Female Academy, 464.
Charitable Society of Whitestown, 616.
Missionary Society of Oneida, 616.
Society of Industry, 616.
Ferry, William H., 281
Financial Institutions, 567.
stringency of 1816–18, 136.
1835–37, 576.
1855–57, 288.

Fire Department, attempts to establish on paid basis, 335.
reorganized, 1831, 197.
description of, 1837, 230.
limits established, 1827, 176.
First Bridge across the Mohawk, 29.
Church of the Evangelical Association, 430.
execution in the county, 61.
free school, 457.
hotel and its landlords, 54–55.
Methodist Episcopal Church, 423.
newspaper, 51.
Presbyterian Church, 397–402.
settlers and settlements, 21.
Universalist Church, 440.
Welsh Baptist Church, 431.
Fish, Henry H., biography of, Part II., 17.
portrait of, facing 88.
Flandrau, Thomas H., 511.
Floyd, John G., 178.
Ford, Willis E., biography of, Part II., 83.
portrait of, facing 320.
Foster, Dr. Charles B., 290.
Foster, Gilbert A., 217.
Foundries, 593, 600.
Francis, John J., 192.
Free Academy, burning of, 325.
new, dedication of, 329.
Free School, the first, 457.
Freshet of 1865, 325.
Fuller, John W., 281.
Furnace manufacture, 600.

Gardner, James V. P., 221.
Garrow, Lieut. N., 308.
Garvin, Samuel B., 559.
Gas Company organized, 259.
Genesee Road, 59–60, 367.
Genesee street in 1832, 204–210.
paving of, 330.
Gibson, Henry B., 569.
Gilbert, Elisha M., 191.
Globe, the *Saturday*, 486.
Gold, Theodore Sedgwick, 141.
Golden, D. V. W., 255.
Goodrich, Rev. Chauncy E., 278
Goodsell, Dr. Thomas, 125.
Gospel Messenger, the, 489.
Government Building, site selected, 344.
completed, 358.
Grace Church, 418.
Graham, Edmund A., biography of, Part II., 7.
portrait of, facing 56.

Grant, Dr. Asahel, 211.
Grannis, Timothy O., 261.
Gray, Dr. John P., biography of, Part II., 20.
portrait of, facing 152.
Green, Henry, 124.
Green, Walter Jerome, biography of, Part II., 84.
portrait of, facing 308.
Greenman, Hiram, 152.
Gridley, Philo, 555.
Griffin, Ebenezer, 508.
Grove, DeWitt C., 260.
Guiteau, Dr. Francis, jr., 64.

Hackett, James Henry, 144.
Hall, Calvin, 298.
Hamlin, William D., 193.
Hammond, Rev. John, 46.
Handy, John H., 127.
Hart, Ephraim, 126.
Hart, Henry R., 232.
Hart, Martin, 213.
Hasbrouck, Dr. David, 80.
Hastings & Co., 172.
Hastings, Charles, 139.
Hastings, Thomas, 137.
Hayden, Chester, 198.
Head, George W., biography of, Part II., 34.
portrait of, facing 168.
Headlight manufacture, 600.
Heath, Hawley E., 291.
Hebrew congregations, 448.
Henshaw, J. Sidney, 264.
Herald, 480.
High School, 460.
Highland addition, 359.
Hill, Dr. C. Judson, 295.
Hinman, John E., 110.
Hinman, Maj. Benjamin, 46.
Hitchcock, Dr. John W., 195.
Hitchcock, Marcus, 72.
Hollister, Frederick, 220.
Home for Aged Men, 625.
erected, 359.
for the Homeless, 623.
Masonic, corner-stone laid, 358.
Hooker, Samuel, 47.
Hopkins, Charles H., 263.
Hopper, Capt. James, 67.
Hopper, Thomas, biography of, Part II.,25.
portrait of, facing 120.
Horticultural Society, chartering of, 174.
Hospital, City (see City Hospital).
Hotel, the first, 54.
House of the Good Shepard, 621.
opened, 347.
of Israel, 448.
of Jacob, 448.
Hoyt David P., 78,
Hubbard, Thomas H., 520.
Hubbell, Alrick, 162.
Hubbell, Mathew, settlement of, 27.
Hull, Dr. Amos G., 109.
Hunt, David, 187.
Hunt, Dr. Jacob, 289.
Hunt, James G., biography of, Part II., 63.
portrait of, facing 62, Part II.
Hunt, Montgomery, 571.
Hunt, Ward, 547.
Hurlburt, Augustus, 152.
Hurlburt, Burton D., 211.
Hurlburt, Hiram, 238.
Hutchinson, Charles W., biography of, Part II., 87.
portrait of, facing 272.
Hutchinson, Dr. Edwin, 338.
Hutchinson, Holmes, 158.

Immanuel Baptist Church, 435.
Incendiary fires of 1851, 267.
1853, 273.
Independence Day observed by the Sunday Schools, 177.
Infant schools, 459.
Inman, William, 36–37.

Jackson, William B., 340.
Jail on Bleecker street built, 344.
Jenkins, Hiram T., 337.
Jewett, Col. Edward, 290.
Johnson, Alexander B., 113, 572.
Johnson, Alexander S., 556.
Johnson, Andrew, visit of, 326.
Johnson, Bryan, 44–46.
Jones, Marvin M., 245.

Kane & Van Rensselaer, 62.
Kellogg, Palmer V., 211.
Kellogg, Spencer, 172.
Kernan, Francis, biography of, Part II., 36.
portrait of, facing 36, Part II.
King, Walter, 101.
Kip, James S., settlement of, 32.
Kirkland, Charles P., 510.
Kirkland, Joseph, 497.
Knitting factories, 611.
Kossuth, Louis, visit of, 271.

Kunkely, Edward, 281.
Kellogg, Spencer, 171.

Lafayette's visit in 1825, 167.
Laird, Frank F., biography of, Part II., 70.
portrait of, facing 70, Part II.
Lathrop, Azel J., 249.
Lansing, Barent Bleecker, 116.
Lawson, George, 279.
Lawrence, Lewis, biography of, Part II., 28.
portrait of, facing 392.
Leach, Ebenezer, 189.
Lee's surrender, reception of news of, 324.
Libraries, 473.
Library building, erection of, 349.
Lighting of streets, action of years 1882–90, 355.
Limits, fire (see fire limits).
Lindsley, Smith M., biography of, Part II., 67.
portrait of, facing 66, Part II.
Lord, T. Scott, 337.
Lothrop, John H., 73.
Lottery for benefit of roads, 367.
Lowery, Joseph S., 304.
Loyal League Convention, 320.
Lumber dealers, 595.
Lutheran churches, 435–438.
Lux, Henry, 297.
Lyceum, Utica, 174.
Lyman, Samuel P., 190.
Lynch, James, 507.
Lynch, James S., 281, 507.

McCall, Dr. John, 140.
McLeod, William, trial of, 242.
Macomber, Capt. George, 47.
McQuade, James, 301.
McQuade, Michael, 160.
Malcom, Richard M., 108.
Malcom, William, 102.
Manhattan Bank, 104, 569.
Mann, Charles A., biography of, Part II., 13.
portrait of, facing 72.
Manning, Edward T., 276.
Manufactures, 591–615.
Marchisi, Jean Baptiste, 172.
Market house, opposition to, 115.
prices in 1811, 108.
1822, 149.
Marklove, John G., 291.
Mason, Charles, 566.
Masonic Home, corner-stone laid, 358.
Mather, A. D. & Co., 590.
Matteson, Orsamus B., 194.
Mather, Joshua, biography of, Part II., 65.
portrait of, facing 356.
Mather, Stephen, 172.
Maynard, Elisha A., 188.
Maynard, Isaac, 239.
Maynard, Thomas, 279.
Maynard, William H., 499.
Meacham Dr. I. N., 151.
Meeker, Moses T., 193.
Meetings, public (see Public meetings).
Memorial Presbyterian Church of West Utica, 411.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, 615.
Merrell & Hastings, 139.
Merrill, Andrew, 139.
Merrill, Bildad, 100.
Mervine, Catharinus B., 309.
Mervine, William, 308.
Methodist Episcopal Churches, 422–430.
Middleton, Robert, biography of, Part II., 53.
portrait of, facing 248.
Military company drafted, 1808, 101.
Millar, Charles, biography of, Part II., 27.
portrait of, facing 26, Part II.
Miller, Morris S., 494.
Miller, Rutger B., 179.
Mohawk and Hudson River Railroad, 382.
Mohawk, dam and mill thereon, 159.
Mohawk river, as a public waterway, 361–366.
Mohawk street railroad, opening of, 330.
Mohawk Valley Cotton Company, organization of, 357, 612.
Monument, soldiers (see Soldiers' monument).
Moravia Church, 439.
Moriah Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, 427.
Morris, Dr. William, 217.
Munn, John, 280.
Munson, Alfred, 154.
Munson, Edmund, 263.
Museum, Utica, founded, 220.

Nathan, Williams, 492.
National Bank, Oneida (see Oneida Bank).
First (see Utica Bank).
Second, 583.
New Churches built in years 1888–91, 357.
Newcomers in 1798, 51.
Newspaper, the first, 476.

New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad, 395.
Northway, Rufus, 164.
Norton, Dr. Heman, 187.
Noyes, William C., 551.

Observer, the, 481.
Occupants of Genesee street in 1832, in the order of their occupancy, 204–209.
Old Fort Schuyler, 17–48.
Oley, Simon V., 181.
Olivet Church, 410.
Oneida County Bank, 583.
Oneida County erected, 49.
Oneida Glass Company, 591.
Oneida Morning Herald, 480.
Oneida National Bank, 580.
burned, 358.
Oneida Whig, 478.
O'Neil, Owen, 152.
Ontario Bank, 575.
Ordinances of 1817, 133–137.
Organ manufacture, 601.
Oriskany, centennial of battle of, 349.
Orphan Asylum, laying of corner-stone, 295.
Ostrom, David, 72.
Ostrom, John H., 120.
Owen Brothers, 599.

Packet boat, the first, 375.
Palmer, Chauncey, 192.
Palmer, E. D., 263.
Parker & Swift, 213.
Parker, Jason, 368.
petitions the legislature, 369.
Parker, Job, 213.
Parmelee, Truman, 162.
Parsons, John, 185.
Patriot and Patrol, the, 477.
Paving of Genesee street with sandstone, 331.
of years 1882–91, 354.
Peckham, Dr. Peleg B., 175.
Peckham, John S., 221.
Perkins, George R., 235.
Phœnix Iron Works, 607.
Pioneers, 21–28.
Pixley, Henry D., biography of, Part II., 61.
portrait of, facing 296.
Pixley, H. D. & Son, 599.
Plank roads, 381.
Platt, James, 116.
Platt, Jonas, 517.
Police Commission, organization of, 327.
Pomeroy, Dr. Theodore, 145.
Pond, Andrew S., 172.
Population, 1830, 194.
Post, John, pioneership of, 25.
Potter, Capt. Stephen, 26.
Presbyterian churches, 397–411.
Press, the, 476–490.
Press, the 484.
Printers of 1824, 165.
Private schools, 459.
Protestant Reformed (Dutch) Church, 414.
Public basin, building of, 189.
Public meeting for suspension of embargo, 101.
in behalf of suffering Poles, 197.
in support of government in 1862, 311.
Public reception to General Lafayette, 167.
Louis Kossuth, 271.
of 14th and 26th Regts., 320.
Andrew Johnson and Gen. Grant, 326.
Winfield Scott, 272.
Public School Library, 473.
Public Schools, 466–471.

Quin, George E., 295.

Railroads.
Belt Line, organized, 356.
Mohawk and Hudson, 382.
N. Y., West Shore and Buffalo, 395.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh, opening of, 342.
Utica and Black River, 389.
Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna, 391.
Utica, Clinton and Binghamton, 393.
Utica and Schenectady, 384.
Utica and Syracuse, 385.
Rathbone, Justus H., 143.
Rathbun, Dr. Josiah, 216.
Rebellion, war of, 300–325.
Reception, Public, of Andrew Johnson and Gen. Grant, 326.
Gen. Lafayette, 167.
Louis Kossuth, 271.
Winfield Scott, 272.
14th and 26th Regts., 320.
Recorder's Court, establishment of, 253.
Religious services of an early period, 55.
Reformed Church, 414.
burned, 357.
Roberts, Butler & Co., 598.

Roberts, Ellis H., biography of, Part II., 51.
portrait of, facing 478.
Roberts, James, biography of, Part II., 51.
portrait of, facing 598.
Rockwell, Thomas, 117.
Rogers, Dr. L. W., 268.
Rogers, Publius V., biography of, Part II., 33.
portrait of, facing 570.
Roman Catholic churches, 441–447.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, opening of, 342.
Root, P. Sheldon, 550.
Rose, Dr. Lauren F., 276.
Russell, William, biography of, Part II., 38.
portrait of, facing 236.

St. Agnes Church, 447.
St. Elizabeth Hospital and Home, 626.
St. Francis Le Sales Church, 447.
St. George's Protestant Church, 420.
St. John's Church, 441.
St. Joseph's Church, 445.
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, 620.
St. Luke's Home and Hospital, 627.
St. Luke's Memorial Church, 421.
St. Mary's Church, 446.
St. Patrick's Church, 446.
St. Paul's Lutheran Church, 436.
St. Vincent Industrial School, 621.
Savage, John, 553,
Savings Bank, 584.
Sayre, James, 146.
Sayre, Theodore S., biography of, Part II., 69.
portrait of, facing 344.
Schools, infant, 459.
in Utica, 449–473.
private, 459.
Schultz, Christian, jr., notes of travel of, 363–366.
Scotch cap manufacture, 612.
Scott, General Winfield, visit of, 272.
Second National Bank, 583.
Second Presbyterian Church, 403.
Second Universalist Church of our Father, 440.
Seneca Turnpike Company, 60.
chartering of, 367.
Seward, Asahel, 75.
Seymour, Alexander, 116.
Seymour, George, biography of, Part II., 59.
Seymour, George, portrait of, facing 58, Part II.
Seymour, Henry, 143.
Seymour, Horatio, biography of, Part II.,3.
portrait of, facing 40.
Seymour, John F., 237.
Shearman, Ebenezer B., 67.
Shearman, Joseph A., 196.
Sherman, Watts, 37.
Stove manufacture, 609.
Sicard, Stephen, 339.
Sieboth, Dr. Joseph, 280.
Skenandoa Company, 357, 613.
Skinner, Thomas, 51.
Slave capture, 229.
Small-pox in the village, 167.
Smith, Nicholas, 109.
Snyder, Jacob, 99.
Snyder, Randolph, 94.
Soldiers' monument, unveiling of, 359.
South Street Methdist Episcopal Church, 425.
Speculative excitement, 577.
Spencer, Hamilton, 236.
Spencer, Joshua A., 536.
portrait of, facing 536.
Spencer, Julius A., 193.
Spriggs, J. Thomas, 564.
Stage lines, 368–374.
State Asylum, burned, 288.
Stewart, Alvan, 548.
Stewart, John, jr., 93.
Stocking, Samuel, 77.
Stockman, Dr. Christian, 80.
Sunday Tribune, the, 485.
Swan, Joseph R., biography of, Part II.,72.
portrait of, facing 480.

Tabernacle Second Baptist Church, 432.
Talcott, Enoch B., 337.
Talcott, Samuel A., 502.
Tallman, George C., 248.
Tax list for 1800, 58.
Taylor, William & Co., 598.
Temperance efforts of 1841–43, 244.
Thomas, Abijah, Anson and B. W., 81.
Thomas, Briggs W., 122.
Thomas, Daniel G., 268.
Thomas, Dr. Daniel G., 268.
Thomas, George R., 339.
Thompson Jesse, 270.
Thompson, Samuel, 152.
Thorn, John, biography of, Part II., 30.
portrait of, facing 390.
Thorn & Curtis, 181.

Throop, N. Garrow, 308.
Tiffany, Isaiah, 163.
Timmerman, David, 193.
Tobacco manufacture, 597.
Townshend, Homer, 256.
Tracy, Charles, 552.
Tracy, Gardiner, 187.
Tracy, William, 534.
Tribune, the, 485.
Trinity Church (Episcopal), 396, 415.
Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, 438.
Trustees, meetings of, 90.
Turner, Duncan, 82.

Union Cabinet Association, 610.
United Society of Whitestown and Old Fort Schuyler, 55–56.
United States government building, site of selected, 344.
completion of, 358.
Universalist churches, 440.
Utica, naming of, 48.
incorporation of, 49.
of 1798, as seen by Rev. Timothy Dwight, 52.
of 1802, as seen by Rev. John Taylor, 70.
of 1805, description of, 84.
of 1806, map of, 88.
of 1807, as seen by Christian Schultz, 97.
of 1813, as noticed in Spaffords' Gazetteer, 116.
of 1816, description of, 128.
of 1827, as noticed by a Hartford paper, 178.
Utica Academy, 450–457.
Utica and Black River Railroad, 389.
Utica and Schenectady Railroad, 384.
Utica and Syracuse Railroad, 385–388.
Utica Belt Line Railroad Company, organization of, 356.
Utica Burial Case Company, 614.
Utica Business College, 471.
Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad, 391.
Utica City Bank, 581.
Utica City, incorporation of in 1832, 199.
proceedings and occurrences from 1832 to 1842, 199–243.
from 1842 to 1852, 243–270.
from 1852 to 1862, 270–309.
from 1862 to 1872, 309–341.
from 1872 to 1880, 341–357.
from 1880 to 1891, 351–361.
Utica, Clinton and Binghamton Railroad 393.
Utica Daily Gazette, 479.
Utica Democrat, the, 482.
Utica Driving Park Association, incorporation of, 330.
Utica Deutsche Zeitung, 487.
Utica Exchange for Women's Work, 631.
Utica Female Academy, 464.
Utica Furniture Company, 610.
Utica Gas Light Company, 614.
Utica Globe Mills, 604.
Utica High School, 460.
Utica Intelligencer, 478.
Utica Knitting Company, 611.
Utica Library, 473.
Utica Lyceum, incorporation of, 174.
Utica Manufacturing and Mercantile Association, first meeting of, 351.
Utica Morning Herald and Daily Gazette, 480.
Utica Observer, the, 481.
Utica Orphan Asylum, 616.
Utica Patriot and Patrol, 477.
Utica Planing Mills Co., 596.
Utica Saturday Globe, the, 486.
Utica Savings Bank, 584, 590.
Utica Sentinel, 477.
Utica Sentinel and Gazette, 477.
Utica Steam Cotton Mills, 606.
Utica Steam Engine and Boiler Works, 594.
Utica Steam Woolen Mills, 603.
Utica village, description of, 1816, 128–130.
division into wards, 131.
early records of lost, 50.
incorporation of, 49.
map of, 1806, 88.
petition for new charter, 1805, 83.
proceedings and occurrences under first charter, 49–89.
under second charter, 89–131.
under third charter, 131–198.
third charter, provisions of, 131–132.

Van Santvoort, Abraham, 95.
Varick, Abraham, jr., 79.
Vedder, Nicholas F., 173.
Village attorney, office created, 175.
Village lots valued in 1827, 177.
Voyaging on the Mohawk, 365.

Wager, David, 179.
Walcott, William, 247.
Walker, Benjamin, 42–44.

Walker, Thomas, 74.
Walker, Thomas R., 184.
Warner, Jared E., 139.
Warner, Jonathan R., 160.
War of 1812, volunteers for, 112–113.
War period, beginning of, 300.
Waterways and roads, 19.
Water Works, incorporated, 259.
completion of, 265.
Watson, William H., biography of, Part II., 44.
portrait of, facing 200.
Welles, William B., 572.
Wells, John B., 242.
Western Centinel, 476.
Western Inland Lock Navigation Company, organization of, 362.
Westminster Church, 406.
Wetmore, Edmund A., 149.
Wetmore, Oliver, 194.
Wheeler, Russel, biography of, Part II., 41.
portrait of, facing 184.
Whiffler, Isaac, 256.
White, David P., 340.
White, Noah, 277.
Whitesboro road, 57.
Whitestown Gazette, 51.
Whitestown Gazette and Cato's Patrol, 476.
White, William M., biography of, Part II., 56.
portrait of, facing 260.
Wild & Devereux, 611.
Wiley, Geo. H., biography of, Part II., 54.
portrait of, facing 606.
Willard, Joel, 338.
Williams, Abijah J., biography of, Part II., 29.
portrait of, facing 104.
Williams, Elhanan, 163.
Williams, I. A. & Co., 600.
Williams, James Watson, biography of, Part II., 91.
portrait of, facing 452.
Williams, John, 108.
Williams, Robert S., biography of, Part II., 78.
portrait of, facing 224.
Williams, Stalham, 98.
Williams, William, 76.
Wilson, Charles S., 221.
Wilson, George S., 164.
Wolcott, Dr. Samuel G., 275.
Wolcott, Dr. Solomon, 72.
Wood, George W., 233.
Wood, Henry J., biography of, Part II., 57.
portrait of, facing 284.
Woodruff, A. L., 292.
Wood, Thomas Hosmer, 233.
Woolen manufacture, 603.
Woman's Christian Association, 630.

Yates, Rynier V. and Charles A., 277.
Y Drych, 487.
Y Gwyleidydd Americanaedd, 488.
Young, McElroy & White, 613.
Young Men's Association, founding of, 613
incorporation of, 231.
Y. M. C. A. building, erection of, 358.

Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, 435.
Zeitung, the, 487.